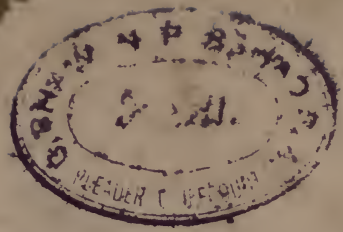




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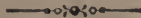
PUNJAB RECORD,

OR

Reference Book for Civil Officers.

VOLUME XIV,

1879.



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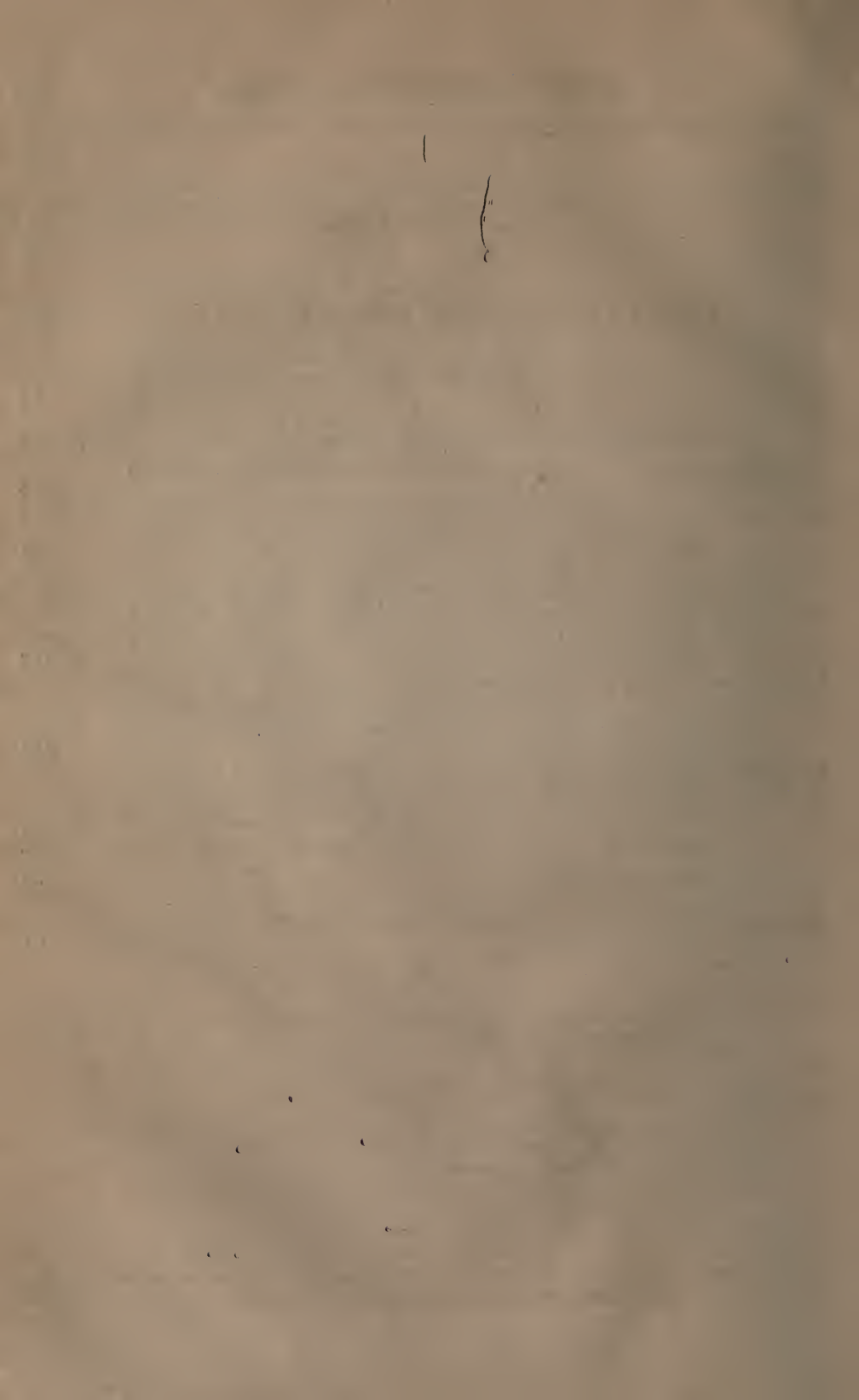
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<i>Trespassing.</i> —See <i>Sporting</i> .	

W.

<i>Wood.</i> —Areas within which all unmarked—shall be presumed to be the property of Government,	... 97
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FINANCIAL CIRCULAR ORDERS,
1879.



FINANCIAL CIRCULAR ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1879.

(No. 125)

Dated 10th January 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

The reports called for in Circular 35 of 4th May 1878 having been received, the Financial Commissioner is glad to find that in many districts a considerable quantity of paper has been recovered from disused registers and account books, and has been brought into use.

STATIONERY.
Utilization of old registers, &c.

2. In some cases the paper has been separated and used in the same way as the ordinary stock. In others, it has been considered best to restore the registers themselves to use, so as to obviate the inconvenience of taking them to pieces and the cost of re-binding. On this point the Financial Commissioner requests that Deputy Commissioners will exercise their discretion.

3. These instructions apply to both English and Vernacular registers, and account books.

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1879.

(No. 548).

Dated 29th January 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

With reference to para. 5 of the annexure to Circular No. 54 of 1st August 1878, which precludes the use of the ordinary Government stationery for work connected with Wards' estates, it has now been arranged, with sanction of Government, that such stationery will be provided at the cost of the "Wards' rate cess."

STATIONERY.
Stationery for Wards' Estates' work.

2. Deputy Commissioners who require a supply of paper, &c., for this purpose are accordingly requested to furnish an approximate estimate of the amount required till the end of 1879-80, and the approximate cost. In framing this estimate, due economy should be observed. Orders will then be given as to purchase of the stationery in the local market.

3. If local supplies are not available it may be advisable to procure any English stationery that may be required from the Calcutta depôt, under the annexed rule.

4. Country paper will be obtainable from jails.

RULE BY THE BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

"Public officers not authorized to indent on the Stationery Office will be supplied with stationery by the Superintendent, at a charge of 10 per cent. above the cost of the articles supplied, on their certifying that the stationery is intended for official use only."

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POLICE DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.
1879.



BOOK CIRCULAR No. $\frac{S}{I}$ OF 1879.CIRCULAR No. $\frac{S}{3}$ OF 1879.

(No. 782).

Dated the 10th February 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS, PUNJAB.

The annexed copy of a letter, No. 8 dated 16th September 1878, from Secretary to Government of India, directing that the import of salt may be specially kept in view, and referred to in the Land Trade Reports of the Punjab, is circulated for information and guidance.

TRADE,

The import of salt from Trans-Himalayan sources to be watched.

No. 8 dated 16th September 1878, from the Secretary to Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The attention of the Governor General in Council has been attracted to the import into some provinces of untaxed foreign salt from trans-Himalayan sources. As yet the quantities imported have been insignificant, and there are no apparent probabilities of such development as to cause material injury to the revenue by the displacement of duty-paid salt. But the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable that the trade should be carefully watched, so that, in case it displays a tendency to increase, measures for the protection of the revenue by the taxation of the imported salt may be timely adopted.

2. I am accordingly desired to request that with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, instructions may be issued to all officers concerned in the registration and record of the land trade, "to keep the import of salt" specially in view, and to make special reference to it in future in the Land Trade Reports of the Punjab.

ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

No. 1045 dated 30th September 1878.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 4 OF 1879.

(No. 1060).

Dated 21st February 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPDTS., THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, DEPUTY COMMRS., AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

The accompany form of indent for typographical occasional English forms

*RETURNS AND FORMS.

Indents for occasional forms.

is prescribed for use in supersession of that laid down in Circular No. 24 of 1872. It is believed that the list now circulated embraces all the occasional returns prescribed by this Office for use in the Revenue Department.

Forms not entered in the list will be found to be either forms for registers or forms peculiar to certain offices, which can be more conveniently prepared in manuscript, or vernacular forms which are lithographed in the local Jails. This is not intended to prevent indenting officers from asking for forms, not shown in the new list, under the head "other forms not shown above," but for the sake of uniformity special forms should be avoided where prescribed forms will answer.

2. Indents for occasional returns for 1879-80 should be submitted at once, in the forms now prescribed (of which 4 copies are forwarded herewith for use) as they have to be sent by this office to the Jail Press during February.

3. Specimens of the forms here prescribed need not accompany the indents as the number of the form and the description in column 4, together with the series of specimen forms supplied by this office, will be sufficient for the guidance of the Press.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT.

Indent on the Central Jail Press, Lahore, for Typographical Occasional Forms for 18

(NOTE.—In column 3 of this form—Dir. S. O.—“*Directions for Settlement Officers*”; Dir. Coll.—*Directions for Collectors*; Ap.—*Appendix*; Rules P. L. R. A.—*Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871*; B. C.—*Book Circular*; Cir.—*Circular*; P. G. Sel. Cir.—*Selected Circulars of the Punjab Government*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Description of Forms.	Reference to Circulars.	No. of copies in store.	No. expended during past 12 months.	Required to complete 12 months supply.	REMARKS.
	ACQUISITION OF LAND.					
1	Notn. under Sec. 4 Act X of 1870.	B. C. vii of 1876, rule iv (Ap. i)				
2	Notn. under Section 6 do. ...	<i>ib.</i> Rule xiv, (Ap. ii)				
3	Reduction of Rent Roll ...	<i>ib.</i> Rule xxxii (Ap. v).				
4	Extraet from Register to accompany app. for reduction.	<i>ib.</i> Rules xli and xxxii (Ap. vi).				
	ADVANCES, AGRICULTURAL.					
5	Application for advance ...	B. C. iv of '76, (Rules 2, 3, 17). Form D.				
	ASSESSMENTS.					
6	Revision and reduction of ...	Dir. Coll., Ap. iv.				
	ASSIGNMENTS.					
7	Proposals to release or confer revenue-free grants, including inams.	Dir S. O., Ap. iii, paras. 19, 20.				
8	Proposals to release or confer revenue-free grants on account roadside groves.	<i>ib.</i> para. 124				
9	Proposals to assign revenue on account of timber plantations.	B. C. x of 1875, form I.				
	CALAMITIES OF SEASON.					
10	Reports regarding locusts ...	Cir. 54 of 1869.				
	CARRIAGE OF TROOPS.					
11	Compensation for crops injured by troops.	B. C. xii of '74, Form C.				
	COLLECTION OF REVENUE.					
12	Khām Holding. Proposition Statements.	Dir. Coll., Ap. vii				
13	Defaulting pattidar. Transfer of share.	<i>ib.</i> Ap. vi				
14	Farm leases. Form of report ...	<i>ib.</i> Ap. viii				
15	Sale of land for arrears of revenue.	<i>ib.</i> Ap. ix				
16	Redemption of Land Rev. Sanad.	B. C. vi of 1869				
	CORRESPONDENCE—(English)					
	<i>Commissioners' Offices.</i>					
17	Dkts. large—Secy. to Govt.	...				
18	" " Secy. to F. Commr.	...				

Indent on Central Jail Press, Lahore—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Description of Forms.	Reference to Circulars.	No. of copies in Store.	No. expended during past 12 months.	Required to complete 12 months supply.	REMARKS.
	CORRESPONDENCE—Concluded.					
19	Dkts. large—Mis. address ...	...			
20	" small, Depy. Commr. ...	...			
21	" " Mis. address ...	...			
22	Reminder, small—to letters ...	...			
23	" " for Stats. ...	...			
24	Envelopes, large, Secy. to Govt. ...	...			
25	" " Secy. F. Comr. ...	...			
26	" " Mis. address ...	...			
27	" small, Dy. Commr. ...	...			
28	" " Mis. address ...	...			
	Deputy Commissioners' Offices.					
29	Dkts. large—Mis. address ...	...			
30	" Small—to Commr. ...	...			
31	" " Mis. address ...	...			
32	" " Reminder ...	...			
33	Envelopes, large—Mis. address ...	...			
34	" Small—to Commr. ...	...			
35	" " Mis. address ...	...			
	Settlement Commissioner's Office.					
36	Dkts. large—to Secy. Financial Commr. ...	...			
37	" " Mis. address ...	...			
38	" small—to Settl. Officer ...	...			
39	" " Mis. address ...	...			
40	Envelopes large—Mis. address ...	...			
41	" small—to Settlement Officers. ...	...			
42	" " Mis. address ...	...			
	Settlement Officers' Offices.					
43	Dkts. large—Mis. address ...	...			
44	" small—ditto ...	...			
45	Envelopes, large—Miscell. address ...	...			
46	" Small—ditto ...	...			
	CUSTOMS.					
47	License to manufacture crude Saltpetre (including Sajji) ...	B. C. iii of 1877. Schedule iii.				
	ESTABLISHMENT.					
48	Changes in—Proposition Stat. ...	P. G. Cir. 17 of '72				
	EXCISE.					
	A. Spirits:—					
49	License to work a distillery for the manufacture of spirits according to the English method.	Dir. Coll. Ap. xi, form I.				

Indent on the Central Jail Press, Lahore—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Description of Forms.	Reference to Circulars.	No. of copies in Store.	No. expended during past 12 months.	Required to complete 12 months supply.	REMARKS.
	EXCISE—concluded.					
50	Pass to remove liquor from above distillery.	Dir. Coll. Ap. xi, Form ii				
51	Pass for liquor removed from above distillery for domestic consumption.	<i>ib.</i> Form iii				
52	License to work a brewery ...	<i>ib.</i> Form xiii				
53	License for wholesale vend of imported liquors.	<i>ib.</i> Form xiv				
54	License for retail vend of imported liquors.	<i>ib.</i> Form xv				
55	License for wholesale vend of rum.	<i>ib.</i> Form xv.				
56	License for retail vend of rum.	B. C. xiii of 1875				
57	License for retail vend of native spirits.	Dir. Coll. Ap. xi, Form xvi.				
	B. Drugs.					
58	Lease for monopoly of retail sale	Dir. Coll. Ap. xi, Form i,				
59	License for retail vend of drugs and opium.	<i>ib.</i> Form ii				
	GOVERNMENT LANDS.					
60	Notice of proposed sale ...	B. C. vii of 1877, Form A.				
61	Deed of agreement acknowledging purchase.	<i>ib.</i> Form B.				
62	Deed of grant transferring Government right in the land.	<i>ib.</i> Form C.				
63	Mortgage deed to secure payment for land sold.	<i>ib.</i> Form D.				
64	Appn. for lease of waste land ...	Dir. Coll. Ap. xix.				
65	Form of lease of Government waste land.	<i>ib.</i>				
	GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.					
66	Extra Assistant Commissioners—Nomn. roll of persons recommended for—	B. C. xvii A. of '68, and xxxvii of '60				
67	Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars—Nomn. roll of persons recommended as candidates.	Dir. Coll. Ap. ii, Form A.				
68	Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars—Nomn. roll of persons recommended for appointment as—	<i>ib.</i> Form C.				
69	Tahsildars, &c.—Changes among—	Cir. 46 of 1877				
70	„ Appns. for leave ...	Cir. 7 of 1875				
71	„ Transfers of ...	Cir. 46 of 1878				
72	Supdts. of Settlement—Nomn. roll of.	Cir. 82 of 1855				

Indent on the Central Jail Press, Lahore—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Description of Forms.	Reference to Circulars.	No. of copies in Store.	No. expended during past 12 months.	Required to complete 12 months supply.	REMARKS.
	PENSIONS.					
73	Heirs of lapsed and resumed assignments—Claims to pension.	Dir. Coll. Ap. xxviii, para. 11, Notn. 411 dated 22-3-'73, also Cir. 55 of '73.				
74	Caims of heirs of deceased pensioners and all other claims.	Dir. Coll. Ap. xxviii, paras. 4 & 2, Notn. 411 dated 22-3-'73.				
75	Payment of arrears of pension ...	Dir. Coll. Ap. xxviii, paras. 5, 6, 7, Notn. 48 dated 9-1-'73.				
76	„ to heirs of deceased pensioners.	<i>ib.</i>				
77	Purchase of pension ...	<i>ib.</i> para. 47				
78	Transfer of pension ...	<i>ib.</i> paras. 14 & 15				
79	Dowries to female pensioners ...	<i>ib.</i> para. 53.				
	REFUNDS, REMISSIONS & SUSPENSIONS.					
80	Refunds of Revenue ...	Cir. 59 of 1874, and G I Rules P. L. R. A ; also B. C. xxxi of '62.				
81	Remission (or suspension) on account calamity of season.	B. C. xxxiv of '60 as amended by B. C. xxi of '63.				
	RETURNS OF FORMS.					
82	Blank returns. Memo. of—	P. G. Sel. Cir. xiii of 1860, para. 12 of annexure.				
83	Periodical returns. Check list of—	<i>ib.</i> para. 8				
84	Occasional forms. Indent for—	Cir 4 of 79				
	TENTS.					
85	Report on state of—	B. C. xxiii of '71				
	OTHER FORMS NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE. (12 Samples to accompany)					

CIRCULAR No. 5 of 1879. .

(No. 1178).

• Dated the 28th February 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

The annexed extract from a letter from the Government of India to the Punjab Government, defining the circumstances under which the acquisition of land for public purposes by private negotiation instead of under the Act, is allowed.

LAND ACQUISITION RULES.
Private negotiation,

able and advantageous, is, with the sanction of Government, circulated for the information and guidance of Revenue Officers

EXTRACT.

No. 4 dated 20th July 1878, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, to the Secretary to Government Punjab.

2. With reference to the acquisition of the land by private negotiation, I am to say that the expediency of acquiring the land in this way, in preference to taking action under the Land Acquisition Act, is a matter of which the Local Government or Administration of each province must be the best judge. The circumstances of different provinces, and of different localities in the same province, are so different that no universal rule can be laid down. It should be borne in mind that an indefeasible title is secured by proceeding under the Act, and that the procedure therein provided seems in most cases calculated to save Government from the risk of paying more than the true market value (plus the addition of 15 per cent. directed in section 42) for the land. It may, however, occur (especially in localities where the tenure of land is of a simple character) that there is no risk in respect of title in securing land by private bargain, that the price which would have to be paid in this way would be less than that likely to be awarded under the Act, and that more speedy acquisition of the land would thus be secured. Of this, however, the local revenue authorities, as before observed, must be the best judges, and the Governor General in Council does not doubt that their decision will in all cases be in favour of that course, which, to a good title, will join the greatest economy in the transaction."

BOOK CIRCULAR No. II OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 6 OF 1879.

(No. 1640.)

Dated 17th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

Attention is drawn to the Rules under the Treasure Trove Act, VI. of 1878, hereto annexed, and to the following subsidiary instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner, with the approval of Government, in supersession of former orders on the subject.

2. The date in the notification under section 5 (a) of the Act, in the terms of form A. of rule I, for the enquiry under that section, should always be, as therein required, not earlier than four months, and not later than six months, from the date of the publication of the notification. Careful attention to this point is necessary, as a material error in the period fixed might vitiate the subsequent proceedings.

3. The object of the report to Government through the Financial Commissioner, prescribed in rule IV, is that Government may be enabled to determine whether specimens of ancient coins and articles of antiquarian interest are to be offered to the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, or other scientific bodies, and what specimens, if any, are to be sent to the Central Museum at Lahore.

4. Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners should take measures to prevent any appropriation of coins, sculptures, or other articles or remains of architectural or antiquarian interest, from any Government lands, and to prohibit any excavation whatever in such lands, by private individuals, without the special sanction of Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notification.—No. 735, dated 21st February 1879.

The following rules are prescribed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, under section 19 of the Treasury Trove Act, VI of 1878, to regulate proceedings under that Act :—

1.—The notification required by section 5 of the Act shall be in the following form :—

FORM A.

Notification under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878.

Whereas on the () date), treasure of the following description and value () was found by (person) in (place), all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Deputy Commissioner of (district) on the , day of 18 at the (district Kutcherry, or on the spot, if necessary, or such other place as may be convenient) in order that inquiry may be made concerning, and orders may be passed as to the disposal of, the said treasure pursuant to the provisions of the said Act,

Date _____

Signature of _____

Deputy Commissioner.

NOTE.—The notice in form A should also be served on the "owner" of the place, if he is known.

11.—The notice to the person in possession of the land or thing in which the treasure was found required to be served on such person under section 5 clause (b) shall be in the same terms as the above, and shall in addition contain the following words at the end :—

FORM B.

And whereas the place where the said treasure was found by the said (name of finder) is believed to have been, on the date of the said finding, in your possession, your attendance at the inquiry is specially required, failing which your right to a share of the treasure will be forfeited, as prescribed in section 6 of the Act.

Date

Signed

Deputy Commissioner.

III.—The above notification and notice shall be in English and vernacular, and copies of form A. shall be posted up at the District Kutcherry, at the Tahsil, in the village where the find took place, at or near the spot where the treasure was found, if the Deputy Commissioner approve, and in such other places as the Deputy Commissioner may think proper.

IV.—When the treasure found consists of ancient coins, sculptures, or other articles of antiquarian interest whatsoever, the Deputy Commissioner shall, before delivering or dividing the treasure under section 11 or 12, report the same through the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner for the information of Government, with a view to obtaining instructions as to whether the treasure is to be acquired on behalf of Government, in the manner prescribed in section 16 of the Act.

V.—Appeals to the Financial Commissioner from the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, under section 9 of the Act, shall be dealt with under the orders for the time being in force regarding administrative appeals of the Revenue Department, except that there shall be no intermediate appeal to the Commissioner.

VI.—The special notice prescribed by section 5 (b) shall, so far as is consistent with the Act under which these rules are framed, be served in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons.

VII.—Where two or more persons are in possession of the place in which the treasure appears to have been found, the service shall, subject to the limitation in rule VI above, conform to the rules for the service of a summons upon two or more defendants contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. III OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 7 OF 1879.

(No. 1703).

Dated 19th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
AND OTHER OFFICERS CONCERNED.

In connection with a pension case of the Police Department, the accompanying order of Government has been received, to the effect that debility and incapacity caused by the excessive use of intoxicating drugs should be certified as being caused by "intemperate habits." In the present case the man's pension was reduced on this account. Attention to this order is necessary in all similar cases of pension on medical certificate.

PENSIONS.

Intemperate habits defined.

EXTRACT.

No. 612, dated 24th February 1879, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

2. The point, however, in the case which calls for special notice is contained in the recommendation of the invaliding committee, viz., their opinion to the effect that "There is

no doubt that _____ is addicted to eating opium ; but this practice is so common among natives of this part, and particularly of his age (the custom of eating opium some years back being almost universal), that the committee do not regard it as an intemperate habit in the sense meant in the last paragraph of the certificate." With this opinion the Lieutenant Governor entirely disagrees ; and would wish it to be understood by the Inspector General of Police and the medical authorities, that, so far as the requirements of the pension code are concerned, it must be held that if general debility compelling an officer of Government to be invalid results, as it is clear was the case with the present applicant, from the excessive use of intoxicating drugs, this must be considered as incapacity caused by intemperate habits.

3. The observations of the committee are not at all to the point. The moderate use of opium is not asserted to be an intemperate habit, and in the case of many persons may be a beneficial one, but if a man at the age of 40 has reduced himself to such decrepitude as to compel him to leave Government service from the use of opium, it is clear that this use must have been an intemperate use, and that the certificate required from the invaliding committee cannot fairly be given.

CIRCULAR No. 8 OF 1879.

(No.)

Dated 19th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN CHARGE OF SETTLEMENTS
AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

In continuation of this office Circular No. 75, dated 5th December last, the

RETURNS AND FORMS.

Part IV of quarterly Settlement Business returns amended.

Financial Commissioner directs that the classification of expenditure and income annexed to this Circular be adopted in part IV of the quarterly Settlement Business returns in lieu of that prescribed by Circular 39 S. of 1875.

2. This revised classification will be given in the amended forms, which will shortly be issued, and should be adopted with effect from 1st April 1879.

Major head of service.	Minor head of service.
Land Revenue and Settlement charges.	{ <div> Gazetted Officers and their travelling allowance. Office Establishment. Measuring Establishment. </div> { Travelling allowance of Establishment, Country Stationery. Other Contingencies. }
Law and Justice.	Process serving Establishment.
Provincial Services.	{ Lithographing. Office rent. Repairs to Buildings. }

CIRCULAR No. 9 OF 1879.

(No. 1905).

Dated 26th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Progressive pay of a new incumbent to begin on the minimum.

The annexed copy of Resolution No. 751 dated 21st February 1879, of the Government of India, ruling that ordinarily the progressive pay of a new incumbent should begin on the minimum, is circulated for information and guidance.

No. 751.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PAY AND ALLOWANCE.—PAY.—(*Ruling*).

Fort William, the 21st February 1879.

Read—

A letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 5581-742, dated 28th December 1878, received in the Home Department, stating that Moug Shwe Aik, consequent on the abolition of his appointment as Deputy Inspector of Schools on a pay of Rs. 200 a month, was nominated to a vacant clerkship in the office of the Director of Public Instruction on a commencing pay of Rs. 110 a month, but that the Deputy Accountant-General objected to pass more than the minimum pay of Rs. 80 a month, without the sanction of the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that, ordinarily, the progressive pay of a new incumbent should begin on the minimum. But exceptions to this rule may be allowed by the Local Government whenever it would be competent to revise the pay of the appointment itself.

2. In the present instance, the Chief Commissioner was accordingly competent to pass the orders challenged by the Deputy Accountant-General.

* Original papers of the Home Department being returned, copies kept.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be distributed * for information and guidance as follows :—

1. To the several Departments of the Government of India.
2. To the several Local Governments and Administrations.
3. To the Comptroller-General, and to the several Accountants-General and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 685, dated 1st March 1879.

Copies forwarded to Heads of all Departments in the Punjab, for information.

S
BOOK CIRCULAR No. IV OF 1879.

S
CIRCULAR No. 10 OF 1879.

(No. 1906).

Dated 26th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Asst. Sett. Officer Gurgaon, to Commr. Delhi, No. 85 dated 17th March 1877, para. 1.

Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., to Secy. to Govt. No. 181 S, dated 15th Feby. 1879, para. 2.

Secy. to Govt. Punjab, to Secy. to Finl. Commr., No. 237 dated 1st March 1879.

tion of Zaildars and Ala Lambardars.

Circulates for general information and guidance, the correspondence noted on the margin, regarding remunera-

EXTRACT.

No. 85, dated 17th March 1877, from Assistant Settlement Officer, Gurgaon, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.

Para. 1.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 111 dated 12th March. I am now about to commence announcing assessments. I propose to announce the total assessments without deducting the one per cent. for Zaildars and one per cent. for Ala Lambardars, simply hereafter providing in the papers that the Zaildars and Ala Lambardars shall receive their fees from the village collections before payment of the revenue into the Treasury. The *Annual Revenue Statement* will, however, only show the net sum to be paid into the Treasury.

EXTRACT.

No. 181 S, dated 15th July 1879, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Para. 2.—Mr. Lyall has now only to add to his already expressed views, that he considers that the procedure noted in Assistant Settlement Officer Gurgaon's No. 85 dated 17th March 1877 (printed in proceedings for August 1877, No. 15) should be ordinarily followed in future with reference to the remuneration of Zaildars and Ala Lambardars; but that arrangements hitherto made should not be interfered with.

No. 237, dated 1st March 1879, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to return herewith the original enclosures of your letter No. 181 S, dated 15th February, regarding the remuneration of Zaildars, and to convey the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to the Financial Commissioner's proposals on the subject. It will, however, be necessary to consider the fact that the Zaildars and Ala Lambardar's fees are to be deducted from the assessment, in fixing the demand and in reviewing Assessment Reports.

CIRCULAR No. 11 OF 1879.

(No. 1997).

Dated 28th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

RETURNS AND FORMS.

Instructions for preparing the Annual Revenue Report for 1878-79.

* No. XXV	No. XXX
" XXVI	" XXXIXA
" XXVII	" XXXIIB
" XXVIII	" XXXIV

A list of the returns to be furnished with the Annual Revenue Report, 1878-79, is herewith forwarded. The returns are the same as those furnished for 1877-78, with the addition of the quinquennial statements noted in the *margin, which were last furnished for 1873-74, and will therefore have to be furnished again for this year.

2. The forms for the returns are in the press, and will be issued as soon as received. The list of subjects for the report will be the same as that prescribed in para. 3 of Circular 15 of 1878, with the addition of any remarks which the results shown in the quinquennial statement call for.

3. It is requested that particular attention may be paid to the forecast of the rabi harvest of 1879, and that the remarks on this subject may be on a separate sheet, capable of being detached from the reports, both of Deputy Commissioners and of Commissioners.

4. The figures given in statements XXXIX and XXXIXA, should include the decrees given in settlement courts, for enhancement of rent and ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy; and so too in statement XXXIX B, the entries in the various columns should include the results of proceedings taken before settlement officers.

5. *Statement XXIIIA.*—This statement should also include the suits brought in settlement courts. Column 3 shows the total number of suits filed; column 4 gives the number of suits in which the plaintiff has been referred to suit for right, on the ground that his claim was wrongly brought under the above section: the ordinary cause of this would be that the plaintiff was not in possession of the alleged right, regarding which he desired a different entry to be made. The headings of the other columns need no explanation.

6. As the Government of India have lately drawn attention to the necessity for the punctual submission of provincial administration reports, Commissioners are particularly requested not to delay the submission of their reports beyond the date prescribed, *viz.*, the 15th June.

LIST OF RETURNS TO BE SUBMITTED WITH THE ANNUAL REVENUE REPORT FOR 1878-79.

Number of Return.	Name of Return.
I	Land Revenue.
II	Alterations in Land Revenue.
III	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Revenue.
V	Local Rates.
IX	Government estates.
X and X A	Alluvion and Diluvion.
XI	Land taken up for public purposes.
XII	Land Revenue assignments.
XIII	Pensions.
XIV	Minor coercive processes.
XV	Kham holdings.
XVI	Takavi advances.
XVII	Abstract of Revenue Business.
XVII A	Detailed Statement of revenue business.
XVIII	Appeals.
XXIII	(Imperial I. E. 1), Existing Settlements.
XXIII A	Working of Section 20, Act XXXIII of 1871.
XXIV	Rain-fall.
XXV	(Imperial I. A. 1), area cultivated and uncultivated.
XXVI	(Imperial I. D), population.
XXVII	(Imperial I. E. 2), surveyed and assessed area.
XXVII A	(Imperial I. E. 5), transfers.
XXVII B	(Imperial I. E. 6), land revenue.
XXVIII	(Imperial III. 2), mines and quarries.
XXIX	(Imperial III. D. 1), crops.
XXIX A	(Imperial III. D. 3), rates of rent and produce.
XXX	(Imperial III. D. 2), stock.
XXXI	(Imperial III. E. 1), prices of produce.
XXXI A	(Imperial III. E. 2), labor.
XXXII	Prices current.
XXXIII	(Imperial I. E. 3), tenures held direct from Government.
XXXIV	(Imperial I. E. 4), tenures not held direct from Government.
XXXV	Transfers of malguzari land.
XXXV B	Land mortgaged and redeemed.
XXXVI	Government suits
XXXVI A	Outstanding decrees of civil suits
XXXVI B	Expenditure on litigation
XXXVIII	Estates under management of court of wards.
XXXIX	Enhancement of rent.
XXXIX A	Ejectment of tenants with occupancy rights.
XXXIX B	Ejectment of tenants without such rights.
XL	Cattle fairs.
XLI	Interest on loans and accounts.
XLII	Notice of officers.
XLIII	Transfers of Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. V of 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 12 of 1879.

(No. 2005)

Dated 28th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
CONCERNED, AND REGISTRAR OF CONSERVANCY
SAKKAR.

The annexed classified list of articles is to be substituted at all posts for
RETURNS AND FORMS. registration of trade statistics in place of that prescribed
Revised classified trade by Book Circular Nos. XIX of 1876, and XIII of
statement prescribed. 1877. The new list is to be brought into use from the
1st April 1879.

Vernacular forms have already been distributed, and English forms are
available for distribution on indent.

2				4		6	
CLASS A—TO BE VALUED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.				CLASS B—TO BE VALUED BY THE STATISTICAL WRITER.		CLASS C.—TO BE VALUED BY THE STATISTICAL WRITER.	
Serial No.	Names of Articles.	Value rate per mound.		Names of Articles.	Serial No.	Names of Articles.	Weight in mounds.
		Rs.	A. P.				
7	Borax	...	...	1	Horses, ponies, mules, No. ...	6	Ammunition
9	Coal and coke, company's	...	...	2	Cattle	8	Canes, rattans and bamboos
10	Coal and coke, public	...	...	3	Sheep and Goats	17	Drugs and medicines (not intoxicating) other than asafetida and pan
11	Cotton, raw (1)	...	...	4	Other animals	16, 18	16, 18
12	Cotton twist and yarn (European).	...	...	5	Arms { 1 firearms	19	Intoxicating drugs, other than ganja, bhang, charas, and opium, 20, 21, 22 and 60
13	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian).	...	...		{ 2 other kinds	28	Dyes other than indigo, madder, safflower, turmeric and 'al-23, 24, 25, 26, and 27
14	Cotton piece goods (European) ...	...	...	33	Cocoanuts	29	Earthenware and porcelain
15	Cotton piece goods (Indian) ...	...	...	34	Timber in logs	30	Fibres raw
16	Asafetida	...	...			31	Fibres, manufactured (excluding gunnybags)
18	Pan, or betel leaves	...	...			32	Gunnybags
20	Ganja	...	...			34	Betel nuts
21	Bhang	...	...			35	Potatoes
22	Charas	...	...			36	All other descriptions of <i>fruits, nuts</i> and <i>vegetables</i> (dried and green)...
23	Indigo (2)	...	...			47	Kunkur (all sorts of)
24	Maddar (Majit)	...	...			50	Lac, stick and other sorts excepting Lac dye and Shell lac—48 and 49,
25	Safflower, (Kasambah)	...	...			51	Leather, unmanufactured
26	Turmeric (Huldi)	...	...			52	Leather, manufactured
27	'Al (morinda citrifolia)	...	...			53	Lime
37	Wheat	...	...			54	Liquors. (European and country) ...
38	Gram and pulse	...	...		
39	Other spring crops, except seeds,	...	...		
40	Rice, husked	...	...		
41	Rice, unhusked	...	...		
42	Other rain crops, except seeds	...	...		
43	Gums and resins	...	...		
44	Hides of cattle	...	...		
45	Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	...	...		

46	Horns	...	57	Metals, wrought and unwrought, other than brass and copper and iron—55 and 56.	...
48	Lac, Dy	...	59	Oilcake	...
49	Lac, Shell	...	62	Provisions, other than Ghi—61	...
55	Brass and copper, wrought and unwrought	...	63	Railway materials	...
56	Iron, wrought and unwrought	...	67	Saline substances, other than salt-petre—86	...
58	Oil	...	71	Oil seeds, other than linseed, mustard and rape, tilseed—68, 69 and 70	...
60	Opium	...	73	Other seeds, except Indigo seed—72,	...
61	Ghi	...	75	Silk, manufactured	...
64	Salt, Lahori	...	76	Spices	...
65	Salt { Sambhar (Other kinds)	...	77	Stationery (all descriptions of)	...
66	Saltpetre	...	78	Stones, all kinds (dressed and rough)	...
68	Linseed	...	85	Timber (all descriptions of) except Log timber 84 and firewood 86	...
69	Mustard and rape seed	...	88	Woollen manufactures excluding shawls—89	...
70	Til seed	...	89	Shawls	...
72	Indigo seed	...	90	Unmanufactured articles, not otherwise specified	...
74	Silk, raw	...	91	Manufactured articles, not otherwise specified	...
79	Sugar, refined	...			
80	Sugar, unrefined	...			
81	Tea, Indian	...			
82	Tea, foreign	...			
83	Tobacco	...			
86	Firewood	...			
87	Wool, raw (including pashm)	...			

(1). This should be *cleaned* cotton. If uncleaned cotton has to be registered, it should be reduced to its equivalent in cleaned cotton.

(2). The Indigo leaves (wasmah) should not be shown here, but under 71.

(3). Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. (animals, No. 5 arms and fire arms, No. 33, cocoanuts, and No. 84 timber in logs, are the only heads for which numbers should be given.

(4). All other articles should be given by *weight* in *maunds*.

(5). Fractional parts should be carefully excluded from the columns of *weight* and *value*; values should be in Rs. only without vertical lines and dots.

S
CIRCULAR No. $\frac{S}{13}$ OF 1879.

(No. 2036)

Dated 28th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

TRADE.

Returns of Manufactures.

The usual return of manufactures will this year be required from each district, and also separately from the municipalities of—

Delhi,
Simla,
Amritsar,
Lahore,
Mooltan.

The figures given for these five municipalities should be included also in the district returns.

The form has this year been slightly altered : the headings of columns 12 to 18 were formerly blank, but as it was found that this led to certain manufactures being shown separately in some districts, and classed under the general head of *other manufactures* in others, the printed headings now detail all the manufactures which need be separately shown in the statement ; the figures relating to all other manufactures should be entered in column 19, and the nature of chief manufactures thus entered should be noticed in column 20.

2. It should be remembered that the object of the statement is to give information as to the manufactures of the province : the figures given should not include mere traders or dealers in the various articles.

The figures showing the estimated out-turn in rupees should show the value of the manufactured material, not the mere earnings of the manufacturers ; as far as possible all the village manufactures should be included.

3. In classifying the manufactures, the following instructions should be observed :—

Silk.—Men who are merely collectors of cocoons or importers of silk from other parts of the country, will not be shown in the statement.

Cotton.—Workmen engaged in picking, cleaning, carding and pressing cotton, or in similar operations which are preliminary to its manufacture, need not be shown in the statement. The manufacture of cotton durries will be shown under the heading, Carpets.

Wool.—Woollen carpets and shawls and pashmina manufactures should be shown under the separate headings.

Wood.—This heading should include all carpenters' work : all furniture making, coach and cart building, boat building &c.

Leather.—Boot and shoe makers, saddlers and harness makers, and tanners should be included under this heading.

Gold, Silver and Jewellery.—This will include gold and silver wire and lace manufactures.

4. The returns will be submitted to this Office through the Commissioner of the Division, and should be accompanied by reports on the manufactures of each district and each of the above named municipalities : these reports should

S
CIRCULAR No. 14 OF 1879.

(No. 2048).

Dated 28th March 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN CHARGE OF SETTLEMENTS,
SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, AND ALL SETTLE-
MENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Forwards, for information and guidance, a copy of para. 2 of a letter No. 153 dated 15th March 1879, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, and requests that in accordance with those instructions, no extra allowances be in future paid out of settlement fees to officials employed on the regular sanctioned settlement establishments.

Extract from a letter No. 153, dated 15th March 1879, from Secretary to Government of India, Revenue Department,—to Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2. His Excellency in Council is however of opinion that the system of granting extra allowances out of settlement fees, whether in the shape of increase to pay or of special rewards, to officers on the regular sanctioned establishment, is objectionable and should be discontinued altogether from the 1st April next. Pay should be fixed according to the work done, and good service rewarded by promotion or by increase of pay duly sanctioned by Government.

S
BOOK CIRCULAR No. VI OF 1879.

S
CIRCULAR No. 15 OF 1879.

(No. 2206).

Dated 3rd April 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

The following instructions are issued by the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in order to remove a doubt which is apparently felt by some District Officers as to their power to order a redistribution of the assessment of an Estate, and to explain under what circumstances and in what manner this power should be exercised.

SETTLEMENT.

Power of a District Officer to order a redistribution of assessment on an estate; how to be exercised.

2. On petition made by one or more shareholders, and in default of any binding local customs or special agreement to the contrary, the Deputy Commissioner of the District has the power of ordering a redistribution of the jama imposed on an estate at settlement over the several proprietary shares or holdings. When, however, the petition is opposed by any of the other shareholders, such power shall not be exercised, unless it be clearly proved that the original distribution was unfairly made through fraud, trickery, or gross error; or that from subsequent circumstances, other than such as would justify a reduction of assessment on the estate as a whole, the distribution has become materially unequal.

3. When a redistribution of assessment is ordered under this rule, the conditions of any protective orders granted on account of the construction or repair of irrigation works or wells shall be duly regarded; and so protected shall be treated as unirrigated land, or shall not be rated at more than half irrigated rates according to the condition guaranteed by the order of protection: and further, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in effecting the readjustment of the assessment, avoid such a distribution as shall, in his opinion, unfairly tax new cultivation or improvement of old cultivation effected since the Settlement, by the expenditure of capital; or shall unfairly relieve the lazy at the expense of the industrious cultivator.

S
BOOK CIRCULAR No. VII OF 1879.

S
CIRCULAR No. 16 OF 1879.

(No. 2348).

Dated 7th April 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, AND
SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

The following instructions, as to the manner in which the Government is to be represented in suits brought against it, as a co-defendant, under Section 20 of Act XXXIII of 1871, are issued by the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

SETTLEMENTS.

Manner in which Government is to be represented in suits brought against it.

2. On the receipt of the summons from the Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner will ordinarily appoint the tahsil kanungo to appear as the representative of the Government at the hearing of the suit. The duties which will devolve upon the kanungo, as the representative of Government, will be :—

- (1) To produce the entries in the settlement records and in the previous and subsequent annual papers, so far as they may be material.
- (2) To state, if required by the Court, the circumstances under which these entries were made, so far as they are within his own knowledge.
- (3) To state the facts of the possession of the rights in issue, so far as they are known to him. Unless specially instructed by the Deputy Commissioner, he is to abstain from any further interference in the case, and he is to entirely refrain from advancing any argument as to the merits of the dispute between the other parties to the suit. It will of course be within the power of the court to put such further questions to the kanungo as it may think proper, whether on its own motion, or on that of the parties to the suit. The discharge of the above duties by the kanungo will not ordinarily involve more than one appearance in court on his part.

3. The above procedure will suffice for the representation of Government in the great mass of suits in which it is made co-defendant under this section ; and in which the only interest of Government is that the Court should be fully informed as to the character and effect of the entries, and of the method in which they were made, so that the chance of an erroneous decree being made from imperfect information on these subjects may be guarded against. But it will occasionally be found at the hearing of the suit that Government is further interested in the decision of the case, as owner of subsidiary rights in the subject matter of the suit or as the guardian of public interest. In such cases, it will be at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to proceed under the general rules relating to the representation of Government in civil suits, or to take such other measures as in his judgment may appear necessary.

4. Suits which are not referred to this office or to the Secretary to Government under the ordinary rules for the representation of Government, need not be entered in the returns of Government suits.

CIRCULAR No. 17 of 1879.

(No. 2527).

Dated 14th April 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

In modification of para. 3 of Circular 15 of 13th April 1874, it has now been arranged with the Accountant General that the monthly bills prepared in certain districts for the salaries of office establishments paid from the Wards Rate need not be countersigned by the Commissioner, or by this office. They may be paid on the authority of the Deputy Commissioner, provided they are in accordance with the scale sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. VIII OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 18 OF 1879.

(No. 3344).

Dated 6th May 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

With reference to Rule 11 of the Opium Rules contained in Appendix XI, Opium Rules. Directions to Revenue Officers (page 300), and Book Circular IX of 1874, which allows of the import of opium from places beyond the borders of the Punjab, the Financial Commissioner, under instructions from the Government, directs that henceforward passes for the import of opium from the State of Nipal are not to be issued by Deputy Commissioners.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. IX OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 19 OF 1879.

(No. 3766).

Dated 23rd May 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

With reference to Section 56 of the Land Revenue Act, which prescribes Recovery of arrears of what land or property may be sold for recovery of an Revenue, other than Land arrear of Land Revenue, and Section 64 which provides that Deputy Commissioners may exercise all or any of the powers for recovery of Land Revenue, for the recovery of any other revenue due from any person to the Government, the annexed extracts from a letter No. 64, dated 20th January 1879, from Government, are circulated for guidance.

2. The question referred was whether, from certain words in Section 56, it must be inferred that the powers given for recovery of revenue, other than Land Revenue, are subject to limitation in respect to the summary sale of land and houses of a defaulter, which is undoubtedly one of the powers which the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, can apply in a case of arrear of Land Revenue. The Government has ruled that no such limitation exists, and that it is accordingly unnecessary in such cases of default to institute a civil suit for the recovery of arrears with a view to bringing land or houses to sale.

3. This circular is issued with the approval of Government, as conveyed in the annexed letter, No. 543 of 23rd April 1879.

No. 64, dated 20th January 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

3. The point at issue is, whether for the recovery of revenue other than land revenue the Deputy Commissioner is empowered by law to put in operation those summary powers provided in Section 56 of Act XXXIII of 1871 for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. The words of the first part of the section are as follows :—" If the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that an arrear of land revenue cannot be recovered by any of the means hereinbefore mentioned, he may, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, sell by auction any land in respect of which such arrear has accrued, or any portion or share of such land ; or any land or houses, or interest in land or houses, other than that in respect of which such arrear has accrued to which the defaulter is entitled."

Section 64 of the Act states that "Deputy Commissioners may exercise all or any of the powers hereinbefore provided for the recovery of land revenue, for the recovery of any other revenue due from any person to the Government." The powers referred to are those comprised in Chapter V of the Act, and the summary process has been already described in the quotation from Section 56.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that there is an apparent limitation of power if Section 56 be read independently; but it must be interpreted by and with Section 64 which succeeds it, and which contains no limitation whatever as to the exercise of the powers before provided for the recovery of arrears of land revenue, which may all, without any exception, be employed under due authority for the recovery of any other revenue arrears. If Section 56 be read with Section 64, the Lieutenant-Governor holds that any apparent limitation which the third clause of Section 56 may seem to contain, disappears. The intention of the section would have been less open to ambiguity had the words "other than that in respect of which such arrears has accrued" been altogether omitted, and the word "other" inserted before the word "land," so as to allow the section to read "any other land or houses, or interest in land or houses to which the defaulter is entitled." The insertion, moreover, of the words houses or interest in houses, shows that action under this clause is not limited absolutely to land, the sale of which alone would be valid. The insertion of the word "houses" shows that the third clause of Section 56 is dealing with altogether a different class of property from that treated of in the second clause, and that, although with reference to any other revenue but land revenue the second clause must be inoperative from the inherent impossibility of applying it, yet that the third clause is applicable to the recovery of any other revenue than land revenue which may be due to the Government.

7. As to the definition of revenue other than land revenue, there may, it is true, be some dispute; but this would seem to be an issue of fact which the Court, in each case, would have to determine. It may probably be argued that Government revenue would cover leases, ferry dues, and municipal rates, for the collection of which, under Section 9 of Act IV of 1873, the procedure for the recovery of arrears of land revenue was sanctioned, grazing dues, and other receipts of the nature of income; and would not include receipts which were of the nature of single payments, such as purchase-money for land, or sums due on account of property sold by the Government. The point, however, does not affect the present question; and the opinion of the Government Advocate has been recorded that the public income derived from grazing leases of land, the property of Government, is unquestionably included in the term revenue.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly of opinion that the Deputy Commissioner should be held competent, under the authority of the Financial Commissioner to sell, on account of the arrears of such revenue, the houses or lands or interest in such belonging to the defaulter.

No. 543, dated 23rd April 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 428 of the 9th instant, submitting for approval a draft Circular on the subject of the recovery of revenue, other than Land Revenue, and soliciting orders as to whether para. 7 of this office letter No. 64, dated 20th January last should or should not be included therein.

2. In reply I am desired to convey the sanction of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor to the issue of the proposed Circular and to the inclusion therein of para. 7 of this office letter above referred to. His Honor trusts and wishes that the powers now allowed to District Officers may be exercised with as much caution as they have been hitherto in the collection of arrears of actual Land Revenue. If this be done he does not anticipate that any undue harshness will be experienced by defaulters.

CIRCULAR No. 20 of 1879.

(No. 3885).

Dated 28th May 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS & SUPERINTENDENTS AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

The annexed revised Resolution, No. 1359, dated 1st July 1878, of the

Supply of News-papers
and other periodicals pub-
lished in Europe and
America.

Government of India, received under Punjab Govern-
ment endorsement No. 1079, dated 1st April 1879,
regarding the supply of news-papers and other period-
icals published in Europe and America, is circulated to

Commissioners, with a request that a list of their requirements, and those of Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers, in respect of such publications, may be submitted to this office on the 1st July of each year.

[To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same number and date.]

No. 1359.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

STORES, NEWS-PAPERS, &c.

The 1st July 1878.

READ again the following papers regarding the supply of news-papers and other periodicals published in Europe or America:—

Expenditure Fr. ceilings, November 1875, Nos. 2 to 4, containing rules for obtaining European and

American stores, including books and news-papers.

Financial despatch from Secretary of State, No. 477, dated 7th December 1876.

Letter to Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, No. 87, dated 25th October 1877.

Telegram from Secretary of State, dated 17th December 1877.

Financial Resolutions No. 616, dated 25th January 1878.

READ also:—

Financial despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 40, dated 14th February 1878, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—Till the close of the year 1877, European and American news-papers and other periodical publications were obtained from the Secretary of State through the agency of the Financial Department of the Government of India. The orders of the Government of India on the questions raised in despatch No. 477 of 1876, being still incomplete, the usual indent for 1878 was forwarded in October 1877 to the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India for the supply of such periodical publications to the various Departments of the Government of India, and to the public offices in the Presidency of Bengal, and in Mysore and Hyderabad. The Secretary of State replied to this requisition by a telegram, dated 17th December 1877, in which he ruled that, with reference to the instructions contained in his Financial despatch No. 477, of 7th December 1876, news-papers and periodicals, other than official publications, would no longer be supplied by the India Office, and that measures for procuring them through local agency should be immediately adopted. Similar instructions were given to the Governments of Madras and Bombay. These instructions reached the Government of India late in the year; and, in order to avoid the inconvenience that must have arisen if each Department and local Government had been called upon to make its own arrangements for the year 1878, tenders were invited by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, from certain book-sellers in Calcutta, and arrangements were eventually concluded with Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company for the supply of the necessary periodical publications to all public offices authorised to receive them in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1878. The terms of the arrangements are detailed in the Resolution of January 1878, read in the preamble.

2. The views of the Secretary of State were again pressed upon the Government of India in his Financial despatch No. 40, dated 14th February 1878. It is observed in that despatch—

[Paragraph 4.] “That, in addition to the periodicals and news-papers enumerated in the list sent with letter No. 87, (dated 25th October 1877), there are many other publications under regular provision to various officers in the Bengal Presidency on indents received from time to time. Large supplies of periodicals and news-papers are also sent to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

• [Paragraph 5.] “As it is desirable that all periodicals required by officers in India should be dealt with under one system, I have again to request that early measures may be taken for carrying out the general suggestions contained in my Financial despatch, dated 7th December 1876, No. 477. Pending a reply to this communication, the supply of the periodicals alluded to in paragraph 4 will not be interfered with.

3. Following these instructions, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct in supersession of all existing rules and orders on the subject, that subject only to the conditions, so far as they apply, specified in paragraph 4* of Secretary of State's despatch, No. 477 dated 7th December 1876, the several Departments of the Government of India, and the several Local Governments and Administrations, shall henceforth make their own arrangements for the supply of such news-papers and periodicals published in Europe and America, as they may require for their own use and for the use of the officers subordinate to them.

4. You will observe that the Committee, having regard to the importance of reducing as far as possible, payments in this country, as well as of expediting the supply of stores for India, recommend that in substitution for the present rule requiring orders for all stores to be given through this office, it should be left to your Government, and to the Local Governments and Administrations (subject to any detailed orders of your Government, and within the limits of their several powers to incur expenditure, to decide as to the mode in which, and the persons from whom, supplies of any kind may be obtained, subject to the conditions that nothing except articles of Indian origin shall be purchased or ordered in India, unless it can be paid for on delivery after approval there, and that no advances shall be made to any agent or firm for any such service.

4. Periodicals required by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will continue to be procured by him through the Army Sanitary Commission; his two special Assistants will, however, make independent arrangements for the supply of the periodicals they may require.

5. For official* publications, other than Parliamentary papers, whether periodical or not, requisitions should be forwarded by the Departments and Local Governments and Administrations requiring them for their own use, and for the use of the officers subordinate to them, direct to the address of the Assistant Under-Secretary of State; the service to which the cost is chargeable, and, if imperial, the head of account or grant to which it is chargeable, being specified in the requisition.

6. Parliamentary papers will continue to be supplied as published by the Secretary of State to the Home Department of the Government of India, under the terms of despatch from Secretary of State, No. 5, dated 13th January 1876. Any communications regarding their distribution should be made to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7. The Secretary of State has been requested to supply no publications (except such Parliamentary papers as are now supplied) after the close of the year 1878, for which a separate indent shall not be submitted to him.

FINANCIAL.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government, No. 1079, dated 1st April 1879.

Copies to all Heads of Departments, for information. A list of any requirements with reference to paragraph 5, should be submitted so as to reach this office by the 30th July of each year.

CIRCULAR No. 21 of 1879.

(No. 3886).

Dated 28th May 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

A question having arisen with reference to the instructions contained in this Office Book Circular No. X of 1878, as to whether a fresh notification is necessary when the area of the land taken up either exceeds or falls short of that notified in the *Gazette* by 5 per cent. or upwards, it is hereby directed that the fresh notification is only necessary when there is an excess of 5 per cent. or upwards in the area occupied but not when it is less than that notified.

* NOTE.—The Secretary of State has recently held that the following publications are not, for the purposes of indent upon the India Office, to be considered official:—

Munity Acts; *London Gazette*; War Office Army List; Statistics (English) in bound volumes; British Postal Guide; British Code List; Royal Navy List; Mercantile Navy List.

CIRCULAR No. 22 OF 1879.

(No. 3975).

Dated 2nd June 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

With reference to the accompanying Circular of the Secretary Punjab Government No. 1442, dated 23rd April 1879, of which it is understood that copies have already been issued direct to Deputy Commissioners from the Government Office, prescribing the submission of annual statements, in the forms furnished, of receipts and charges of Provincial Services including the General Local Fund, in supersession of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 299, dated 5th February 1876, which referred only to the income

RECEIPTS.

* PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Revenue record room receipts.

Fees for inspection of records.
Fees for copies of records.
Sale proceeds for waste paper.
Mutation Fees.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

Fees from cattle fairs.

GENERAL LOCAL FUNDS.

Taxes, rates and cesses.

Local rates cess.
1 per cent. road cess.
1 per cent. education cess.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. district post cess.
Canal overseers' cess.
Local canal cess.
Cess on wards' estates.

Departmental receipts.

Fines levied on patwáris.

CHARGES.

Revenue record room charges.

Temporary establishment.
Articles for use in record rooms.
Destruction of records.
Share of mutation fees paid to patwáris.
Half share of copying fees paid to copyists.
Share of copying fees for record-keeper.
Quarter share of inspection fees paid to record keeper.

OTHER ITEMS.

Miscellaneous.

Charges at cattle fairs.
General Local Fund.
Collection of taxes and cesses.
Lambardars' percentage on local rates cess.
Patwáris' do. do.
Canal overseers' cess establishment. (Pesháwar.)
Charges for wards' estates.
Gurgáon local canal establishment.
Ditto contingencies.

Education.

Patwáris' schools.

Minor Establishments.

Trade statistics establishment.
Shahpur canal establishment.

budget estimates of such charges which are submitted to this office, and which are also detailed in the margin, should be observed.

from these sources, it is requested that in respect to the several heads of provincial services and local funds noted in the margin,* which are under the Financial Commissioner's control, Deputy Commissioners will have the statements of receipts and charges for 1878-79, prepared and submitted to this office, as early as possible, care being taken that the explanations required by Government in regard to important differences between actuals and estimates, and between the facts of the year under report and the preceding one are duly furnished in these statements. In the statement of charges now called for, the headings in the

Circular No. 1442, dated 23rd April 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Heads of Departments.

In supersession of the orders contained in the 6th paragraph of the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Financial Department, No. 299, dated 5th February 1876, it is requested that, as soon as possible after close of the financial year, the Head or Controlling Officer of each Department will furnish this office with annual statements of Receipts and Charges of the Provincial Services (including the General Local Fund now incorporated in them) in the accompanying forms, with full explanations of important differences between the facts of the year and the estimates of the year, and between facts of the year and the facts of the immediately preceding year. Also, any abnormal or extraordinary items of receipt or charge should be specially noticed and explained.

If forms are required for the returns of any District or Subordinate Offices, they will be supplied on early application to this office, the number required being stated.

Attention is drawn to the review of the Receipts and Charges for 1877-78, published in the Punjab Gazette of the 24th instant.

The returns for the year 1878-79 should be furnished speedily.

————— DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Income of the Provincial Services, &c., for 1878-79, and the Income for 1877-78.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Major Heads as per Budget.	Minor and Sub-Heads of Income as per Budget.	Budget Provision for 1878-79.	INCOME FOR 1878-79. Income realized and credited. Income still due. Total Income, 1878-79.	Total Income, 1877-78.	Explanation of differences between columns 3 and 4, and 4 and 5, and of any income still due.

————— DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Expenditure of the Provincial Services, &c., for 1878-79, and the Expenditure for 1877-78.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Major Heads as per Budget.	Minor and Sub-Heads of charges as per Budget.	Budget provision for 1878-79.	Actual Expenditure for 1878-79.	Actual Expenditure for 1877-78.	Explanation of differences between columns 3 and 4, and 4 and 5.

CIRCULAR No. 23 OF 1879.

(No. 4018).

Dated 4th June 1879.

To

ALL COMMRS. AND SUPDTS. AND DEPY. COMMRS.,
PUNJAB.

The Irrigation Department having represented that the collection of the canal water-rate was allowed to fall unduly behind in a district that had suffered from drought, and where consequently canal water was in special demand, and canal cultivation had a special advantage over well cultivation and unirrigated cultivation, the Financial Commissioner deems it necessary to impress on all officers concerned in the collection of canal revenue, the necessity for making the collections regularly, and preventing the accumulation of balances; and to point out that drought in unirrigated tracts is not a sufficient reason for allowing the canal collections to fall into arrear.

S
BOOK CIRCULAR No. \overline{X} OF 1879.
CIRCULAR No. 24 OF 1879.

(No. 4298).

Dated 14th June 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

The annexed form of Milan Khasra, suggested by Major Wace, is prescribed for adoption in substitution for that given at page 352 of Barkley's *Directions to Revenue Officers*, and in the Patwáris' Manual, with the following remarks:—

Revised form of Milan Khasra prescribed.

2. The form shows in the first line the state of the village at settlement; then its state at date of last return; then the plus and minus changes during the year; and finally its state at date of return. It also shows how much of the cultivation is irrigated by wells, and how much by canals.

3. The form is the same as was introduced by Major Wace into Hazára, before the Patwaris' Manual was issued, and no difficulty has been found in using it there.

4. In a note appended to column 8 (recently thrown out of cultivation) it is laid down that no cultivated land should be removed to that column, unless it has been fallow for 3 successive harvests. This rule is suggested to meet the requirements of the two year course so common in the Punjab; viz., after the kharif is reaped, the land lies fallow till January, and is then ploughed to September, then wheat is sown; and is followed by a kharif crop. Under this system, land is under preparation for a crop from November to September (2 harvests), and an intention to throw it out of cultivation cannot be certainly inferred till it is left fallow for a 3rd harvest.

5. The other rule, that land before returned as recently thrown out of cultivation should not be removed to column 7, unless it has not been cultivated for four successive years, is to a certain extent arbitrary. But it is based on the fact that in many parts of the Punjab the inferior lands are intentionally rested for 2 or 3 years, and then re-cultivated. It would, therefore, be inconvenient to fix a shorter period than 4 years. The object to be aimed at is, that the transfer of land from head uncultivated (column 7) to cultivated, and its return to that column, should show definite increases and decreases of cultivation, and not

fluctuate with the temporary rests which are resorted to merely to maintain the land's productive power.

6. For villages in the Mooltan and Derajat Divisions, where the assessments fluctuate annually with the cultivation, a different form of Milan Khasra has been prescribed, suited to the special circumstances of such assessments. The form now prescribed will not apply in villages where these assessments prevail.

Milan Khasra showing the fluctuations in the agricultural condition of the estate.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	Total area.	MINHAI (UNASSESSED).				MALGUZARI (ASSESSED).										
		Unculturable and village site.	Maafi.	Government Forest or Jungle.	Total unassessed.	Unculti- vated.		Cultivated.					Total assessed.	Number of wells.		
						Culturable.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Irriga- ted.			From Wells.	From canals or water courses.			Sailaba.	Barani.
								Total.								
As entered in the settle- ment Misl.																
As entered in last year's annual papers.																
Plus. { By alluvion. By internal chan- ges. By land released from Govern- ment occupa- tion or by other causes.																
Minus. { By diluvion. By internal chan- ges. By land taken up for Government or by other causes.																
As entered in this year's papers.																

Column 1.—Under the head "Internal chages" in plus and minus, it is intended that changes of land from irrigated to unirrigated, or from cultivated to uncultivated, or from maafi to malguzari, and *vice versa*, should be written up.

Column 8.—Land once cultivated, should not be returned in this column, unless it has not been cultivated for 3 successive harvests; and it should not be returned as uncultivated (column 7) unless it has not been cultivated for 4 successive years.

Columns 9—13.—May be altered to suit the circumstances of each district or village. It is of importance to distinguish the area irrigated by wells, by canals, or by springs.

Column 15.—In this column only wells in use should be shown. Wells which fall into disuse should be written off under head "Minus." Old wells brought into use, and new wells built, should be added under head "Plus."

CIRCULAR No. 25 OF 1879.

(No. 4333).

Dated 16th June 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

With the view of ensuring uniformity in the treatment of proposals for the continuance of lapsed maafi grants held by individuals or institutions in separate villages or plots, in the same or in different districts, it is requested that such cases may be considered together, in accordance with the annexed instructions of Government. In order to obtain the requisite clue to the sanction of the various grants, the claimants should be carefully questioned, and if grants are held in other districts or divisions, the reporting officer should refer to the officers concerned before the proposals are submitted to this office.

MAAFIS.

Separate grants in the same or different districts to be reported together, not separately.

Extract from a letter No. 610, dated 6th May 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

"I am requested to state that it is desirable that for the future, where 3 or 4 grants in different districts have been given to one institution or to one grantee, the cases of all the grants should be taken up and considered together; and that where this has not been so far done, that in forwarding any case in the future the papers relating to the former grants may be sent to this office also. It is desirable that the decision given in all such cases should be given on the same broad principles, but unless all the papers come up together, it is difficult to secure this."

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XI OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 26 OF 1879.

(No. 4334).

Dated 16th June 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

TAHSIL TREASURIES.

Cash balances and remittances.

In a Resolution regarding the better working of cash balances, the Government of India recorded the following order on the subject of tahsil balances:—

"The Local Government should devise means for reducing to the lowest possible amount the money left in sub-divisional, tahsil, taluka and other outlying and subsidiary treasuries. The number of such subsidiary treasuries is already great and is likely to increase, and any procedure involving the retention of money in these treasuries must tend to increase the amount lying idle, which it is so important to restrict" * * * *

2. The existing orders regarding tahsil remittances are contained in Appendix XXII, *Directions to Revenue Officers*, page 460, para. 8. In 1869 orders were issued diverting the course of remittance in the case of certain tahsils, which instead of remitting to their own sadr treasury, remit to some other sadr or tahsil treasury. These orders are to hold good, unless instructions are given by the Accountant General to the contrary.

3. The balances in tahsil treasuries should be kept as small as is compatible with the requirements of the tahsil, and Deputy Commissioners should keep themselves informed of the state of the tahsil balances, so that when remittances are ordered by the Accountant General from the sadr to some other station, the available tahsil balances may be called in if the sadr balance is insufficient; at the same time due regard should be paid to the availability of the Police escort, the engagements of the tahsil establishments and other local considerations, so as to avoid the too frequent despatch of small remittances.

4. The orders of the Accountant General are ordinarily limited to remittances from one sadr station to another, but as that officer receives information of the state of tahsil balances in the monthly cash balance reports, it has been arranged, with the approval of Government, that the Accountant General will also, when occasion requires, issue orders to Deputy Commissioners regarding remittances from tahsils.

CIRCULAR No. 27 of 1879.

(No.).

Dated 16th June 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

At the request of Government, the accompanying rules for the treatment of Cattle disease, cattle disease, and a memo. of the symptoms of the two kinds of disease, cattle plague, or rinderpest "*Taka*" or "*Zamat*," and foot and mouth disease ("*Mukh-khur*," drawn up by Veterinary Surgeon Queripel, are circulated for information.

2. Vernacular copies, in Urdu and Punjabi, will be supplied for distribution through Deputy Commissioners and District Committees.

RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF CATTLE DISEASE.

1. On the appearance of cattle plague or foot and mouth disease (*Taka* or *Zamat*) in any village, notice should at once be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, through the tahsildar.

2. A reward of Rs. 5 will be given to whomsoever may bring the first intelligence, when it is confirmed.

3. Immediately on its appearance, a piece of ground outside the village should be set apart, and every affected animal must be sent there. This piece of ground should be well removed from any line of traffic, and should be to the leeward of the village (that is, calculating on the prevailing winds,) as infection is likely to be conveyed in the air.

4. According to the number of animals attacked, one or more men should be employed by the villagers, whose sole duty should be that of tending the cattle. No other persons, on any consideration, should be allowed near the cattle, and no person and no thing should be permitted to leave the place. All excreta, &c. that can be burnt should be disposed of in this manner; the rest should be buried in the same manner as hereinafter laid down for the disposal of carcasses.

5. On the death of animals, the hide should be deeply slashed with crucial incisions, and the whole buried to the depth of 4 feet; quicklime to be thrown over it. Place of burial to be as close to the place of isolation as possible.

6. No convalescents should be allowed to leave until 3 weeks after recovery. Whilst ill, an animal should be given as much sattu or gruel in lieu of water as he will drink. This is necessary to obviate the emaciation, in which animals are generally to be found on recovery. When in a weak condition he should be given :—

Native wine	...	...	...	2 ozs.
Chiretta	...	...	...	2 drs.
Gruel	...	...	...	1 pint.

7. The place in which an animal has become affected prior to removal, should be disinfected in the following manner.—All ground of floors, mangers, &c. to be removed and replaced by fresh; wooden work to be covered with quicklime. Fumes of sulphur to be extensively used. The clothes of the attendant to be well boiled before he is allowed to go near any other animal.

8. The fact that a village is infected should be widely proclaimed to surrounding villages; and the zemindars warned not to allow any cattle from the infected centre to approach the healthy village. All traffic should be stopped as far as possible, and all fairs suspended.

9. On the termination of outbreak any temporary structures, &c. which may have been erected on the place of isolation to be burnt. The place to be thickly strewn with quicklime, and then deeply ploughed.

10. Isolation to be, also, carried out in the case of foot and mouth disease (*mukh-khur*). When the animal is first seen to be suffering from foot and mouth disease give—

Epsom-salt	...	...	...	8 oz.
Nitre	...	...	...	2 oz.
Gruel	...	...	...	1 pint.

The mouth to be washed with weak vinegar and water in the first instance, and, when ulcers have formed, to be dressed with alum lotion 2 oz. to the pint. When the feet are affected, keep them perfectly dry, and give the animal soft standing ground. Ulcers in the feet to be dressed twice a day with powdered alum. If in milch cows, keep the udder clean, and if very painful, foment it.

11. In both diseases most scrupulous cleanliness is required.

12. Any person neglecting to take reasonable precautions and causing danger or loss to the cattle of other persons, will be liable to prosecution for nuisance under the Indian Penal Code.

SYMPTOMS OF CATTLE DISEASE.

The symptoms of cattle plague or rinderpest, *Taka* or *Zamat*, and foot and mouth disease (*Mukh-khur*), respectively, are described by Veterinary Surgeon Queripel, as follows :—

Cattle plague is a febrile disease affecting mainly the mucous membranes of the body; it is of a highly contagious nature, and from researches made by eminent authorities, as well as from experience gained during investigations of various attempts made by myself, it would seem to rely solely on contagion and infection for its introduction, each animal newly affected becoming a focus from which it can be disseminated.

This disease is most insidious and difficult of detection in the primary stage, and, as it can only be arrested by timely recognition, I fear that until *salutaries* are properly educated and posted in various parts of the district, little can be done. I shall allude more fully to this subject in my final report, and will then specially urge this measure to be carried out, feeling convinced, as I do, that until such men are employed, the zemindar will continue to place his faith in charms and fakirs. The symptoms, which I observed in most of the animals, and which I have recorded in my notes appended, are :—

First febrile symptoms.—Horns and extremities at times hot, at others cold; signs of fatigue and weakness; ears drooping; shivering; great thirst, also seemed a constant symptom; and, although only these symptoms may be visible, still it should be remembered that these animals are able to communicate the disease to others in a virulent form; after almost 24 hours suspension of rumination and loss of appetite ensue, coupled with a discharge from eyes, nostrils, and, in the case of cows, from the vagina. If the mucus membrane of these organs be examined, they will be found to be very highly colored. This stage is then followed by diarrhoea, the fæces being of a jelly-like consistence much mixed with mucus, and at times with blood. Frequently animals in this stage show signs of abdominal pain. The animal thus affected soon dies. I have only alluded to symptoms which can be understood by any ordinary native, and have tried to avoid all technicalities, reserving such information until my final report. The duration of the disease seems to vary; but as a rule the animals affected die in about six days, although I have seen well authenticated cases in various villages which were in a dying state and had been ill for 12 days.

It must be remembered that the virus of this disease is of the most subtle kind; it may be communicated by actual contact or be carried by the air. The articles which I would name as being most liable to convey the disease are manure, forage, hides, and lastly persons, as it may cling to their shoes and clothes. Birds and pariah dogs are also great sources by which the disease is spread. I shall again allude to this when speaking of the disposal of carcasses.

This disease varies from that of cattle plague in being readily recognizable. Usual febrile symptoms, accompanied by slight constipation; and, if in milch cows, the secretion of milk is at first diminished, and becomes gradually suspended. This is followed by eruptions in mouth, which have the appearance of blisters: these soon break, leaving unhealthy ulcers. The same class of eruption may appear on the udder and teats; when the feet are affected, the coronets are first noticed to be hot, and the animals are lame. The same class of eruption then appears in various parts of the foot, especially between the digits.

CIRCULAR No. 28 OF 1879.

(No. 4611).

Dated 30th June 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Deputy Commissioners are requested to furnish a report on the results of the License Tax of 1878, and to fill up three returns in the annexed form.

License Tax Report for
1878-79.

2. Care should be taken to exclude from these returns figures appertaining to the tax for 1879, the collection of which commenced in January.

3. The returns here prescribed should be complete up to 31st March 1879.

4. Copies of Deputy Commissioners' returns should be sent to this office direct, together with office copies of their reports. Fair copies of the reports will be submitted through Commissioners and forwarded with their remarks.

5. It is requested that in these reports Deputy Commissioners will, among other points of interest, carefully describe the mode in which *net income* for taxation has been calculated on various classes of payers, and what deductions have been allowed for working expenditure of traders and manufacturers.

6. It should, also, be explained in the case of village artizans, whether their receipts in the shape of fixed allowances of grain have been taken into account, and generally on what principles tax payers have been placed in the one rupee and the two rupees grade of the lowest class.

No. I.—Statement showing the demand, collections and balances of Assessments under the License Tax Act of 1878 up to 31st March 1879.

Detail of classes and grades.	Entire tax assessed.		Amount of remission granted. For details, see statement No. III.	Net amount of tax for collection after deducting remissions.	Amount of tax collected during the year.	Balances due at the close of the year.	No. of petitions of objection.		Appeals to Commissioner.		Refunds sanctioned.				Cost of Collection.	REMARKS.
	No. of persons taxed.	Amount of Tax.					Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Amount of collections refunded on objection.	Amount of collections refunded on appeal.	Total refunds For details, see statement No. III.			
CLASS I.
1st Grade
2nd Do.
3rd Do.
4th Do.
Total Class I
CLASS II
1st Grade
2nd Do.
3rd Do.
4th Do.
Total Class II
CLASS III
1st Grade
2nd Do.
3rd Do.
Total Class III
Grand Total

Deputy Commissioner's Office.

District

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Deputy Commissioner.

No.

Annual Return showing the details of collections of License Tax on

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
District.	Designation.	CLASS I.									
		1st grade Rs. 500 each.	2nd grade Rs. 200 each.	3rd grade Rs. 150 each.	4th grade Rs. 100 each.	Total Class I.					
		No. of persons taxed on incomes of Rs. 25,000 and upwards.	Amount of tax realized.	No. of persons taxed on in- comes from Rs. 10,000 and under Rs. 25,000.	Amount of tax realized.	No. of persons taxed on in- comes from Rs. 75,000 and under Rs. 10,000.	Amount of tax realized.	No. of persons taxed on in- comes from Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 7,500.	Amount of tax realized.	No. of persons taxed.	Amount of tax realized.
CLASS I.	Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act 1866										
	Bankers										
	Professional money lenders										
	Owners of cotton screws										
	Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods										
	Hotel keepers										
	Wholesale dealers										
	Dealers in precious stones										
	Sugar manufacturers or refiners										
	Indigo manufacturers										
	Tea Manufacturers										
	Cloth sellers										
	Metal vessel sellers										
	Fuel sellers (talwalas)										
	Chaudhris										
	Letters out of conveyances & cattle										
	Contractors (thekadars)										
	Printers and publishers										
	Manufacturers of lac										
	Commission Agents										
CLASS II.	Brokers										
	Bill brokers										
	Pawn brokers										
	Money changers										
	Dealers in gold and silver lace										
	Druggists										
	Harness makers										
	Dealers in metals not being merely artizans										
	Grain dealers										
	Retail dealers in grain										
	Auctioneers										
	Coach builders										
	Tobacco sellers										
	Dealers in horses, cattle, or elephants										
	Timber Merchants										
	Woollen manufacturers										
	Silk ditto										
	Persons carrying on trades and de- alings specified in Class I, whose annual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in that class										
	CLASS III.	Artizans, traders and dealers not above specified Persons falling under any head mentioned in Class I or Class II, and whose annual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in either of those classes									
		TOTALS									

II.

Different sources of income in the

District during 1878-79.

[illegible]

NO. III.

Statement showing details of remissions and refunds on account of the License Tax of 1878-79.

DESIGNATION.		Amount re- mitted be- fore collec- tion.	Amount re- funded after collection.
CLASS I.	Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866.		
	Bankers		
	Professional money-lenders		
	Owners of Cotton Screws		
	Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods		
	Hotel keepers		
	Wholesale dealers		
	Dealers in precious stones		
	Sugar manufacturers or refiners		
	Indigo manufacturers		
	Tea ditto		
CLASS II.	Cloth sellers		
	Metal vessel sellers		
	Fuel sellers (tálwálas)		
	Chaudhries		
	Letters out of conveyances and cattle		
	Contractors (thekadars)		
	Printers and publishers		
	Manufacturers of lac		
	Commission agents		
	Brokers		
	Bill Brokers		
	Pawn brokers		
	Money changers		
	Dealers in gold and silver lace		
	Druggists		
	Harness makers		
	Dealers in metals, not being merely artizans		
	Grain dealers		
	Retail dealers in grain		
	Auctioneers		
	Coach-builders		
	Tobacco sellers		
CLASS III.	Dealers in horses, cattle or elephants		
	Timber merchants		
	Woollen manufacturers		
	Silk ditto		
	Persons carrying on trades or dealings specified in Class I, whose annual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in that class		
	Artizans, traders and dealers not above specified		
	Persons falling under any head mentioned in Class I, Class II, and whose annual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in either of these classes		
Total Rupees ...			

Deputy Commissioner's Office.

District.

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Deputy Commissioner.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. $\frac{S}{XII}$ OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. $\frac{S}{29}$ OF 1879.

(No. 4861).

Dated 9th July 1879.

To

ALL OFFICERS REGISTERING TRADE.

TRADE RETURNS.

Valuations to be fixed at wholesale and not retail rates.

In consequence of observed differences of practice, it is requested that the valuations given in Trade Returns be always fixed at wholesale and not at retail rates.

CIRCULAR No. 30 OF 1879.

(No. 4941).

Dated 14th July 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

At the request of Government, the accompanying instructions regarding the Preparation of Pension Rolls, personal descriptions of pensioners entered in Pension Rolls, and applications for pension, are circulated for observance.

Copy of a letter No. 2309, dated 18th June 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

"From a number of descriptive rolls, in applications for pensions and other papers which have lately been submitted to Government from various districts, it appears that the orders contained in Circular No. 26, dated 4th April 1872, are very generally neglected, and that identifications are still made out in the slovenly manner and ridiculous phraseology therein condemned.

2. I am therefore desired to request that the attention of all Commissioners be drawn to the standing orders on this matter, and that they be directed to see that carelessly prepared and unintelligibly worded returns are no longer submitted to Government."

CIRCULAR No. 31 of 1879.

(No. 5442).

Dated 6th August 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

In continuation of Circular 39 of 16th May 1878, the accompanying further orders have been received from Government as to the extent to which Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Judicial Assistants, respectively, can be employed in disposing of cases under the License Tax Act.

2. Extracts from the Financial Commissioner's letter on which this decision was given are also annexed.

3. It will be seen that the Deputy Commissioner can authorize any Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner to hear, report, and finally dispose of, all matters dealt with under the Act, including the final disposal of petitions of objection. But when it is found necessary to employ a Judicial Assistant, or Extra Judicial Assistant, on such duty, the previous sanction of Government must be obtained.

Extract paras. 2, 3, 4 of a letter No. 110, dated 29th January 1879, from the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2. A somewhat similar question was referred to Government in my No. 387, dated 6th April 1878, and the Government reply No. 568, dated 4th May 1878, was circulated with the Financial Commissioner's Circular 39 of 16th May 1878. That ruling was to the effect that Assistant Commissioners might, without special sanction of Government, "carry out the provisions of the Act, under the orders of Collectors," or, in other words, that the powers which may, under section 24, be conferred on an Assistant Collector, are to be conferred by the Deputy Commissioner, and do not require an order of Government.

3. The question, however, still remains as to what those powers and duties are, and whether they would include the power of hearing and finally disposing of petitions of objection. A doubt arises on this point, because the section says the powers and duties are to be exercised and performed, "subject to the control and orders of the Collectors."

4. On further consideration of the question, Mr. Lyall is of opinion that this expression refers only to the general control which the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner) of a district exercises over all proceedings of his subordinates, and does not preclude a Deputy Commissioner from giving an Assistant the power to hear and dispose of petitions of objection, an appeal from the order of an Assistant so empowered lying to the Commissioner.

This procedure seems to Mr. Lyall preferable to allowing Assistants to report on such petitions for the orders or confirmation of the Deputy Commissioners.

No. 774, dated 21st June 1879, (Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce), from the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 692, of the 7th June, on the subject of power of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners to dispose of cases under the License Act, I am directed to state that Section 24 of the Act appears to the Lieutenant Governor to be clear, and to authorize all Assistant Commissioners, who are Assistant Collectors, and consequently all Extra Assistant Commissioners, under the general control and order of the Collector of the district, to hear, report, and finally dispose of all matters dealt with under the Act.

2. On a former reference the opinion of the Government Advocate was taken, herewith forwarded, and is in general accordance with this opinion; although the reference then made was with regard to an Extra Judicial Assistant, who is purely a Judicial Officer, His Honor agrees in thinking that should it be necessary for such officers to dispose of work under Act II of 1878, it will be better to send up their names to Local Government for special investment under Section 24. This is not, however, necessary in the case of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, who can perform such portion of the duties, which would otherwise be performed by the Collector of the district, as it may suit him to make over to his Assistant.

Opinion by E. P. Henderson, Esquire, Government Advocate, Punjab.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the construction put by Mr. Lyall upon Section 24 of the License Act is the correct one, *viz.*, that the words "control and orders of the Collector" are to be understood as referring simply to the general power of supervision exercisable in all departments of district administration by the Collector over his subordinates, and not as implying that the orders passed under Section 13 by an Assistant Collector are open to appeal to the Collector. On the other hand, it seems that it is within the competency of the Collector to direct, under Section 24, that his Assistants shall not pass final orders under Section 13, but shall report to him the result of their enquiries, for final decision by himself. Which of these two modes of procedure is preferable is a question upon which, of course, I cannot venture to offer an opinion. In support of the above construction, I may just refer to the general control exercisable under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, by the Magistrate of the district over all other first class Magistrates in the district, appeals from whose orders (except in security cases and orders regarding forfeiture of bail-bonds and recognizances) do not lie to his court, and to the Chief Court Book Circular No. VIII—1550, dated 23rd June 1874, declaring the power of the Deputy Commissioner to supervise the records of all his Assistants in civil cases.

2. In the present instance the fact seems to have escaped notice that the officer whom it is proposed to authorize to hear and adjudicate on petitions under the Act is not an Assistant Collector, but an Extra Judicial Assistant. For the purposes of the Punjab Courts' Act, indeed, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner,—Section 3; but the language of Act II of 1878 cannot, I think, be similarly construed in the absence of similar express provision.

I therefore think that a notification by the Local Government is, in this case, necessary, reserving, of course, to the Collector the powers vested in him by Section 24 of regulating the proceeding of the Extra Judicial Assistant.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XIII OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 32 OF 1879.

(No. 5657).

Dated 15th August 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

In concurrence with the Accountant General, whose views are expressed in the accompanying letter, the annexed instructions issued by the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, are with some slight verbal modification, prescribed for observance in the Punjab, in order that every transaction in tahsil treasuries may be recorded in the public accounts and come under proper supervision and control.

These instructions relate to—

I.—Moneys charged out of the public accounts, the payment of which is deferred in consequence of the parties not being present, and which are therefore held in deposit in the kharij-as-siyaha of tahsils.

II.—Moneys paid into tahsil treasuries about which, for want of necessary details, there are doubts as to what head they should be credited.

2. With regard to I, such moneys should be exhibited in a lump sum in a memo. to be attached to the memorandum of cash balances despatched daily from each tahsil. Such memo. will be headed "Moneys outside the Siyaha," and the number of such items, as well as their character and the total amount so held, will be given.

3. These moneys have not hitherto been uniformly exhibited in the treasury accounts, and it is believed that some Tahsildars have been in the habit of leaving such sums with their Tahvildars, which is very objectionable. In future,

these items must be kept, equally with those borne on the *Siyaha*, under the joint locks of *Tahsildars* and *Tahyildars*.

4. Such sums may, with a little care, be reduced to a minimum. It is usual, for instance, to draw pay for the full *tahsil* establishment, whether the members are present or not. There is no necessity for this. The Accountant General never objects to an arrear bill being subsequently sent in for absentees. Similarly, if advances are drawn for repairs of roads, &c., the amount should be only sufficient to cover the expenditure, to be incurred during the month, and fresh advances should be taken when necessary. So, again, *Tahsildars* should be directed to have certain fixed dates for the payment of *patwaris*, *chowkidars*, &c., and by assembling them on that date, at once to disburse the money for which a treasury warrant has been received.

5. As regards II, these moneys should be immediately credited to Government and brought under some head of account. They should on no account ever be held in deposit outside the *Siyaha* pending subsequent credit. Attention is called to the following suggestions :—

a.—Most payments of this kind consist of sums which can ordinarily be credited to either land revenue or cesses ; and in ordinary course the *arz-irsal* should specify the head of account for which payment is tendered. If, however, this is incorrectly drawn up, every assistance should be given by the *tahsili* officials to the person making the payment (whose intention should be ascertained and as far as is possible acted on), to enable him to correct his *arz-irsal* in accordance with the various demands against him, in particular estates, for revenue and cesses, it being borne in mind that credits to cesses are always to take the precedence of those to revenue. This course, if carefully followed, will obviate the necessity of future re-adjustments of credits, a procedure which is at all times much to be deprecated.

b.—It may occasionally, however, be doubtful whether a particular payment is made on account of the Government demand (whether for revenue or cesses), or on account of miscellaneous items, such as decrees in rent suits, &c. In such cases the payments must be classified according to the best information procurable. Should a wrong head be used, the necessary correction can be subsequently made.

6. Deputy Commissioners will be held personally responsible for exercising a strict supervision over those *berun-az-siyaha* items. It will now be in their power, by sending any day for the cash account from the different *tahsils*, to satisfy themselves of the number and extent of such items, and by so doing to arrange for their early adjustment. If they neglect to do this, and also neglect the precaution of insisting on moneys forming such items being kept in a strong box of the treasury under double lock and key, they will do so at their own risk.

Copy of a letter No. 530S, dated 4th July 1879, from the Officiating Accountant General Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to the correspondence ending with year No. 18C, dated 19th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I think a circular, similar to the revised circular of the Board of Revenue, Allahabad, No. ⁶IX-10 dated 3rd ultimo, might, with advantage, be issued for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

2. You will observe that, with regard to receipts, the terms of the circular are very clear, and require every item to be credited to Government under some head of account. But with regard to moneys charged out of the public accounts, the payment of which is deferred in consequence of the parties not being present, I think it should be pointed out that instances of this nature should occur only when the pay of absentees is drawn on establishment bills.

If the order for payment be in favor of an absentee, the amount should not be either charged off or paid until he appear and present it. If it be an order to the Tahsildar to pay third parties, it should be treated as a letter of credit, and payments should be charged off only as they are actually made.

3. The original enclosures of your letters are returned.

CIRCULAR No. 33 OF 1879.

(No. 5666.)

Dated 16th August 1879.

To

THE COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN THE DELHI AND HISSAR DIVISIONS.

The accompanying correspondence, relating to the mode in which land was Compensation paid for acquired and compensation was paid for lands within Western Jumna Canal the boundaries of the Western Jumna Canal, is circulated for the information and guidance of the Civil and Settlement Officers concerned, as it may assist officers to weigh the probable truth of assertions by zemindars, that they have never been paid for the lands taken from them for the Canal.

2. Mr. Phelan's letter shows that in this particular case the zemindars were not paid; but this seems to have been because only one man, with a very small interest, applied for compensation, and the Collector or Deputy Collector neglected to dispose of the claim because it was so small.

3. Still the correspondence raises the presumption that since 1845, and for some years previous, compensation must have been given when land of considerable extent was taken up for the Ganges and Jumna Canals; for the rule evidently was that payment was to be made, and there seems no reason to think it could have been ordinarily ignored.

Extract paras. 11 to 27 from a letter No. 304 S, dated 16th June 1877, from the Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal Circle.

11. In my memo. No. 232, dated 3rd May 1877, I asked you to oblige me with copies of Colonel Turnbull's No. 508, dated 21st April 1849, to the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, on subject of lands taken up for a new cut in village Anandpur, Parganah Kharkhauda, and of a letter dated 27th January 1845, from the Secretary, Suddar Board of Revenue, on the same subject, wishing to attach them to this report, but I have not yet obtained your reply.

12. These bends are three abandoned channels forming bends on the canal, within the village of Anandpur; two of these are of minor importance, and are on the right bank, below the bridge, and the third, that referred to by Mr. Francis, is above the bridge on the left bank.

13. I am so far fortunate as to be able to describe the whole history of this bend and the trees growing thereon. On account of the sinuosity of the channel a straight cut was made about 1844. The land occupied by the new canal was 4 bigahs 11 biswas, according to the Statement prepared by Captain Siddon, Superintendent of Canals, West of Jumna, and forwarded to Mr. Lebas, Deputy Collector of Rohtak, with his memo. No. 41, dated 24th May 1848. It appears to have been customary to submit such cases to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement.

14. For Colonel Turnbull, on the 26th of January 1848, received an application from one Doaltha of Anandpur, to the effect that he had not received compensation for land occupied by the new cut.

15. Colonel Turnbull writes, his No. 392, dated 27th January 1848, to Mr. Lebas intimating to him that he has received such a claim. He points out that the ground was occupied about four years previously, and that the measurements called for by Deputy Collector in his No. 117, dated 24th May previous, were immediately forwarded by Captain Siddon, that the individual in question "has neither received the usual compensation allowed in such cases, nor has a remission of the land revenue due to the ground taken from him, been

made." He adds, "may I request therefore, that if, after enquiry, the complaint should be found true, you would be good enough to order the compensation to be made, and also obtain the sanction of Government for the permanent remission of the land revenue."

16. I consider this letter to be very important, as it tends to show, firstly, that compensation was paid on new cuts ; and, secondly, that its payment rested with the Civil Officers.

17. Mr. Lebas, replies in Persian rubkar, dated 4th February 1848, that, after investigation, he finds that Doaltha owns but 18 biswas, 10 biswansis out of the 4 bighas 11 biswas, and that as he alone wants compensation, the matter being so trifling, he has filed it.

18. As it appeared that in filing it, Mr. Lebas had also omitted to have the land revenue rates remitted, as requested, further correspondence ensued on the subject.

19. Regarding the trees, Doaltha, on the 25th ——— 1848, applies to Colonel Turnbull, R. E., for the trees growing on the deserted bends, and is refused.

20. Sawant and Jamna, zemindars of Anandpur, also apply similarly on the same day, and are likewise refused.

21. Also Hira Dass, Bairagi, who appears to have been allowed to collect the fruit of some trees on the canal, applies next day for eleven trees on the old bend. Colonel Turnbull refers the matter to Sergeant Buttress for information, and is told that Captain Boileau had directed him, when he made the new cut, to give the trees to their owners ; but he says he has been unable to ascertain their individuality.

22. Thence the case is submitted to Mr. Lebas for settlement ; and he says that the land appears to be entered in the name of Sheodial and Golab Dass, but is unable to establish the claims of Hira Dass to the trees. Colonel Turnbull then directs that Hira Dass be informed of this ; which was done.

23. The whole case had been investigated by Mir Ahmed Ali, former Deputy Collector on the canal, who reports that he has elicited from the zemindars that, for the two bends below the bridge on the right bank, no money compensation was paid for the land occupied by the straight cuts, and that the revenue taxes were remitted ; that they would accept the old bends, but would pay no price for them ; they had no objection to Government cutting the trees, but refused to buy them.

24. The upper bend, *they say*, was made by Sergeant Buttress, and they received the old in lieu of compensation from him. That this is an error, I have shewn before, because compensation was tendered through the Deputy Commissioner. They further state that they cultivated the old bends, and that the trees thereon were given by the lambardars to a Fakir, the Bairagi, Hira Dass. He had been getting the fruit before the canal was turned. You will see that this was also an untrue statement, for the Bairagi endeavoured to get the trees, but failed. They say that they had had no money compensation paid to them, and the land revenue rates were not remitted ; you will see that this occurred through the neglect of the Deputy Collector of Rohtak, who was constantly reminded about it. The letters I referred to in para. 11, are required to prove whether this remission was or was not given.

25. They again state that they obtained the old bends in lieu of the land occupied by the new cuts, and that the description of the soil is good culturable land in each.

26. This is a detail of the areas and the value of the trees :—

		Bigahs.	Bismas.
Bends—land occupied by old bend		14	16
Land taken up for No. 1 new cut		1	6
Ditto No. 2 "		2	0
Ditto No. 3 "		5	6 8 12
Value of trees on No. 1 bend	Rs. 37 7 0		
Ditto No. 2 " "	36 0 0		
Ditto No. 3 " "	55 12 0	Rs. 129 3 0	

27. Now, as regards this statement contained in Mr. Francis' memo. dated 9th March 1877, that the Canal Department had "within the last two years taken from them land formerly occupied by old bends of the canal which was given to them in exchange for the land taken up for the straightened channel, no compensation being paid for the latter, &c.," I have shewn that they were never given the old bends, and how it rested with Mr. Lebas, the Civil Officer, that no compensation was paid. I found that annually these bends have been leased to Anandpur men, and can adduce papers to prove this as far back as 1871 ; what happened in the interval between 1848 and 1871, I cannot say ; but it is probable that the zemindars may have surreptitiously taken possession, but am disinclined to believe this from the appearance of the place.

Copy of No. 508, dated Camp Abha, 21st April 1849, from the Superintendent, Canals, West of Jumna, to the Collector of Rohtak.

In reply to your robkár, regarding a piece of ground taken up by a cut of the canal in the villages of Anandpur and Jherout, I do myself the honor of referring you to the measurements

of the land forwarded by my predecessor in the month of May 1847, and also to forward to you copy of a letter dated the 27th January 1845, by the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, relative to the taking up of land for the use of the Ganges Canal. I presume the same rules apply to ground taken for the canals west of Jumna.

No. 41 of 1847-48, dated 24th May 1847, from the Superintendent, Canals, West of Jumna, to the Deputy Collector, Rohtak.

I have the honor to forward the documents required in your letter No. 177, dated 18th instant.

No. 392 of 1847-48, dated 27th January 1848, from the Superintendent, Canals, West of Jumna, to the Collector, Rohtak.

I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday received a petition from a zemindar of the name of Doulatha of the village of Anandpur, purganah Kharkhonda, in Zillah Rohtak, regarding a claim of compensation for ground occupied by the Delhi Canal.

It appears that the ground was taken up about four years ago, and though the measurements (called for in your letter No. 177, dated the 24th May last) were immediately forwarded by my predecessor, that the individual in question has neither received usual compensation allowed in such cases, nor has a remission of the land revenue due to the ground taken from him been made.

May I request, therefore, that if, after enquiry, the complaint should be found true, you would be good enough to order the compensation to be made, and also obtain the sanction of Government for the permanent remission of the land revenue.

Note.—Collector's reply (of the above letter) written in Persian robkar, dated 4th February 1848.

CIRCULAR No. 34 OF 1879.

(No. 5916).

Dated 28th August 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Service pension cases received from district officers and others, through the Accountant General, are frequently defective in the following particulars; and the attention of officers concerned is drawn to the subject in order that unnecessary trouble and delay in the disposal of such cases may be avoided.

2. Service Books should be kept constantly up to date; for their value as evidence of service depends upon the entries being made *at the time*, and not afterwards.

3. The age of the applicant for pension, as entered in his Service Book, Pension Application, Medical Certificate (if any), and Statement of Verification of Service, should be carefully compared, and any discrepancy reconciled or explained. Cases are frequently returned by Government for want of attention to this point.

4. Affidavits should be not merely the assertions of the deponent, which are often vague and ill-arranged: they should be the result of an examination of those assertions, arranged in an intelligible way, and referring, where necessary, to the evidence of contemporary employes, and other evidence in corroboration of the assertions; and the exact periods of service, to which the affidavit refers, should invariably be stated.

The officer taking such an affidavit should assist the person who makes it, so that it may be complete and sufficient for its intended purpose.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XIV OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 35 OF 1879.

(No. 6228).

Dated 10th September 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

In the recent Settlements of the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan Districts, a new system of fluctuating assessment of river lands has been introduced, whereby the demand will fluctuate in direct proportion to the annual variations in cultivation, and not (except in a very minor degree) in proportion to diluvian or alluvion.

A similar system of fluctuating assessment on cultivation has also been introduced in certain tracts in the Daman of Dera Ismail Khan, watered by the Luni and Takwara hill streams.

And in Gurdaspur, Gurgaon and Delhi, a similar system has been introduced, in respect to certain large marshes running through a number of villages.

2. Forms X and X A, which are now in use as appendices to the Annual Revenue Report, for showing the annual changes in area and demand caused by river action, are not suited to the new system. The accompanying form X B has, therefore, been devised to take their place in the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh, and Mooltan, in which the new system has been generally introduced; and to supplement them in the districts of Bannu, Gurdaspur, Gurgaon, and perhaps Delhi, where it has been only partially adopted. In Bannu the new system is in force in the whole Kachchi or Khadir of the Indus, but the old system remains on the Kuram in the Bannu valley. In Gurdaspur, Gurgaon, and Delhi the new system only applies to certain large marshes.

3. A memo. of instructions for the preparation of the new Form X B is given below. It should be used for the Revenue Report for the present financial year. Where the demand for the preceding financial year 1878-79 was assessed by the new system, the form will also show the area and demand for that year, otherwise the entry for the preceding year will be blank.

4. In order to make the distinction between the three forms more clear, the heading of Form X A, should be altered by adding after the word "prevail," the words ("but assessment varies with the culturable area.")

X B.

(For Districts or tracts in Districts in which the demand fluctuates with the area cultivated, or is part so fluctuating and part fixed,)

Statement of Alluvion and Diluvian and Destructive Inundation, and of fluctuating assessment of land for which the assessment varies with the cultivation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Name of rivers and streams or marshes causing variation.	Last and present years compared.	Area in acres.		Jama on land.		Abiana or water assessment on wells or Jhalars.		Total Jama assessed.	REMARKS.
				On which the revenue is fixed i.e. does not ordinarily fluctuate.	Subject to assessment fluctuating with each year's area of cultivation.	Fixed.	Fluctuating.	Number of wells or Jhalars assessed with abiana.	Jama of abiana assessed.		
		For the preceding year (1878-79). For the year (1879-80) under report. Differences + or -									

MEMO. OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING THE FORM

(To accompany the Circular, not to be printed on form).

(1.) With reference to column 2, it should be understood that it will not be generally necessary to show the area and jama dependent on each river, stream or marsh separately, but separate entry will be necessary in a district like Dera Ismail Khan, where the country under assessment fluctuating with cultivation is divisible into villages in the bed of the Indus, and villages irrigated by hill torrents. So also, where, as in Muzaffargarh, the system on the Chenab is different from that on the Indus and Sutlej, the two tracts should be entered separately.

(2.) In column 4 will be entered land under fixed assessment, in villages in which other land is under assessment, fluctuating according to cultivation. For example, well lands in the Dera Ismail Khan Daman, and on the Chenab in Muzaffargarh, and in all riverain villages of Mooltan, the assessment of such wells is ordinarily fixed, but may have to be reduced in case of diluvian or destructive inundation causing injury to the soil. Where, however, a village is divided into two separate and distinct blocks or chaks, one not subject to diluvian and under fixed assessment, and the other subject to diluvian and under fluctuating or part fixed, part fluctuating assessment, the first chak should be excluded altogether, and not entered in column 4 of this statement. For example, it is not necessary to enter in column 4 the "Thal" areas of villages on the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan, or the canal irrigated areas of riverain villages in Mooltan or Muzaffargarh, or the high and dry lands of villages in which marsh lands have a fluctuating assessment. Cases may, however, occur where land in the block treated at Settlement as not subject to diluvian, or beyond the influence of the marsh, may be cut away by the river or encroached upon by the marsh: in such cases the area so affected should be added to the area of column 5, and the fluctuating assessment (if any) imposed on it included in column 8, and the fixed assessment remitted (if any) should be noted in the column of remarks, but not included in column 7, which is intended to show only the assessment or land entered in column 4.

(3.) The area of column 5 will be taken from the Settlement papers, which will generally furnish it with sufficient accuracy. It may diminish or increase by villages transferred from or to another district by river action, or it may increase a little by additions from the area of fixed assessment cut away by the river. The area of column 6 will be taken from the annual measurements or Girdawari of cultivation.

(4.) The jama to be shown in column 8 will be the result of the assessments on cultivation made by means of the periodical measurements or Girdawaris.

In the case of lands on the Indus, Sutlej, Chenab, and Ravi in the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh and Mooltan, these assessments will be made once a year in the cold season, with effect for the following financial year; *i. e.*, the Girdawari made in the cold season of 1878-79 will give the assessment for the financial year 1879-80. On the other hand, in the case of the Daman lands of Dera Ismail Khan, and the marsh lands of Gurdaspur and elsewhere, the assessment will be made twice a year, harvest by harvest, and the demand for the financial year 1879-80 will, therefore, be the result of two Girdawaris, one made in the spring of 1879 and one in the autumn of the same year.

(5.) Columns 9 and 10 are at present applicable only to villages on the Indus and Sutlej in Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh, in which lands irrigated from wells and jhalars are included in the area subject to assessment fluctuating with cultivation, but the wells or jhalars pay in addition to such fluctuating rate a fixed lump sum "Abiana" assessment only remissible in case of diluvian.

(6.) Any marked difference in the entries for the present and past years should be explained in the column of remarks.

CIRCULAR No. 36 OF 1879.

(No. 6374).

Dated 18th September 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

In Circular No. 63, dated 7th October 1878, to which was attached a letter from the Commissioner of Customs, No. 182C., dated 30th August 1878, special attention was directed to the necessity in granting saltpetre licenses, of providing for the destruction of the salt evolved in the process of saltpetre manufacture. As in the Punjab it is not practicable with our Revenue Establishment to arrange for the levy of duty on salt so produced, as contemplated in the Inland Customs Rules, 1876, Chapter III, it has been the practice to require (in the case of licenses to manufacture crude saltpetre) all residuary liquor containing salt to be thrown away, and (in the case of licenses to refine) all impure salt unavoidably produced in the refining process to be destroyed, and in no case purified or stored.

2. This is what was meant by the Financial Commissioner's observation in para. 2 of the above mentioned circular, that the rules proposed by the Commissioner of Customs are those that are already in force.

3. It, however, escaped notice that the License Form E, prescribed by the Inland Customs Rules, does not properly apply to this system without certain modifications.

4. Under Rule 68 the granting officer is authorized to add to the license any further conditions necessary for the protection of the Government Revenue.

5. Deputy Commissioners are therefore requested in issuing licenses for refining saltpetre to add the following stipulation to Form E:—"All *sitta* or impure salt taken from the boilers shall daily be effectually destroyed by admixture with earth or water, and not stored or refined.

6. Further, in order to make it clear that the license does not include the refining of salt, the following erasures and corrections should be made in Form E:—

7. The following corrections should be made in Form E:—

Para. 2. Erase the whole.

Para. 4. Erase "and of the salt educed." "

For "any of these substances" write "refined saltpetre."

Para. 6. Erase "or salt educed therefrom," "and on payment in excess of the sums mentioned in this license of rupees three per maund of such substance."

7. Circular 49 of 22nd July 1878, paras. 4 and 5 should also be read as modified hereby.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XV OF 1879.

(No. 6462).

CIRCULAR No. 37 OF 1879.

Dated 22nd September 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

The following revised and consolidated instructions, on the subject of the realization of Forest Income, are issued in supersession of the Circulars noted in the margin.

Realization of Forest Income.

Cir. 30 of 27th May 1872.
Cir. 4 of 21st Jan. 1873.
Book Cir. VII of 30th March 1875.

2. Under Section 81 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, extracted below, all Forest Income is, if not paid when due, recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue. The manner in which arrears of land revenue are recoverable is described in Chapter V of the Land Revenue Act, XXXIII of 1871; and Section 56 in that Chapter declares what property of a defaulter may be sold by auction for arrears of revenue, when other modes of recovery have failed or are inapplicable.

3. Petty permits issued by Forest Officers are ordinarily paid for in cash before hand, so that arrears cannot ordinarily accrue in respect of them.

4. The chief items of Forest Revenue realizable through Deputy Commissioners, are—

1. Grazing leases.
2. Leases to collect sujji, main, gulkesu, kankar and any similar articles of miscellaneous Forest produce.
3. Price of fuel sold.
4. Price of timber sold.

The last two items are usually collected by Forest Officers direct, but occasions may arise when the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner is necessary for their recovery, and in such cases the present instructions are applicable.

5. Leases for grazing in rukhs under the Forest Department must always be sold at the Deputy Commissioner's office in communication with him; but in special cases they may be sold at the Tahsil, under such arrangements as may be agreed upon between the Deputy Commissioner and the Forest Officer.

6. Security must always be taken from purchasers of leases, and such security must be verified by the Deputy Commissioner before the lessee is put in possession. When the lessee's security has been verified, and his deposit (if required) has been paid, he shall be furnished with a "Putta" stating the terms of the lease, signed by the Deputy Commissioner or the Forest Officer, and a list of all the Puttas issued shall be kept up in the District office.

7. The Forest Officer will send in to the Deputy Commissioner a demand statement, in the annexed form, showing the details of Forest revenue due for the year, and realizable through the Deputy Commissioner. Should any further items arise during the year, they may be reported to the Deputy Commissioner in supplementary demand statements, in the same form.

All objections to the amount demanded will be referred by the Deputy Commissioner to the Forest Officer.

8. In certain cases, as in Mooltan and Montgomery, the grazing income of the Forest Department consists of a share of the *tirni* of the district, proportioned to the area of grazing land under the Forest Department. In such cases the management is vested in the Deputy Commissioner, and no demand statement need be sent in by the Forest Officer.

9. Deputy Commissioners will furnish Forest Officers with a monthly statement of demands, collections, and balances of Forest Revenue in the annexed form :—

Extract Section 81 from Act VII of 1878, the Indian Forest Act.

All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Demand Statement of Forest Revenue for the year 18 .

Serial number.	Name of contractor, permit holder, &c., &c. with caste, father's name, and residence, &c.	Name and situation of rakh or forest.	Area over which the permit extends.	Detail of demand.	Total demand of the year.	Detail of instalments amount, and date when due.	REMARKS.
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Statement showing the demand, collections, and balances of Forest Revenue required to be realized by the Deputy Commissioner in the District of for the month of

DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			BALANCES.			Remarks explanatory of balances.
For current year.	Balance of previous year.	Total.	In previous months of current year.	In present month.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of current year.	Total.	

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }

The

18 . }

Deputy Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 38 OF 1879.

(No. 6585.)

Dated 26th September 1879.

To

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS—DELHI, UMBALLA, SIMLA, SIALKOT, LAHORE, FEROZEPUR, RAWALPINDI, JHELM, SHAHPUR, MOOLTAN, DERA ISMAIL KHAN, DERA GHAZI KHAN, BANNU, PESHAWAR, HAZARA, KOHAT.

A case having occurred in which a Treasury Officer, on the representation of Duplicates of Salt Dakhilas to be issued only on a certificate from the Mines Officer. the drawer of a salt dakhila that the document had been lost, and without reference to the officer in charge of the mines, issued a duplicate, whereas it was discovered, on the presentation of the duplicate at the mines, that the original had already been utilized, the Financial Commissioner desires that no such duplicates may in future be issued by Treasury Officers without first obtaining from the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Punjab Mines Division, a certificate that the original dakhila has not been presented.

S

CIRCULAR No. 39 OF 1879.

(No. 6810).

Dated 4th October 1879.

To

ALL OFFICERS REGISTERING TRADE.

Circulates, for information and guidance, a copy of para. 3 of a letter from Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 480C, of 19th July 1879.

Extract para. 3 of a letter No. 480C, dated 19th July 1879, from the Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

3. The words "Dhan" or "Shali, and "Chawal" should be substituted in columns 40 and 41 for "husked" and "unhusked," as the latter terms may be misunderstood.

CIRCULAR No. 40 OF 1879.

(No. 6943).

Dated 11th October 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

Questions having been asked regarding the payment of rewards for reporting the appearance of cattle plague, as prescribed in No. 2 of Veterinary Surgeon Queripel's rules, published in this office Circular No. 27 of 16th June 1879, the following orders of Government are hereby notified in continuation of that Circular.

Cattle disease.

- (1.) Such rewards are payable from district funds.
- (2.) Rewards should not be necessary in districts where there are zaildars.
- (3.) Rewards should be given only in the case of cattle plague or rinderpest (*taka or zamat*), and not in cases of foot and mouth disease or minor maladies.
- (4.) It was not intended by Government that foot and mouth disease should be the subject of the rules at all. A correction should accordingly be made in Rule 1, by striking out the words "*or foot and mouth disease.*"

CIRCULAR No. 41 of 1879.

(No. 6944).

Dated 11th October 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Reports in regard to the appearance of locusts.

Reports of the appearance of locusts are often made to this office when the circumstances are not such as to require it.

2. The standing orders do not require that this should be done in every case when a flight is seen, and in future a special report should be made only when damage to crops to any considerable extent is caused by the insects. In all other cases it will be sufficient to notice in the column of remarks in the weekly rain-fall statements that locusts have been observed. But in all cases where eggs have been deposited or young locusts have been hatched, measures should be taken for their destruction, as directed in Circular No. 54 of 26th May 1869.

CIRCULAR No. 42 of 1879.

(No. 6952).

Dated 11th October 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICTS WATERED BY CANALS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

This office Circulars Nos. 20 of 1876, and 2 S of 1877, direct the submission of half-yearly returns of the amount of land revenue, to which the Canal Department is entitled to take credit in its accounts: but they do not direct the inclusion in these returns of the enhanced land revenue on canal irrigated lands realized by jagirdars and mafidars, for which, but for its being assigned, the Canal Department would have been entitled to take credit.

2. The Canal Department has put forward a claim to be credited with such assigned enhanced land revenue, and its claim has been admitted. The Financial Commissioner, therefore, directs the inclusion in future returns of the enhanced land revenue on canal lands paid to assignees. The calculations will be made in the same manner as in the case of khalsa lands, and a detail should be added, showing the division of the total land revenue credited to canals, into khalsa and assigned.

3. The Financial Commissioner has also been asked to report the amounts of assigned revenue for which credit should have been given to the canals in past years. To accurately ascertain these sums would be a matter of considerable complexity, as account would have to be taken of the lapses occurring from year to year of revenue assignments. It will be sufficient to comply with the following instructions.

The Deputy Commissioners of the districts of Mooltan (irrigated by inundation canals), and of Umballa, Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal and Delhi (watered by the Western Jumna Canal), will frame their estimates for the year ending 31st March 1878. These estimates will be applied to all previous years since the former settlement, and will continue in force up to the date of the introduction of the new settlement, subject to transfer between the two sub-heads, khalsa and assigned, whenever lapses or fresh grants of assignments of the revenue of canal irrigated lands occur.

In the districts of Gurdáspur, Amritsar, and Lahore, watered by Bári Doab Canal, statements will be furnished for each year, since the present settlement came into force, showing the sums which, if the lands had been khalsa, would have been due to Government, as water advantage rate, on canal irrigated lands, of which the revenue is assigned. The same instructions will apply to the irrigation in the Lahore district from the Upper Sutlej series of inundation canals.

In Montgomery, the Deputy Commissioner should report whether the sums refunded to jagirdars, since the introduction of the present settlement, have or have not been excluded from the share of the fluctuating land revenue for which the canals have been giving credit. If they have been excluded, the sums so excluded in each year will be reported. With regard to the credit on this account in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, there has been a separate file of correspondence.

CIRCULAR No. 43 of 1879.

(No. 7497.)

Dated 7th November 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

As great inconvenience is frequently caused by tents being purchased in anticipation of sanction, all officers are reminded that under all circumstances the sanction of the Financial Commissioner must be obtained before any tent is purchased or ordered.

CIRCULAR No. 44 of 1879.

(No. 7717.)

Dated 19th November 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

The practice with regard to the custody and disposal of Patwaris' annual Disposal of Patwaris' papers having been found to be various in different districts, the following directions on the subject are issued, with the approval of Government :—

- (1.) By rule No. 15 (7) of rules A II under section 67 of Land Revenue Act, these papers should be prepared in duplicate. Wherever three copies are now demanded, the extra one should be discontinued.
- (2.) Upon presentation, one of these copies is forwarded to the Sadr Record Room. The second is returned to the Patwari after comparison and check by the Kanungo. This second copy should be presented again by the Patwari when he files the papers of the ensuing year, and will be placed in the Tahsil Record Room. It should not be left in the hands of the Patwari.
- (3.) The papers so deposited in the tahsil will be preserved for the period prescribed by the Rules printed as Appendix XXI of the Directions to Revenue Officers; that is to say, rent rolls and accounts current for 6 years after date of first filing, and other returns till 6 years after sanction to next regular settlement.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. $\frac{S}{XVI}$ of 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 45 of 1879.

(No. 7912.)

Dated 26th November 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

With reference to this office Book Circular XXI of 1875, and XVII of 1876, prescribing the submission of statements showing the working of the Tenancy Act, it is requested, with the sanction of Government, Punjab, that this statement be submitted in future *annually*, instead of, as at present, quarterly and annually.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. $\frac{3}{XVII}$ OF 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 46 OF 1879.

(No. 7913.)

Dated 26th November 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

In continuation of Book Circular No. VIS of the 3rd April 1879, issuing

SETTLEMENT.

Power of a Deputy Commissioner to order a redistribution of assessment of an estate.

Letter No. 1269, dated 29th April 1879, from the Commissioner of——Division.

Letter No. 6067, dated 4th September 1879, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner in reply.

Letter No. 1095, dated 6th October 1879, from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

Commissioner would be justified under the terms of Book Circular No. VI of 1879, in ordering a new distribution of the jama.

instructions as to the power of a Deputy Commissioner to order a redistribution of the assessment of an estate, the correspondence marginally noted is circulated for information and guidance, relative to the question as to whether, when in estates containing lands of differing values, equally assessed in the village bakh, the best lands have come into the hands of mortgagees, who, in consequence, enjoy them at a nominal assessment, while the poorer lands, which remain with the owners, are overweighted, a Deputy

Copy of a letter No. 1269, dated 29th April 1879, from the Commissioner and Superintendent ——Division, to the Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. VIS, dated 3rd April 1879, regarding redistribution of assessment, and to state that its operation in this division may be extremely important. Unless we are quite sure of our ground, it might give rise to suits against Government by people who will have money and determination to contest them strongly.

2. Nothing is more common than for the money-lender to mark down the richest lands in a village which contains lands of varying quality, some of which could pay Rs. 3 an acre, while others would be heavily weighted at 8 annas an acre. We all know that at Settlement the proprietors generally elect a uniform rate upon all cultivation, in the belief that this principle affords to each member of the brotherhood the nearest approach to a mutual insurance society. In this belief, no doubt, they are right. While all pull together, the losses in one part of the village area are compensated by gains in another, the losses of one man by the profits of his fellow.

3. But the case is altered when the money-lender appears on the scene. He has put on the screw, and compels two or three men to mortgage to him all their good land, while he declines to take any of that which is bad. Of course, the result in a village assessed at uniform rate or "sarsari parta," is that he enjoys almost a revenue-free grant: while they are compelled to undergo all the distressing shifts which a hopeless insolvent adopts to stave off the evil day. In such cases the money-lender is generally clever enough to bargain that the proprietor somehow or other shall pay the revenue, while he himself reaps the profits, and he receives malikana from the proprietor, which is less or more according as he is, or is not, nominally responsible for the revenue.

4. In——, this is the common form of the contract. The result is rapid deterioration of the village, departure of proprietors, and abandonment of poor lands.

5. The question I wish to ask is whether the Financial Commissioner would, in the above case, or in the other case, where the mortgagee has taken possession, and has become responsible for revenue, direct the district officer to redistribute the assessment? Where the mortgagee is responsible, he will, of course, be very much surprised, and will dispute the right of Government to make the change, as it will affect the implied conditions of his contract.

Where the mortgagor is responsible, it would apparently do no good, but only add to his burdens.

6. This is no imaginary case,—it is a phase which is causing us serious perplexity, is impoverishing many villages, and is now becoming a serious hindrance, especially in——, to the collection of the revenue. I shall have to bring it again prominently before you from—— in a few days.

7. I propose to circulate a copy of this letter and your reply for guidance.

Copy of a letter No. 6067, dated 4th September 1879, from the Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, ——— Division.

I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1269 of 29th April, in which you refer the question whether, when in estates containing lands of differing values equally assessed in the village bakh, the best lands have come into the hands of mortgagees, who in consequence enjoy them at a nominal assessment, while the poorer lands which remain with the owners are over-weighted; the Deputy Commissioner would be justified under the terms of this office Book Circular No. VI of 1879 in ordering a new distribution of the jama. The Financial Commissioner observes that, if by the terms of the mortgage, the mortgagor is responsible for the revenue, then the mortgagee would not be affected by a redistribution of the revenue on holdings, and would have no standing ground from which to object to a redistribution.

2. If, however, the mortgagee pay the revenue, he is for the time in the position of a shareholder, and could object to a redistribution, and, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, a petition for redistribution should ordinarily be refused, when on hearing objections it became evident that the main object of the petition was to substitute differential rates of distribution, for uniform or "sarsari" rates, to the detriment of mortgagees or purchasers, who had acquired possession of land since the distribution at uniform rates, in the expectation of paying at such rates for the term of Settlement. It would not be equitable in such a case to order redistribution in the interest of the mortgagor-proprietor only, and so to relieve him of the consequences of one of the implied conditions of his agreement. In such a case the subsequent circumstances by which the distribution has become unequal are of the mortgagor-proprietor's own making, and there would be no good reason for *disturbing (in his interest)* the ordinary course of events, whereby the distribution made at Settlement remains unchanged till the assessment of the village is altered.

3. In the above remarks, the Financial Commissioner has used the words that such petitions should be *ordinarily* refused, and that they should not be admitted in the *interest only of the mortgagor-proprietor*, because he thinks cases may occur in which it would be right to over-rule the objections of mortgagees or purchasers to a redistribution in the interest, either of the rest of the village community or of the stability of the Government revenue. For example: if it appeared that the mortgagor-proprietor was frequently in arrears in payment of the revenue on his mortgaged land, and that such default was more or less due to the heaviness of the demand on poor land at uniform rates, then, if the default caused loss to other proprietors by the enforcement of joint responsibility, or by throwing on them expenses of warrants or dastaks; Mr. Lyall considers that the Deputy Commissioner could over-rule a mortgagee's objections in the interest of the other proprietors. He also holds that he could do so, if it appeared that Government was either actually losing or likely in the end to lose revenue from such defaults and difficulties of cultivation. The Government has undoubtedly a first lien on the land for its revenue, and when necessary for the security of the revenue it can insist upon the person actually in receipt of the proprietor's profits, of any portion of land paying the share of the village assessment properly distributable thereon.

4. The Financial Commissioner does not think that a civil court could interfere to prevent the collector enforcing redistributions of the above nature, but if the mortgagee brought a suit against the mortgagor, and the court found it proved that there had been an express or implied agreement that the mortgagee should pay for the term of Settlement only a certain sum as his share of the revenue due by the original distribution on the proprietor's whole holding, it might, Mr. Lyall thinks, decree that the mortgagor should pay annually a sum equivalent to the difference of the two distributions to the mortgagee, or it might allow the latter to treat the mortgage agreement as cancelled, and to sue for recovery of the mortgagee debt.

5. The class of mortgages mentioned by you in which the mortgagee takes a rent, but leaves the mortgagor responsible for the revenue, are not directly concerned with this question of redistribution of the assessment, but where mortgages of this kind exist, difficulties in revenue collection must often occur. Mr. Lyall has seen proprietors in full possession of their land, evidently in great poverty and clamouring for reduction of assessment. On inquiry it

appeared that the assessment was light, but that they were bound by mortgage agreements to pay in cash, harvest by harvest, sums about equal to double the revenue as interest of debts due to their bankers. The latter had no wish or intention to take possession of the land, and if in full possession could not have got so much for it as rent from tenants-at-will as they were getting as interest on secured debts from the proprietors. In such cases the condition of the proprietor appears hopeless, and the Financial Commissioner does not know that the revenue authorities can do anything for his relief, but care should be taken that the headmen and the rest of the community are not made to suffer, and that injury is not caused to the collection of the revenue by such mortgage arrangements. If an arrear occurs under such circumstances, action should be taken against the real defaulter, not, as is too often the case, against the headmen or the whole village in an indiscriminate way, and the action taken should be under sections 46, 47, 51 or 56 of the Act, not under 43 or 55, so as to compel the mortgagee either to reduce his demands on the mortgagor or to take his place, and become responsible to Government for the revenue.

Copy of a letter No. 1095, dated 6th October 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 985S of the 4th September, forwarding correspondence with the Commissioner of ——— on the subject of the redistribution of assessments, and to convey the following remarks :—

2. The Commissioner seems to assume that redistribution of assessment must necessarily be made upon application for it being preferred, but this, His Honor remarks, is obviously wrong, inasmuch as the Circular No. VI S of the 3rd April 1879, merely asserted that the Deputy Commissioner has the power of directing such redistribution.

3. The Lieutenant Governor thinks that the reply of the Financial Commissioner to the Commissioner of ——— Division is a good and careful one.

CIRCULAR No. 47 OF 1879.

(No. 8083.)

Dated 5th December 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

The annexed copy of the Government of India Resolution No. 3093 dated 8th October 1879, containing instructions in connection with the appointment of an officer on progressive pay, is circulated for information and guidance, in continuation of this office Circular No. 9, dated 26th March 1879.

No. 3093.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 8th October 1879.

READ again—

Resolution No. 751 dated 21st February 1879, by which the Governor General in Council decided that, although an officer appointed to an office on progressive pay should ordinarily begin on the minimum, a Local Government, which could revise the pay of the appointment itself, has power to make an exception to that Rule.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has reason to fear that the Resolution thus read has been understood to confer upon Local Governments a general discretion to allow an officer appointed to an office on progressive pay to draw an initial pay exceeding the minimum pay of the appointment; and that it is necessary to caution Local Governments expressly against the exercise of such discretion otherwise than in altogether exceptional cases.

2. A progressive pay is arithmetically equal to a fixed pay somewhere between the minimum and the maximum, its exact amount depending upon the time which must pass before the maximum is attained, and upon other circumstances.

3. To appoint an officer to an office the pay of which is progressive on an initial pay above the minimum, is equivalent to appointing an officer to an appointment the pay of which is fixed on a higher pay than the fixed pay of the appointment.

4. A Local Government, which has power to raise the pay of an appointment, may, no doubt, be held to have power to appoint a particular officer thereto on pay above the pay fixed for the office; but, clearly, this is a power which it would rarely, if ever, be expedient to exercise, as to do so contravenes the general principle that the pay of an office should be fixed on public and abstract grounds, and not to suit any individual officer.

5. These principles apply generally to the case described in the preamble; and a Local Government should only use the power conferred by Resolution No. 751, dated 21st February 1879, in a case in which, if the pay of the appointment were fixed, it would feel justified in giving to the officer pay in excess of the fixed pay. Such a case, it is presumed, seldom, if ever, occurs.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be distributed for information and guidance as follows :—

To the several Departments of the Government of India :

To the several Local Governments and Administrations :

To the Comptroller General, and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3132, dated 30th October, 1879.

Copy forwarded to all Heads of Departments in continuation of No. 685, dated 1st March 1879.

CIRCULAR No. 48⁶ of 1879.

(No. 8084.)

Dated 5th December 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

The annexed copy of the Government of India Resolution No. 3,253, dated 17th October 1879, containing rules for the grant of allowances to Public Officers for the provision of accommodation for their offices and records, is circulated for information and guidance.

Rules for provision of
Office accommodation.

No. 3253.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Travelling Allowances.

The 17th October 1879.

READ again—

Pay and Allowances Proceedings, Nos. 199-222 of 1879.

RESOLUTION.—From these Proceedings it appears to be an occasional practice in the Madras Presidency for the Government to make daily allowances to Public Officers for the provision of accommodation for their offices and records.

2. The Governor-General in Council considers that, subject to proper restrictions, this practice may be, sometimes, economical and convenient.

3. Accordingly, Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to grant allowances for the provision of office accommodation at their discretion upon the following conditions and restrictions, which shall apply as well in the Madras Presidency as elsewhere :—

I.—If separate accommodation is provided, the allowance shall not exceed the actual rent paid for such accommodation.

II.—If the Officer provides accommodation for the office in his own house, the allowance shall not exceed half the rent paid by the Officer if he rents the house, or half the proper rent of the house if it is his own property.

III.—The allowance shall not exceed :

(i) any general or special departmental limit which is or may be prescribed by authority ; or

(ii) what is ascertained in the Public Works Department to be a proper proportion of the rent of the house jointly occupied, with reference—

(1) to the share of the accommodation occupied ;

(2) to the injury to the house as a private residence from its partial occupation as a public office.

IV.—Except in the Forest Department, all grants for office accommodation being in substitution for charges which must otherwise fall upon Provincial Revenues, shall be recorded as office rent and charged to the Provincial Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Foreign, Military and Public Works Departments of the Government of India ; to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the Comptroller General and Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

No. 3134, dated 30th October 1879.

Copy forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information.

CIRCULAR No. 49 OF 1879.

(No. 8163.)

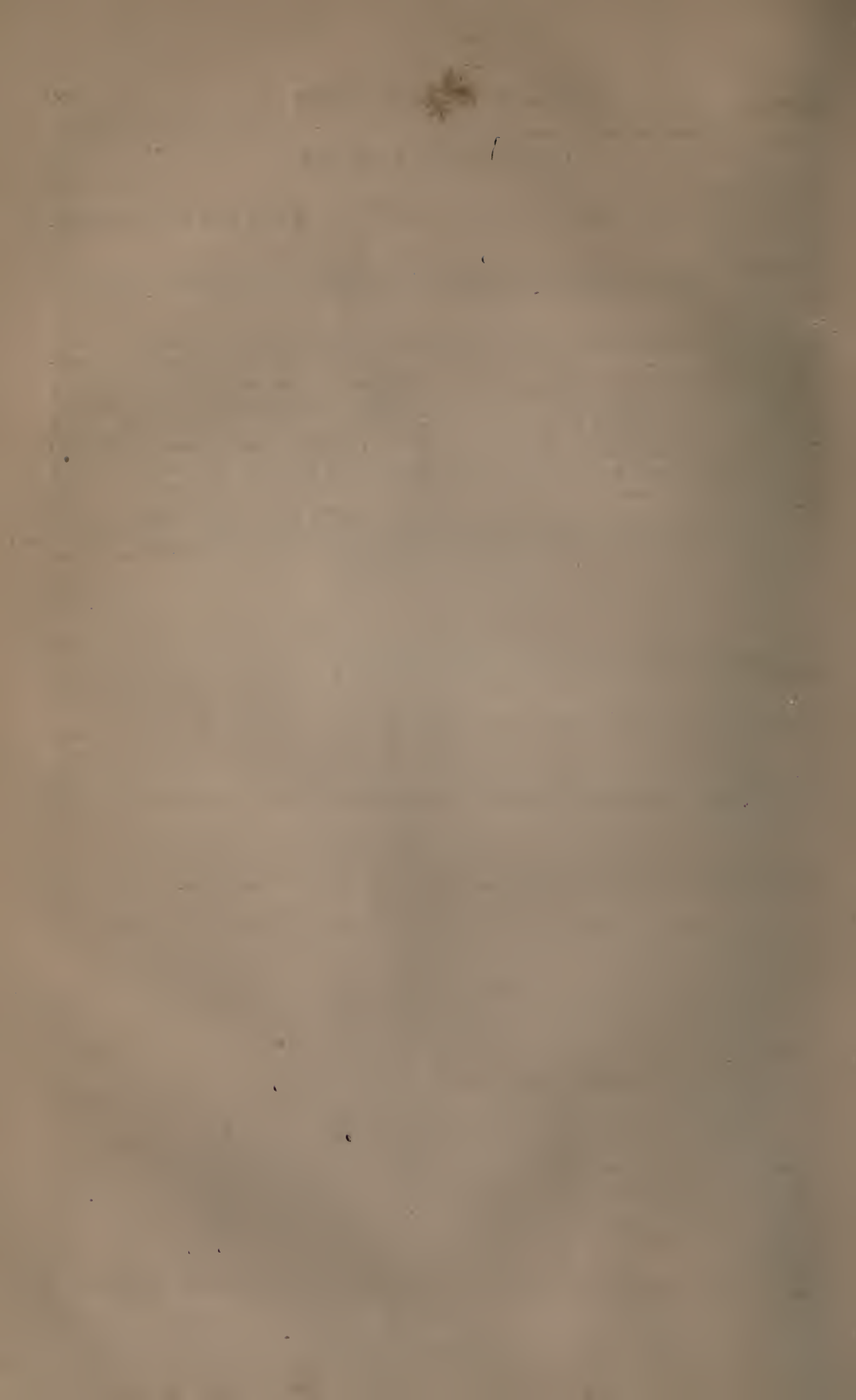
Dated 10th December 1879.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

The Commissioner of Excise, North-West Provinces, has brought to notice that occasionally passes are issued by Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab for the importation of opium nominally from some district in the North-West Provinces, but where the real intention is to purchase in Nepál, in contravention of Book Circular VIII of 6th May 1879. In such cases the Collectors of the North-West Provinces districts bordering on Nepál will not permit the purchase to be made, nor issue a return pass.

2. Importers of opium should again be warned that import from Nepál is prohibited, and Deputy Commissioners should see that the rule is not evaded.



POLICE DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

LETTER No. 31.

Dated 8th January 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
RAWALPINDI CIRCLE.

It has been brought to the Inspector General's notice that orders in writing issued by the police of the * * * * * district are lithographed on paper of the same colors as are employed for magisterial processes. Colonel Miller desires that as soon as the present stock is exhausted, paper of a distinct color from that employed by the Judicial department may be used.

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1879.

(No. 60.)

Dated 10th January 1879.

In continuation of Circular Memo No. 2,132 of the 13th August 1866, the ACCOUNTS. Inspector General publishes the subjoined rule, taken from Financial Resolution No. 2,768, of the 16th December 1878, regarding the liability of public officers to pay postage due on official covers :—

Government officers bound to receive and pay for covers under official superscription.

Government officers are bound to receive and to pay the postage which may be due on articles addressed to them under the superscription: *On Her Majesty's Service*, and under the signature in full of the sender.

This order should be noted below paragraph 147 of Book Circular XXXIV.—[ACCOUNTS.]

LETTER No. 58.

Dated 10th January 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
RAWALPINDI CIRCLE.

In reply to his No. 1,938, of the 23rd December, has the honor to state that the Inspector General considers that an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in charge of an outpost has, under Book Circular VIII, no independent authority to enter or erase names from the surveillance register, but the District Superintendent of Police may allow him to act for him in this matter to such extent, and in such manner, as such District Superintendent may think fit to prescribe.

LETTER No. 92.

Dated 14th January 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
UMBALLA CIRCLE.

INVALIDING.

Dates of sitting of Military Invaliding Committees.

FORWARDS, for his information, a copy of a letter No. 11, of the 9th January, from the Deputy Surgeon General of the Umballa Circle, intimating the dates on which the Annual Invaliding Military Committees will sit.

2. Police Officers of and above the rank of Sergeant, 1st Grade, who have been approved by the Deputy Inspector General as fit subjects for invaliding, should be brought before the Military Committees as may be most convenient.

3. The only stipulation made by the Government of India in allowing Police Officers to be invalided by Military Committees is that the invalids shall be presented to the Committees by a gazetted Police Officer, and that all the papers shall be prepared ready for use by the Committees. This rule must be carefully adhered to.

No. 11, dated 9th January 1879, from the Deputy Surgeon General, Umballa Circle, to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

IN reply to his No. 11, dated 6th January, the undersigned has the honor to inform him that the *Annual Invaliding Committee* will be assembled at Delhi on Monday, 27th January; at Ferozepore and Jullundur, between the 10th and 20th of February; at Umballa early in March: when, however, the dates are definitely fixed for Ferozepore, Jullundur and Umballa, timely intimation will be given.

This arrangement the undersigned hopes will admit of ample time for the preparation of the rolls, and warning men at out-stations.

CIRCULAR No. 2 of 1879.

(No. 139.)

Dated 17th January 1879.

VERNACULAR RECORDS.

Retention and destruction of vernacular records.

Periods for which vernacular records are to be preserved.

As the space available for Police records is extremely limited, and with a view to reduce the bulk of papers preserved, the Inspector General makes the following rules:—

(1.) The following books and records belonging to the Vernacular offices of District Superintendents of Police shall be preserved only for the periods hereinafter mentioned (namely):—

- (1.) General Criminal Registers—permanently.
- (2.) Diary of all correspondence received—for five years from the date of the last entry.
- (3.) Despatch book, or register of all orders issued—for five years from the date of the last entry.
- (4.) Register of proclaimed offenders—for five years from the date of the last entry.

The above rule relates to the manuscript registers. The printed registers may be destroyed one year after the receipt of the next year's issue.

- (5.) Alphabetical register of criminals convicted of certain offences—permanently.

- (6.) Standing order book^A—for five years from the date of the last entry. Standing orders in force when a new book is commenced, must be copied into it.
- (7.) File book of Circulars—permanently.
- (8.) Pay abstracts, including acquittance rolls—permanently.
- (9.) Cash book*—for five years from the date of the last entry.
* The *English* Cash book is a permanent record.
- (10.) Permanent advance account—for seven years from the date of the last entry.
- (11.) Clothing deduction account—for one year after completion.
- (12.) Long rolls—permanently.
- (13.) Morning reports—for two years from the date of last entry.
- (14.) Defaulters' book—for five years from the date of last entry.
- (15.) Magazine book—permanently.
- (16.) Order book—permanently.
- (17.) Stock account of new clothing—permanently.
- (18.) Stock account of kits—for three years from the date of last entry.

2. Paragraph thirty-six of Book Circular XXXV. [*Vernacular records of Orders cancelled. District Superintendent's office*] is cancelled.

Note.—The rules relating to each record should be inserted in Book Circular XXXV under the instructions therein contained relating to it.

MEMO No. 140.

Dated 17th January 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

PUBLISHES, for the information and guidance of Police Officers, a copy of a letter from the Inspector General of Ordnance and

AMMUNITION.

Exact description of, to be noted in the indents.

Magazines, regarding the preparation of indents for ammunition.

2. The arms in use with the police are of three kinds :—

- (a.) A police fusil somewhat longer than a short Enfield rifle and having no bands round the barrel :
- (b.) A carbine of exactly the same size and appearance as the short Enfield rifle :
- (c.) A carbine somewhat shorter than the last mentioned weapon with bands round the barrel.

All these weapons are smooth bores and the diameter of the bore is '656'

The ordnance description of the ammunition to be indented for is :—

Caps, percussion, service,—Indian manufacture.

Cartridges, S. A. Ball—musket and fusil E. P. N. P.—3½ drams, '656' bore.

Cartridges, blank, ditto ditto ditto.

No. 6,509, B. dated 28th September 1878, from the Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to request that instructions may be issued to all District Superintendents of Police to enter in all indents for ammunition the exact description of ammunition as

regards the charge, and diameter of bore of arms for which required, as a great deal of unnecessary correspondence is forced upon this office in making references.

2. One Police Officer lately replied that he did not know the diameter of the bore of arms in possession, nor had he any means of measuring it.

MEMO No 221.

Dated 29th January 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE.

The present condition of the crops to be noticed in Weekly No. III Diaries.

Requests he will instruct the District Superintendents of his Circle to pay particular attention, at the present time, to the condition and prospect of the crops, and to enter in their weekly Diaries (No. III) well considered remarks on the subject.

CIRCULAR No. 3 of 1879.

(No. 246.)

Dated 31st January 1879.

POLICE OFFICERS.

Inspectors allowed to enter Jails.

THE Inspector General publishes, for information and guidance, the subjoined order of Government, permitting Inspectors of Police to enter jails in this Province in virtue of their office.

No. 318, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 81, dated 14th instant, and in reply to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to Inspectors of Police being considered as entitled to enter jails by virtue of their official position.

CIRCULAR No. 4 of 1879.

(No. 267.)

Dated 3rd February 1879.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Ministerial officers making rapid journeys by road.

THE Inspector General publishes, for information and guidance of the Police, the subjoined Resolution regarding travelling allowance to ministerial officers, and makes the following rule :—

1. In Circular No. 43 of 1877, for the second clause of paragraph thirty, the following clause shall be substituted (namely) :—

“For rapid journeys, *bonâ fide* expenses up to a maximum of four annas per mile, if the officer is in receipt of fifty rupees or more than fifty rupees a month; or *bonâ fide* expenses up to a maximum of two annas per mile if the officer is in receipt of less than fifty rupees a month.”

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2,918, dated 31st December 1878, from Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,648, dated the 31st May 1878, and its enclosure, and in reply to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the payment to Clerks in the Punjab, who, when temporarily absent from their head-quarters on duty, are required to travel rapidly, otherwise than by sea, by river steamer, or by railway, of their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of (4) four annas a mile, on the condition that such actual expenses and the allowance of three-tenths of salary prescribed in the eighth paragraph of my letter No. 4,403 of the 26th November 1877, cannot be drawn for the same day.

2. I am desired to add that the foregoing order does not apply to the cases of the Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court and the Clerks in the Offices of the Secretaries to the Government of the Punjab, the travelling allowances of these officers being regulated by special rules.

CIRCULAR No. 5 of 1879.

(No. 297.)

Dated 5th February 1879.

In continuation of Circular No. 11 of 1866, the Inspector General publishes the subjoined correspondence regarding the transfer of police officers to the army, on exceptional occasions, and the amount of service allowed to reckon towards pension.

PENSIONS.

Transfers to the Line.

Service towards pension.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 699, K., dated 5th November 1878, from the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Government of India, that the men serving in the Punjab police have volunteered for service on the Frontier, I am directed to state that, as a general rule, Government do not consider it advisable to allow men serving in the above Force to transfer their services to the Line.

2. In this view, service in the police is not allowed to count towards Military pension, but in the present emergency, when a considerable augmentation to the native regiments of the Line is necessary and has been sanctioned, I am to state that the Government of India will, in such cases as may be approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, allow men who are reported as in every way fit for field service, to volunteer for the Line, and as an inducement thereto will sanction, as a special case, two-thirds of their police service to count as service towards pension.

Endorsement by Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

No. 314, K., dated 9th November 1878.

COPY forwarded to Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

His Honor hopes that facilities may be afforded to men of the police force to transfer their services to the Military Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 713, K.—C., dated the 16th January 1879, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 19th November 1878, enquiring whether previous service in the police will be allowed to reckon towards service for pension in the Army, in the cases of policemen who may enlist into native regiments.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the Government of India are pleased to sanction policemen who may enlist into native regiments being permitted to count two-thirds of their police service towards military pension, provided that no man of over 7 years' service, or above 25 years of age, is thus passed into the Line.

3. No man of bad character should be permitted to volunteer, and every candidate for the Line must undergo a medical examination by a Military Surgeon, and be passed by a Military Officer.

4. I am to add that men of good character passed into the Army will be allowed to count their police service towards good conduct badges.

5. It is to be clearly understood, however, that this concession applies only to the cases of men who may transfer their services to the Army, consequent on the augmentations recently ordered. When these are completed, the ordinary system of recruiting must be reverted to.

Copies of the above forwarded for information to the Home and Financial Departments; the Government of Madras; and the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Endorsement by Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

No. 136, K. (a), dated 22nd January 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, for information.

MEMO No. 360.

Dated 11th February 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

REQUESTS they will have the goodness to instruct District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police, when

INSPECTIONS. entering notices of inspection of police stations in their weekly diaries No. II., invariably to give the name of the Deputy Inspector or Sergeant in charge.

Names of officers in charge of police stations to be given in weekly diary.

MEMO No. 418.

Dated 18th February 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE PUNJAB.

Confidential diary to be written on half margin with a separate paragraph for each subject.

DESIREs he will instruct District Superintendents of Police to write their Confidential Diaries (No. III.) on half margin, and to give a separate paragraph to each separate subject.

Names to be written very distinctly.

THE names of persons and places should be written very distinctly.

LETTER No. 443.

Dated 20th February 1879.

To

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, UMBALLA CIRCLE.

GUARDS AND ESCORTS.

Adjustment of charges for railway fare of police guards with convicts travelling between Douraha and Rupar.

the following instructions :—

2. The charges for the loan of rolling stock belonging to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the principle upon which the calculations are to be made, are described in the accompanying copy of a letter No. 2,734 of the 14th September 1876, from the Under-Secretary to Government in this department.

District Superintendent, Police, Umballa, to keep a check list of vehicles which run into Rupar.

3. The District Superintendent of Police, Umballa, must arrange with the Executive Engineer at Rupar to keep a check list of vehicles run into Rupar from Douraha, with their guards, and a statement of any demurrage.

It is to be understood that no demurrage is due on vehicles arriving one day and despatched next day by the first train that runs.

4. The bill of the Superintendent of the Jail must show the number of vehicles and their class (*i. e.*, whether coaching or merchandize), the dates of use, and any demurrage due. The District Superintendent of Police, Umballa, will, after checking the bill with his list and finding it correct, countersign it for 1-12th of the total admitted charges. This sum can then be debited by transfer to the Jail Department as a charge against the Police Department in the Accountant-General's books.

No cash need change hands, but the District Superintendent of Umballa must show in his contingent bills, in a *red* ink note, the sums so adjusted, and they will be taken against his allotment for carriage in considering funds expended and available.

CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS FROM DOURAHA TO RUPAR BY CANAL RAILWAY.

No. 2,734, dated 14th September 1876, from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Police) Department, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

I AM desired by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your

Mileage.	Pie.
Merchandize vehicles	.. 5 per mile.
Coaching	.. 7 ditto.
Demurrage.	Rs.
Merchandize vehicles	.. 3 a day.
Coaching	.. 5 ditto.

letters Nos. 1,123 and 1,129, of the 19th and 22nd August, and to state that the rates proposed to be charged by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the use of their rolling stock on the Canal Railway, as shown in the margin, are approved and sanctioned.

2. In order to reduce the charge for demurrage to a minimum and also to prevent the non-utilization of the prison vans, which it is understood are in considerable requisition in the cold weather, I am to suggest the following plan for the consideration of the Agent :—

I.—All empties, after prisoners have been discharged, to be sent back with the guard by next train from Rupar to Douraha. (This will be arranged for in communication with the Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Department).

II.—At Douraha, whenever there are empties to be picked up, a signal to be shown. On the exhibition of this signal it will be the duty of drivers of goods trains to stop at Douraha and pick up the empties. After the exhibition of such signal no demurrage to be due.

3. It has been proposed that the signal "pick up empties" might be a large disc attached to a spindle and connected with the distant semaphore signals so as to show above them. The disc would be painted green, and the signal would be exhibited when the disc was at right angles to the rails. When turned parallel to the rails it would be scarcely visible as it should be made of sheet iron. At night a couple of green lamps in a right line on the face of the disc might show the signal.

4. This plan is of course a mere suggestion; all that the Lieutenant-Governor insists on is that there should be some signal, and that demurrage should not be chargeable after it has been exhibited. The advantages of the method proposed seem to be that the signal in question is distinct from the ordinary danger and caution signals, and would not arrest the movement of passenger or special trains. If there are no distant semaphores at Douraha, the spindle could be attached to a telegraph post.

CIRCULAR No. 6 of 1879.

(No. 444.)

Dated 21st February 1879.

UNDER the operation of General Order No. 39, of the 18th February 1878, issued by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, military invaliding committees are now held annually, on dates fixed by the Deputy Surgeon General of the circle at the head-quarter station of every native corps. Sanction having been received from the Government of India to present police officers before military invaliding committees, with a view to their being invalided, the Inspector General makes the following rules:—

PART I. SELECTION OF POLICEMEN FOR INVALIDING.

Police Officers may not be invalided without consent of Deputy Inspector General.

1. No Police Officer may be invalided until the consent of the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle shall have been previously obtained in the manner hereinafter described.

2. The Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police, District Superintendents of Police, and the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Simla, hereinafter called "the Controlling Officers," shall, from time to time, select such men as they may consider physically unfit to perform the duties of a Police Officer, and shall, after having obtained the opinion of the Medical Officer, in the form given in the first appendix to this Circular, present them before the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle, on his next visit, for his orders.

3. The Controlling Officer shall, after having carefully examined it, submit, with each proposed invalid, a regular application for gratuity or pension, exhibiting the service of such person, to the Deputy Inspector General, who shall, after inspecting the proposed invalids and after examining their papers, record his order whether they are, or are not, to be sent up for invaliding.

If they are to be so sent up, he shall further decide when and how, framing his directions in accordance with the rules contained in this circular. The orders thus passed shall be attached to the applications above mentioned.

Officers within a short period of completing a qualifying period of service, not to be invalided.

4. Particular care is to be taken not to invalid officers, save in cases of urgent necessity, who are within a short period of completing a qualifying period of service until such period has been completed.

Procedure when it is inconvenient or impossible to present proposed invalids personally to the Deputy Inspector General,

5. In special cases of sudden injury or illness, and, in the case of the Railway Police, when the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Lahore Circle is not at Lahore and is not expected to arrive there shortly, the Controlling Officer shall submit—

(a.) an application for permission to invalid the police officer concerned, with his reasons for making the same ;
 (b.) the Medical officer's opinion in the form given in the first Appendix ; and
 (c.) an application for gratuity or pension in the usual form,
 to the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Circle, who shall, as soon as he conveniently can, pass orders sanctioning or refusing to sanction the application, and giving such further instructions as may be necessary.

6. Whenever the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that the incapacity of a proposed invalid is caused, wholly or partially, by the irregular or intemperate habits of such person, it shall be the duty of the Controlling Officer, in communication with such Civil Surgeon, to investigate and place on record the medical and police history of such person.

7. The record described in the last preceding rule shall be submitted to the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle for orders, in addition to the documents hereinbefore ordered, before such police officer is invalidated.

PART II.—MODE OF INVALIDING.

8. Police officers shall, in accordance with the rules hereinafter contained, and after selection under Part I, be invalidated in one of the following ways, that is to say—

- (a.) By a military invaliding committee;
- (b.) By the Civil Surgeon of the district;
- (c.) Under the opinions of two or more gazetted Medical Officers (hereinafter called "Medical Officers"); or
- (d.) in any way specially ordered by Government, or which may be adopted under the provisions of the Civil Pension Code.*

Provided that police officers of and above the age of sixty years may be invalidated by a certificate under the hand of their Controlling Officer certifying to their incapacity. In these cases no medical certificate is necessary.

9. Police officers of and above the rank of sergeant first grade, shall be sent before a military invaliding committee when all the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say, when—

- (a.) The police officers to be invalidated are found unfit for duty within three months of the session of such Committee,
- (b.) such police officers are serving within a reasonable distance of the place of session of such Committee, and
- (c.) are able to attend the Committee and undergo the journey.

Dates of session of Committees will be intimated by the Inspector General Police. Intimation of the dates and places of session of Military Invaliding Committees will be given by the Inspector General of Police from time to time.

Policemen incapacitated owing to irregular or intemperate habits, to be invalidated by Military Committees. 10. Police officers deemed by the Civil Surgeon to be incapacitated, either wholly or partially, in consequence of irregular or intemperate habits, shall, ordinarily, be sent before Military Committees only.

11. Police officers of the ranks mentioned in paragraph nine who cannot appear before a Military Invaliding Committee by reason of illness, or who are found unfit at a time of year distant more than three months from the date of the session of such Committee, and whose cases do not come

When Sergeants 1st grade and superior officers may be invalidated by two Medical Officers.

* See Section 53, of the 3rd authorized edition.

within the last preceding rule, shall be invalidated, ordinarily, under the opinion of two Medical Officers.

EXPLANATION.—When the Controlling Officer cannot arrange to obtain the opinions of two Medical Officers under this and the next succeeding rule, he shall apply to the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle for orders.

12. Police officers below the rank of Sergeant 1st grade, and who are under the age of fifty-five years, who may be found unfit for duty owing to general debility and not because of any specific disease, shall be invalidated under the opinion of two Medical Officers. In such cases the Controlling Officer shall enter in the application for pension or gratuity an explanation of the grounds on which such officers are invalidated.

EXPLANATION.—The course prescribed by this rule is to be followed if the police officer's age is, according to his own statement, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon or according to the record in his roll, under fifty-five years of age.

13. Police officers below the rank of Sergeant, 1st grade, and whose cases do not come within the rules contained in paragraph ten or paragraph twelve,* shall be invalidated by the Civil Surgeon.

14. If in any case the pension of a police officer is likely to exceed Rs. 100 a month, and the case cannot be dealt with under Rule nine, special orders shall be sought for.

15. The form of invaliding certificate to be signed by the Committee, Medical Officers, or Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, is given in the second appendix to this Circular.

16. When a police officer, whose qualifying service began after the 20th January 1871, and after he had attained the age of 25 years, is invalidated, the Committee, or the examining Medical Officers or Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, shall be requested to state distinctly in the certificate whether the incapacity is or is not due to old age or natural decay from advancing years.

EXPLANATION.—If, under the circumstances mentioned in this rule, the police officer is invalidated on account of incapacity due to old age or natural decay from advancing years, his pension or gratuity is multiplied by a fraction, in the manner described in the proviso to Section sixty of the Civil Pension Code.

17. If a Committee, or Medical Officer, or Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, consider that an invalid, who is only entitled to a gratuity, has not the normal prospects of life, they (or he) shall make the report ordered in Resolution No. 3,912, of the 18th February 1877, by the Government of India in the Financial Department, provided the gratuity is one liable to commutation.

18. Controlling Officers despatching invalids for examination by a Military Invaliding Committee, shall send to the District Superintendent at the station where such committee meets—

- (a). A nominal roll of the men so despatched,
- (b). a blank certificate, in the form given in the second appendix to this Circular, for each man so despatched,

* That is, whose incapacity is not the result of their own vicious habits and whose age is 55 or more years, or, who, being under the age of 55, are invalidated for a specific disease or infirmity and not for general debility.

c. any opinion of the Civil Surgeon, or medical history of the invalids which may have been recorded (*vide* paragraph 6), and

(d). any request that may be necessary under paragraph 16.

Controlling Officers shall be guided by the table given in the fourth appendix to this Circular in their selection of the station to which invalids are to be sent.

The District Superintendent of Police or Assistant District Superintendent of Police at such station, shall present the invalids, with their papers, before the Committee, and shall conduct any correspondence in regard to such invalids that may be necessary for the satisfaction of the Committee.

The duty of presenting invalids before the Committee may not be delegated to an officer below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

19. The senior policeman of the party so despatched shall be placed in command, and a command certificate shall be given him. Senior policeman to be placed in command. After the decision of the Committee he shall bring the men back to their own station, unless special orders have been given by the Controlling officer to permit the invalids to proceed direct to their homes.

20. Controlling officers shall furnish the information, contemplated by paragraph eighteen, to Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons for such police officers as are invalidated by them. Information to be furnished to Medical Officers and Civil Surgeon.

Orders of Government regarding invaliding.

21. The orders of Government regarding invaliding have been reprinted in the fourth appendix to this circular.

PART III.—PROCEDURE AFTER INVALIDING.

22. When a policeman has been invalidated, either by an Invaliding Committee, by a Medical Officer or by a Civil Surgeon, the Controlling officer shall submit an application for gratuity or pension. Controlling officers to submit applications for gratuity or pension. invaliding certificate, through the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle.

Recapitulation of orders regarding applications for gratuity or pension. 23. Attention is drawn to the following orders relative to the preparation of applications for gratuity or pension :—

- (1).—The Civil Pension Code.
- (2).—Rules of the Superannuation Fund.—Circular 81 of 1861.
- (3).—Form of application.—Circular 28 of 1864.
- (4).—*Darbar men*—Army pensions to men drawing Rs. 20 and less per mensem—Circular 11 of 1868.
- (5).—*Uncovenanted rules*—to men drawing more than Rs. 20 per mensem.—Circular 12 of 1868.
- (6).—*Army pensions*—when admissible to transfers from the Line.—M. 635, of 1869.
- (7).—Native officers and soldiers who served with the force which relieved Lucknow entitled to the year of boon service.—M. 1,199 of 1873.
- (8).—In applications on behalf of 2nd Grade Sergeants and inferior policemen the particular *scale* (A or B) chosen is to be stated.—M. 641 of 1873. Scale elected to be noted in red ink.—Circular 4 of 1874.
- (9).—Pensions to *families* of Police Officers.—M. 2,826 of 1873 ; Circular 8 of 1868 ; Circular 16 of 1873.
- Particular attention is drawn to the rules, about inquests in the Civil Pension Code.
- (10).—Applications for extraordinary pensions to be in triplicate.—M. 1,581 of 1875.
- (11).—The *service book* to accompany applications on behalf of Sergeants, 1st Grade, and officers superior to them.—M. 1,538 and C. M. 1,999 of 1874.
- (12).—Conditions under which applications for pensions may be submitted before officers retire.—M. 742 of 1875.
- (13).—Sanction of pensions will be notified in the *Police Gazette*.—M. 1,364 of 1875. See also M. 1,765 of 1874.
- (14).—How *characters* are to be entered in applications for pension or gratuity.—Circular 18 of 1875.

- (15).—Certificate of inefficiency in cases of *superannuation* given by Inspector General of Police.—Circular 1 of 1876. (See Circular 21 of 1874).
 (16).—Dates of bestowal of *good conduct stripes* to be entered in applications for pension or gratuity, and service to be calculated as in the case of promotion.—Circular 21 of 1876.
 (17).—Service in certain ranks in the old military and civil police qualifies in full for pension.—M. 1,059 of 1877.
 (18).—Mode of calculating pensions and gratuities under B. scale ; verification by Accountant General.—M. 1,241 of 1877.
 (19).—Age of recruits entered on rolls.—M. 2,722 of 1877.
 (20).—Deaths of pensioners.—Circular 37 of 1877.
 (21).—Quinquennial identification of police pensioners.—M. 3,792 of 1877.
 (22).—Cases of policemen who have been invalided or superannuated cannot be re-opened.—M. 399 of 1878.
 (23).—Responsibility for pension papers.—M. 521 of 1878.
 (24).—Commutation of certain gratuities.—M. 843 of 1878.
 (25).—Immediate refund of gratuity on re-employment.—M. 1,494 of 1878.
 (26).—Characters how entered in service books.—M. 1799 of 1878.

24. Police officers of and above the rank of Sergeant, 1st grade, shall cease to draw service pay from the date of invaliding ; but police officers below that rank may be retained in the service, if the Controlling officer considers them fit for light work, until sanction is received to their pensions or gratuities, provided that their places are not filled up, and that their service is only reckoned to the date of invaliding.

The procedure described in Circular No. 38 of 1877 (as amended by Memo. No. 1,264, of 1878) shall be followed in the cases of men retained under this rule.

25. The following orders are cancelled :—

Circular No. 26 }	of 1876.
Memo. No. 2,622 }	
" " 2,595 }	of 1877.
" " 3,536 }	

APPENDICES. No. I.

FROM

FROM

To

CIVIL SURGEON,

THE CIVIL SURGEON,

Has the honor to request he will give his opinion, in the enclosed form, whether

should be brought before the Deputy Inspector General of Police, in view to his being invalided.

A. B.,

District Superintendent of Police,

Dated

18 . }

To

In reply to his No. of
is of opinion that

should be brought before the Deputy Inspector General of Police in view to his being invalided on the ground that (*here state disease, &c.*)

2. His incapacity for service does not* appear to have been caused wholly or partially by his irregular or intemperate habits.

3. (*In the case of men enlisted after the age of 55 and subsequently to 20th January 1871.*) I do (not) consider his incapacity due to old age, or natural decay from advancing years.

4. (*Gratuitant only.*) I consider that he has (not) clearly the normal prospects of life.

Dated

C. D.

18 .

Civil Surgeon.

* This word to be erased when the incapacity is so caused,

No. II.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

PUNJAB.

Proceedings of an Invaliding Committee assembled at to
report on considered unfit for further service in the
Constabulary

Dated

187

(Prescribed by Section 51,³ Civil Pension Code—Revised Edition.)

CERTIFIED that (I or we, as the case may be) have carefully examined
 son of

a His age is, by his own statement in the years, and, by appearance, about years.
 (I or we) consider

to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service of any kind, or (as the case may be) in the Department to which he belongs, in consequence of (here state disease or cause).

His incapacity does not appear to me (or us) to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits.

(If the incapacity does not appear to be complete and permanent, the certificate should be modified accordingly and the following addition should be made).

I am (or we are) of opinion that is fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing, or may, after resting for months, be fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing.

A succinct statement of the medical case and of the treatment adopted should, if possible, be appended.

Special attention is drawn to paras. 10, 12, 16 and 17 of this Circular.

No. III.

ASSEMBLY OF MILITARY INVALIDING COMMITTEES.
 BENGAL ARMY REGULATIONS.

[GENERAL ORDER No 39 OF 18TH FEBRUARY 1878.]

Invaliding—Transport.

Military Department letter No.
 402, dated 25th October 1877.
 To Order 45 of 1875.

With the sanction of Government the following alterations
 will be made in the Bengal Army Regulations :—

Paragraph 2,713 to be cancelled, and the following reconstructed paragraph substituted :—

2,713.—Invaliding Committees composed of a Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, as President, or in his absence the Senior Surgeon of Her Majesty's Indian Forces in the Command, and of two Medical Officers as Members, the latter not to be of the same regiment as the men presented for examination, will be annually assembled at all stations in divisions and districts where head-quarters of native corps are located, to examine men considered unfit for further military duty.

The arrangement for the President to visit the several stations, and for the completion of the Committees at each place, will be made by the General Officer in concert with the Deputy Surgeon General, so that the examinations of all the invalids may be concluded by the 1st of April.

Men belonging to detached wings and companies will be sent to regimental head-quarters for examination, except in cases where the General Officers may direct their being sent to a nearer and more convenient station ; in the latter case, the men passed to the pension establishment by the Committee will remain at such station until they receive their advance of pension, and are allowed to proceed to their homes.

In the case, however, of Goorkha regiments, the Annual Invaliding Committees will assemble on the 15th October of each year.

No. 1,265, S., dated 31st July 1878, from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,957, dated 26th June 1878, regarding the examination of men serving in the Police by the Annual Invaliding Committees, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Government of India are pleased to sanction the Annual Invaliding Boards being made available for the examination of men belonging to that force.

2. I am, however, to state that a Police Officer should attend all such Committees, to bring forward the men proposed to be invalided, to answer inquiries, and conduct all necessary correspondence connected with them.

No. IV,

Table showing the military stations to which police invalids who are to be invalided by a Military Committee are ordinarily to be sent.

1	2	3	4
Police Division.	District.	Military station to which invalids are to be sent.	REMARKS
UMBALLA.	Delhi ...	Delhi.	{ or Umballa as the case may be,
	Gurgaon ...	Ditto.	
	Karnal ...	Umballa.	
	Hissar ...	Delhi.	
	Rohtak ...	Ditto.	
	Sirsa ...	Ferozepore.	
	Umballa ...	Umballa.	
	Ludhiana ...	Jullundur	
	Simla ...	Simla	
	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore.	
LAHORE.	Jullundur ...	Jullundur	
	Hoshiarpur ...	Ditto.	
	Kangra ...	Dharmasala.	
	Amritsar ...	Mean Meer.	
	Gurdaspur ...	Ditto.	
	Lahore ...	Ditto.	
	Mooltan ...	Mooltan.	
	Jhang ...	Ditto.	
	Montgomery ...	Ditto.	
	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto.	
	Railway ...	{ Nearest military stations along the line.	
RAWALPINDI.	Sialkot ...	Sialkot.	
	Gujranwala ...	Mean Meer.	
	Rawalpindi ...	Rawalpindi.	
	Jhelum ...	Jhelum.	
	Gujrat ...	Ditto.	
	Shahpur ...	Ditto.	
DERAJAT.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Dera Ghazi Khan.	
	Bannu ...	Edwardesabad.	
PESHAWAR.	Peshawar ...	Peshawar.	
	Hazara ...	Abbottabad.	
	Kohat ...	Kohat.	

No. V.

INVALIDING CERTIFICATES.

No. 1,163, of 4th September 1873, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department, to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

IN reply to No. 175, of 23rd ultimo, regarding the invaliding of policemen unfit for further service, and the inconvenience of assembling Invaliding Committees more than once a year, states that as regards cases in which the pension does not exceed Rs. 100 *per mensem*, certificates by civil medical officers in charge of districts will be deemed sufficient for all invaliding purposes.

No. 1,442, of 4th November 1873, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department, to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

IN continuation of this office No. 1,163, dated 4th September last, regarding the invaliding of policemen unfit for further service, and the inconvenience of assembling Invaliding Committees more than once a year, forwards copy of the correspondence with the Accountant General, and, with reference thereto, states that superior servants serving within a reasonable distance of a station where there is a Military Invaliding Committee and assembled within a reasonable time after such servants had been struck off as unfit for further duty, should be required to appear before such Committee.

No. 1,592, M., dated 20th September 1873, from the Accountant General, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your No. 1,164, of 4th September 1873, I have the honor to refer you to Civil Pension Code, Section 50, Clause (c), wherein it is laid down that, if the applicant for pension resides within a moderate distance of a station where a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled, the medical certificate necessary should be attested by such Committee; this rule would appear to apply to all Police Officers whose pay is above Rs. 20 a month, and whose pensions are therefore sanctioned by Government.

No. 1,274, of 2nd October 1873, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Accountant General, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 1,592 M. of 20th ultimo, I am desired to state that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor feels it hard to believe that the intention of Clause (c), Section 50 of the Civil Pension Code was to keep worn-out policemen waiting for nearly a twelve-month for their pensions; he believes that the intention was that superior servants serving within a reasonable distance of a station where there is a Military Invaliding Committee and assembled within a reasonable time after such servants had been struck off as unfit for further duty, should be required to appear before such Committee, and that in other cases Clause (d) would apply. To this extent the order of this office No. 1,163, of 4th ultimo, requires modification, and I am to enquire whether you will accept the orders so modified.

No. 14,727, dated 25th October 1873, from the Accountant General, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 1,274, of 2nd instant, I have the honor to state that the modification proposed meets the requirements of the Pension Code, and that there appears to be no objection to the issue of the revised instructions referred to.

2. The instructions conveyed in this office letter above quoted are therefore modified to this extent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3,912, of 18th October 1877. '

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 59.—Insert the following as a Note under this Section after Clause (c).

[NOTE.—The proviso under Section 60 applies to an officer invalidated on account of incapacity for further service, which incapacity is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years. The attention of the examining medical officer should always be called to that proviso in the case of an officer whose qualifying service began *after* he attained the age of 25 years in order that he may adapt his certificate accordingly.]

SECTION 60, PROVISIO (PAGE 32.)

For the words "admissible as invalid pension or gratuity," substitute "admissible under this Section."

Insert the words "See rule 5 under Section 95, page 52. A gratuity is intended to be less valuable than a pension, and must not be awarded if it is likely to impose upon the revenue a higher charge than would arise from a pension" as a foot-note to the word "Gratuity" in each of the following sections :—

Section 50 (Page 25). |	Section 53 (Page 28).
" 52 (" 27). |	" 56 (" 29).

SECTION 95 (PAGE 52).

Insert the following as Rule 5 under this Section.

5. Every applicant for a gratuity should appear before a commissioned medical officer or medical officer in charge of a civil station, and if the medical officer considers that the applicant has clearly not the normal prospects of life, he should so certify in a confidential report to the head of the office, explaining briefly the grounds for his opinion.

In such case the Local Government should grant, in lieu of the gratuity, a pension equal to that which the gratuity would purchase, according to the scale in Table A. *Appendix E, for a person of the same age with normal prospects of life.* But it is not intended that this rule should be employed indiscriminately, and the Government of India will be ready specially to consider any cases in which its strict operation would work serious hardship.

No. 986, of 15th February 1878.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 95, Rule 5 (page 52). *Insert the following after "life" in the second sentence of this rule.*

"Provided that the commuted pension shall never be less than Rs. 2 a month."

No. 1,864, of 15th March 1878.

SECTION 95, RULE 5 (PAGE 52).

Substitute the following for the proviso inserted after "life" in the second Section of this rule by Notification No. 986, dated 15th February 1878.

Provided that no gratuity which will yield on commutation a pension of less than two rupees a month, need be commuted at all under this rule.

MEMO No. 449.

Dated 21st February 1879.

BOOKS.

Patronage of works published by Government officials.

Forwards for information copy of orders of Government, regarding the patronage by the Secretary of State, of works published by Government officials in India.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE—GEOGRAPHICAL.

No. 89, dated India Office, London, the 19th December 1878, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

I TRANSMIT, for the information of Your Excellency, a copy of a despatch addressed to the Government of Madras regarding the patronage by the Secretary of State of a map published by a servant of Government in Madras.

No. 12, dated India Office London, the 19th December 1878, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council.

MR. J. W. JACKSON, the Lithographer in the Government Lithographic Department, has forwarded to me a copy of the second edition of his Map of Madras in book form.

2. Assuming that you have permitted him to sell this work on his own account, I request that he may be paid the sum of Rs. 11 for this map, and also Rs. 6 for a second copy, in sheets coloured, with which I desire to be supplied.

3. It would be more convenient that servants of the Government in India soliciting the patronage of the Secretary of State for works published by them in India should prefer their requests through the Government under which they are serving.

Endorsement by the Government of India—Home Department.

No. 236—10, dated 21st January 1879.

COPY forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and to officers subordinate to this Department for information and guidance.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government,—Home Department.

No. 491, dated Lahore, 5th February 1879.

COPIES forwarded to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments for information and guidance.

MEMO No. 457.

Dated 21st February 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

IN continuation of this office Memorandum 2,293 of the 31st July 1877, regarding precautions to be taken in arresting Railway servants under warrants of arrest, the Inspector-General desires that similar precautions may be taken to avoid danger to the public or serious inconvenience to railway companies or administrations when arrests are made without warrant.

MEMO No. 474.

Dated 24th February 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Para. 3. In the inspection report by Deputy Inspectors-General, an additional subject should be added to those given in the list published with Memo. No. 2009 of 25th January 1878, (namely)—
 INSPECTION REPORTS.
 Safety and due execution of instruments relating to contracts, to be noted.
 125. Are the instruments relating to existing contracts, to the due discharge of the duties and functions of certain police officers, &c., in safe custody and properly drawn ?

MEMO No. 493.

Dated 25th February 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

THE Inspector General has observed that in many districts there is a want of properly qualified Drill Instructors; he therefore desires that two men from each district may be selected for the purpose of being trained as Drill Instructors. They are to be sent either to the head-quarter station of the Circle or other Military station where proper arrangements can be made for them to learn their drill, under the supervision of the District Superintendent, either with the police, or, by permission of the Officer Commanding, with a native regiment.

DRILL INSTRUCTORS.
 Two men from each district to be selected and trained as Drill Instructors.
 Men of good character and physique to be selected.

2. Men of good character and soldier-like appearance, and who have a natural aptitude and liking for drill, should be selected.

3. Any man who does not, within a reasonable period, show promise of becoming really efficient as an Instructor, is to be sent back to his district and another selected in his stead.

Deputy Inspectors General to examine the men and grant certificates of qualification.

4. Deputy Inspectors General will, from time to time, examine these men and pass them back to their districts with certificates of qualification.

5. As an inducement to efficiency, men passed as Drill Instructors should get the earliest promotion to 3rd Grade Sergeant that may fall vacant after they have received their certificates of qualification.

6. The great object in view is to secure uniformity and a certain amount of smartness in the drill and set-up of the men. As these Drill Instructors are promoted up, the process should be repeated.

CIRCULAR No. 7 OF 1879.

(No. 541).

Dated 28th February 1879.

As some misapprehension appears to exist regarding the departmental examination in Drill, the Inspector-General makes the following rule :—

1. The following paragraph shall be added to Book Circular III. (EXAMINATIONS OF POLICE OFFICERS), namely :—

13, A. Examinees who produce certificates that they have passed in company drill with a regiment, are to be tested on parade in the other subjects given in the Police Drill Manual, namely, guard duties ; relieving and posting of sentries ; manual and platoon exercises ; mode of extending (and closing in) a body of police to line a street or road.

All examinees are to be required to answer the questions set in the drill paper.

No. 16.—Framing of Charges—(Obscene book).

It has been decided in England that in an indictment for publishing an obscene book, the words alleged to be obscene must be set out in full. The same rule would probably be followed under Section 441, Criminal Procedure Code, the following extracts from the judgments delivered in the Court of appeal may, therefore, prove useful :—

Per Bramwell, L. J.—The current of authorities * * * show that the offence, and the facts constituting the offence, must be stated ; that where those facts consist of words, the words must be set forth, and that if they be not, the indictment is bad * * *. It may be of great inconvenience that a long libel should be put upon the record ; but, whatever the inconvenience may be, it seems to me that upon an indictment for private defamation, obscenity or sedition, where the objection is to the whole and not to a part, the whole must be set out. * * * Now this indictment is not merely doubtful, but wholly defective ; not only are the words not set forth, but no description of any kind is given. The offence alleged is, that the plaintiffs in error “did print, publish, sell and utter a certain indecent, lewd, filthy and obscene libel, to wit, a certain, indecent, lewd, bawdy and obscene book, called * * *.” The words following “to wit”, serve only as a mere identification of the alleged libel, and, therefore, the indictment may be read as though it had merely charged that the plaintiffs in error had uttered a certain indecent, lewd, filthy, bawdy and obscene libel.

Per Brett, L. J.—(quoting from the *Queen versus Aspinall*). “Every pleading, Civil or Criminal, must contain allegations of the existence of all the facts necessary to support the charge or defence set up by such pleading. An indictment must, therefore, contain allegations of every fact necessary to constitute the criminal charge preferred by it. As, in order to make acts criminal, they must always be done with a criminal mind, the existence of that criminality of mind must always be alleged. If, in order to support the charge, it is necessary to show that certain acts have been committed, it is necessary to allege that those acts were in fact committed. If it is necessary to show that those acts, when they were committed, were done with a particular intent, it is necessary to aver that intention. If it is necessary, in order to support the charge, that the existence of a certain fact should be negatived, that negative must be alleged.”* Where the crime alleged in an indictment consists of words written or spoken, it seems to me that the words are the facts which constitute the crime, and that, for this reason, the words must be set out.

Per Cotton, L. J.—(quoting from *Cook versus Cox*). “By the law of England and constant practice, in all prosecutions by indictment or information for crimes or misdemeanours, by writing or speaking, the particular words supposed to be criminal ought to be expressly specified in the indictment or information.” (*L. I. R. 48, M. C. 5*).

No. 17.—Computation of time—Expiration of a sentence of imprisonment.

[see Section 314, Criminal Procedure Code].

A was convicted at 11 A. M. on the 31st October of two separate assaults. For the first assault he was sentenced to be imprisoned for “one calendar month” ; and for the second assault he was sentenced to be imprisoned “for fourteen days, to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment previously adjudged.” The plaintiff was taken into the custody of the defendant, the Governor of Coldbath Fields prison during the after-noon of the 31st October, and he remained in prison until 9 A. M. of the 4th December following, having claimed to be released on the previous day.

Held, that the imprisonment commenced at midnight on the 30th October, and that the plaintiff was not strictly entitled to his discharge until midnight on the 14th December. A sentence of imprisonment for one calendar month, passed on any given day of any given month, is to be held to begin to run from the first moment of that day, and to expire upon arriving at the first moment of the corresponding day in the succeeding month. If there be no such corresponding day, by reason of the succeeding month not having so many days as the preceding month, then by analogy to the law established in the case of bills of exchange, the calendar month should be held to have expired at the last moment of its last day ; but so long as there is a day in the calendar numerically corresponding with the day from which the sentence begins to run, so that it is unnecessary to trench upon a succeeding month, there is no ground for anticipating the expiration of the sentence. (*Migotti versus Colville, L. I. R. 48, M. C. 48*).

[*Nota Bene.*—As many persons have to be watched on release, the above rule will be of value to the police to enable them to calculate when the release of particular persons may be expected. In the Punjab, when a sentence would expire on a Sunday, the prisoner is released on the previous Saturday].

* The Indian law relating to charges is not so nice, but the prosecution must prove the points here alluded to.

(a) Continuation from p. 91 of *Punjab Record* for 1873, Police Section,

CIRCULAR No. 8 of 1879.

(No. 557.)

Dated 4th March 1879.

As it is desirable to secure uniformity in the examinations of Sergeants and Probationers and to amend the present system under which separate examinations are held, either in different districts or circles, the Inspector General makes the following rules:—

1. The examinations of Sergeants and Probationers prescribed in Book Circular XX (PROMOTIONS), and in paragraphs five and six of Circular No. 7 of 1876, shall be held in the subjects and manner described in the following rules.

2. Examinations shall be held annually at the head-quarters of each district, during the month of April, on dates to be fixed by the Inspector General of Police, of such unpassed Sergeants of the first and second grades as may present themselves, and of such unpassed Probationers as have been a year in the service.

Candidates for examination from the Railway Police will attend at the District Head-quarters nearest to which they may be serving.

3. The subjects for examination, the number of questions in each paper, and the maximum of marks obtainable shall be—

1	2	3
SUBJECTS.	Number of questions.	Maximum of marks obtainable.
LAW.—		
(a.)—The Indian Penal Code and amending Acts	12	120
(b.)—The Code of Criminal Procedure and Act XI of 1874	12	120
(c.)—Local and special Laws affecting crime and the police	12	120
(d.)—Act V of 1861	6	60
DEPARTMENTAL.—		
(e.)—Departmental orders	24	240
(f.)—Drill (on parade) ... ..	...	120
(g.)—Reading and writing Urdu ... ..	...	100
(h.)—Riding ... ..	...	60
(i.)—Physical and mental capacity to discharge duties of a Deputy Inspector ... ..	...	100
(j.)—Character for honesty and steadiness ... ..	...	100

Division of tests and the qualification required to pass. 4. Subjects (a), (b), (c) and (d) from the Law test, and the remaining subjects the Departmental test.

A candidate may be passed separately for either the Law or the Departmental test, but he may not be passed for single subjects.

If a candidate takes up the Law test separately, a report shall at the same time be made under subjects (i) and (j) of the Departmental test.

A candidate shall not be passed unless he obtains at least half marks in each paper, and two-thirds of the maximum marks in the aggregate of all the papers, or of all the papers in one test if he is passed for one test only.

5. The examinations, in so far as they consist of papers, shall be conducted by questions prepared under the orders of the Inspector General of Police.

Papers prepared under orders of Inspector General.

One set of papers shall be issued from the Central Police Office for the entire Province.

6. The examinations shall be conducted in presence of a gazetted Police Officer whose duty it is to see that no books or papers are referred to by the candidates, and that they are so seated that mutual communications are impossible.

Three days shall be allowed for the examination, and the subjects shall be taken up in the following order, and the time specified allowed :—

First day.—Subjects (a), two hours ; (b), two hours ; and (h), one hour.

Second day.—Subjects (c), three hours ; (d), one hour ; and (f) one hour.

Third day.—Subjects (e), three hours ; and (g), two hours.

7. At the close of each period of time allotted in the last preceding rule, Papers to be called in the officer superintending the examination shall receive when time is up. the papers and, after satisfying himself that each paper is signed with the name, rank and constabulary number of the writer, shall seal them in proper covers for despatch to the officers appointed under paragraph five to prepare the papers and value the answers.

8. The District Superintendent of Police shall forward the papers of the examinees, at the close of the examination, to the officers appointed to assign marks, after awarding marks in subjects (f), (g), (i) and (j), and shall submit a tabular statement in the form A, given in the appendix, for each examinee to the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle.

The Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police shall furnish the marks under subjects (i) and (j), for examinees from the Railway Police, to the officers appointed to conduct the examination.

9. Papers shall ordinarily be sent for the assignment of marks to the officer who has set the questions.

Such officer shall value all the replies to the questions he set and shall assign the marks, entering them on each paper and signing his name below the total he has awarded at the foot of each paper.

He shall then transmit the papers to the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle in which the examinees are serving, who will accept his award of marks as final.

10. Such Deputy Inspector General shall, after considering such papers, accept or reject such examinees as candidates for the position of Deputy Inspector.

Or, in the case of Probationers, decide the position they are qualified to occupy subordinate to that of a Deputy Inspector, being guided by the general rule prescribed by paragraph seven of Circular No. 7 of 1876.

11. Each Deputy Inspector General shall keep a register (in the form B, given in the appendix) of Sergeants and Probationers declared to be qualified for the position of a Deputy Inspector, and shall ordinarily make his promotions from the first name on this list.

12. In order to secure the due influence of the District Superintendent of Police and to supply an incentive to continued good character, no promotion shall be made without first calling for a recommendation roll.

MEMO No. 579.

Dated 7th March 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

RECRUITS.

Measures to be adopted to obtain recruits.

In consequence of the present difficulty in obtaining recruits up to standard, the Inspector General sanctions the adoption of the following measures.

1. Men may be enlisted who are not less than 5 feet 6 inches in height and whose chest measurement is not less than 32 inches.

2. Clothing deductions not to be commenced for three months after enlistment, and then to be made at the rate of one rupee a month for sixteen months.

3. A reward of two rupees to be paid to men on leave who bring approved recruits from their homes for enlistment in the district in which they themselves are serving.

CIRCULAR No. 9 OF 1879.

(No. 623.)

Dated 11th March 1879.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

Recovery of railway charges for horses, &c.

To facilitate the adjustment of claims for railway carriage hire of horses, &c., the Inspector General makes the following rule :—

1. The following clause shall be added to paragraph twenty of Circular No. 43 of 1877 (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES), namely :—

Information is required on the following points :—

- (a) the date on which the officer in question received orders, whether official or demi-official, to proceed to another station ;
- (b) the date on which he left his old station ; and
- (c) the date on which he arrived at his new station.

MEMO No. 652.

Dated 14th March 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

CLOTHING.

Width of safas reduced from 41 to 39 inches.

Intimates than the width of safas supplied from the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore, will be 39 and not 41 inches, as stated in Circular 12 of 1878 (Clause XI of the contract.)

CIRCULAR No. 10 OF 1879.

(No. 653.)

Dated 14th March 1879.

ENLISTMENTS.

Additional rule to Book Circular XIII,

With the sanction of Government the Inspector General directs that the following paragraph shall be added as rule 19 A., to Book Circular XIII [APPOINTMENTS AND ENLISTMENTS.]

19 A. Men who have served in the regular army, and who have left it otherwise than in consequence of misconduct, may, after it has been ascertained by careful inquiry that their characters are good and if the Medical Officers certify to their physical fitness, be entertained, provided they are under the age of 30 years.

MEMO No. 657.

Dated 14th March 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Accountant General having decided that it is necessary to submit a special establishment bill for an advance given to an officer going on privilege leave, the Inspector General requests that the last thirteen words of paragraph 52 A., of Book Circular XXXIV (Circular 29 of 1878) be altered to the following words:—

“and annex it to the special establishment bill sent to the treasury for such advance.”

2. A note should be taken at the time on the office copy of the last regular establishment bill—“special bill for Rs., being advance to, drawn on the”

This is necessary to preserve the District Superintendent's check on expenditure.

CIRCULAR No. 11 OF 1879.

(No. 668.)

Dated 15th March 1879.

With reference to serial No. 42, page 23 of the Appendix to the Circulars of 1877, being a letter to the Deputy Inspector General, Umballa Circle, forbidding the enlistment of Kallals, unless they be Sikhs, the Inspector General observes that, as in the Punjab proper this caste has amongst its members many families of great respectability, some of whom are not Sikhs, the restriction may act as a bar to the enlistment of young men who would be desirable acquisitions to the force.

The restriction, therefore, is withdrawn, and Kallals, though not Sikhs, and the corresponding Muhammadan class of Kakezai, may be enlisted.

2. But it must be borne in mind that, although many Kallal families are respectable and their members at the present moment hold good positions under Government, yet, no doubt, when Colonel Miller forbade the entertainment of men of this caste, he had in his mind only Kallals who are actually engaged in distillation of spirituous liquors.

3. With respect to the class alluded to in paragraph 2, the prohibition still remains, and District Superintendents are required, when Kallals and Kakezais present themselves for enlistment, to make very careful inquiries respecting them, and to reject all who do not produce the most thorough and reliable proofs of their respectability.

4. On all occasions when Deputy Inspectors General inspect District Reserves, they should pay very special attention to the character and appearance of all, and especially Kallal, recruits who have been entertained since their last visit, and more especially in those districts where the younger and less experienced officers are in charge.

Deputy Inspectors General to notice and report on all, and especially Kallal, recruits entertained.

Report to be submitted of indifferent recruits.

A report should be furnished regarding such recruits considered, from any cause, not likely to make efficient police men.

MEMO No. 703.

Dated 19th March 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

EXAMINATIONS.

Attendance of mounted constables permitted.

Intimates that mounted constables may be permitted to attend the examinations prescribed by Circular No. 8 of 1879.

MEMO No. 722.

Dated 21st March 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Forwards, for information and guidance, a copy of General Order (Com-Furlough to Military mander-in-Chief) No. 55 of the 12th March 1879, and Officers. states that copies of the new form of furlough application will be kept on hand in the Central Police Office.

G. O. No. 55, dated 12th March 1879.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that an officer who has been acquitted by Court-martial, or exonerated from blame by a Court of inquiry, shall not be required to refer to such investigations of his conduct in the record of service which forms part of his application for furlough.

A reprint of Bengal Form 442,—“Application for Furlough” (which is supplied gratis from the Central Press)—has been approved, and will be brought into use on the 1st April next, after which date no application in manuscript, or on the obsolete form, will be received.

MEMO No. 767.

Dated 24th March 1879.

CLOTHING.

This Office Memo. No. 652 of the 14th instant, regarding the width of safas, is cancelled.

Width of safas to be 38 inches.

2. The width of the police safa will be 38 inches.

CIRCULAR No. 12 OF 1879.

(No. 778.)

Dated 25th March 1879.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

Police serving on State Railways permitted to send free telegrams on those lines regarding investigations.

The Inspector General republishes, for the information and guidance of Police officers, the subjoined Circular, issued by the Government of India, permitting police officers, whilst investigations are in progress, to send free service messages by telegraph over State Railway lines on which they are serving.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

Circular No. 5, dated the 6th February 1879.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that, in a recent case of theft on a State Railway, the District Superintendent of Police was delayed in obtaining information owing to his having to prepay his telegraph message.

2. The Government of India is therefore pleased to rule that, on all State Railways, the police, while investigations are in progress, be permitted to send free service messages over the line on which they are serving, classed R, under paragraph 2 of Chapter III of State Railway Telegraph Code.

LETTER No. 770.

Dated 24th March 1879.

To

**THE OFFICIATING DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
LAHORE CIRCLE.**

In reply to his No. 393 of the 18th March, states that it is useful and important that native officers should know the dates of the English, Hindu and Muhammadan calendars, and therefore the Inspector General sanctions one Almanac, costing not more than two annas, for each police office and police station.

BOOKS.

Purchase of one Almanac for each police office and station authorized.

CIRCULAR No. 13 OF 1879.

(No. 847.)

Dated 13th March 1879.

With a view to define responsibility for Government and other property at
POLICE STATIONS. police stations, the Inspector General makes the following rules:—

1. Subject to the orders and responsibility of the officer in charge of the station, the station clerk for the time being shall be considered to be in charge of all public property (including money and property in cases) in his station house.

2. Every officer in charge of a station shall examine the property in his station house at least once a week, and shall report in the station diary that he has done so, and whether every thing is complete, or in proper order, or not; and if the property is not complete, he shall further report what is missing or damaged, and who is to blame.

3. If an officer in charge of a police station is unavoidably absent from his station for more than a week, he shall, by an order in Report in absence of station for more than a week, he shall, by an order in officer in charge of police writing, direct one of his subordinates (other than the station. station clerk) to make the examination of property and report mentioned in the last preceding paragraph; and such officer shall, as soon after his return as possible, verify such report and state in the station diary that he has done so.

Station clerks to remain at stations. 4. Station clerks shall not ordinarily be sent on duty beyond the town or village in which the station house is situated.

5. If a station clerk has to leave the station house in the absence of the officer in charge of the station, he shall either lock up Procedure when clerk has officer in charge of the station, he shall either lock up to leave the station. and seal the door of the *malkhana* in presence of the senior officer in the station at the time, or formally make over to the Pound clerk, or other fit person nominated for this purpose by the officer in charge of the station, in presence of such senior officer, according as his absence is likely to be short or long.

If the officer in charge of the station is present, he shall be guided by his orders as to the course he is to follow.

On his return to the station house, such station clerk shall examine the property, and certify, in the station diary, that he received it over correct, or found it correct, as the case may be.

(NOTE.—Measures must be taken to render *malkhanas* secure, and to provide them with safe locks.)

ERRATA.

At page 1 of the Police Section of the *Punjab Record* for February 1879, Departmental Orders (a).—In the last line but one of No. 17, *computation of time*; for the words “until 9 A. M. of the 4th December following” read “until 9 A. M. of the 14th December following.”

The date of Circular 13 of 1879, published at page 25 of the *Punjab Record* (*Police Section*) should be 31st and *not* 13th March.



MEMO. No. 876.

Dated 2nd April 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

CRIMES.

Procedure in cases in which the bodies of persons have been run over by railway cars. of the subjoined correspondence regarding persons having been drugged and then placed on a line of railway to be run over that suspicion might be averted from the real offender.

2. When persons are run over on a line of railway and the police fail to obtain evidence as to their identity, a careful *post mortem* examination should be made. *Post mortem* examinations to be made when bodies are not identified.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

Nos. 1,266—71, R., dated Fort William, 20th March 1879.

To—The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways. The Directors of State Railways.

COPY of the following extract, paragraph 20, from the proceedings of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Police Department, for the month of December 1878, is forwarded for information and guidance in dealing with cases where bodies of persons run over are not identified.

Extract, paragraph 20, from the Proceedings of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Police Department, for the month of December 1878.

PARAGRAPH 20.—I would draw attention to Agra case No. 6, particulars of which are given among the following narratives. The case occurred while I was in charge of the Railway Police, and I inquired into it myself; the victims were travelling by road to their homes; what then made them come to railway, which is some distance from the road? I have not a doubt in my own mind that they were brought there in a half-drugged state by the poisoner, and that his object was, when they had become insensible, to place them on the rails, so that they might be run over, and in that way obliterate all trace of his crime. Now as bodies are frequently found on the line which are never identified, it struck me as not improbable that this method of disposing of their victims may be resorted to by some poisoners. All these bodies are sent for examination; but as there is no doubt that they have been run over, and as being run over is sufficient to cause death, a close examination is not made. What I would suggest is that in every case of a person run over, unless it is known for certain that death was caused by being run over, there should be a thorough *post mortem* examination, and the Civil Surgeon should be very careful to determine whether there are any signs of poison. Particular care should be taken with unidentified bodies.

LETTER No. 883.

Dated 2nd April 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, LAHORE CIRCLE.

Returns District Superintendent of Jullundur's diary of the 22nd March,

STATION BOOKS.

Form No. VI. Miscellaneous.

Procedure to be followed when the pages allotted to one division are filled.

and with reference to his observations regarding the loss of paper caused by miscalculation in the divisions of Book No. VI (Miscellaneous), the Inspector General remarks that when the pages allotted to any subject have been filled, and there are likely to be a number of spare pages under another division, the clerk should reverse the book and recommence the subject, which has filled its division, at the end of one of the divisions where there may be room to spare.

2. When this is done the closing line ending a division should state the page and division where the subject has been recommenced.

MEMO. No. 900.

Dated 4th April 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Forwards, for his information, a copy of Secretary to Government's No.

PENSIONS.

Pensionary claims of 2nd Grade Sergeants, unaffected by the revision of pay made in 1875.

1,066 of the 28th March, and enclosure, relative to the old rates of pay elected by a few members of the force in 1875.

2. Under the decision conveyed in the second paragraph of the Government letter to the Accountant General, there will be no doubt as to the title of second grade Sergeants, who were Sergeants of the old first grade on or before the 19th July 1871, and who have neither been promoted nor degraded since, to claim the benefits of Section 113, Civil Pension Code.

No. 1,065, dated 28th March 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 327, dated 14th January last, to the address of the Inspector General of Police, requesting that the sanction of this Government be obtained to certain men of the police force being allowed to retain their old rates of pay, I am directed to forward extract paragraphs 3 and 4 from No. 43, dated 27th February 1879, from that officer, and to re-affirm the sanction conveyed in this office No. 2,701, dated 15th September 1876, and No. 747, dated 23rd March 1877 (copies forwarded to your office with No. 2,702, dated 15th September 1876, and No. 748, dated 23rd March 1877, respectively), to the continuance of the police personal allowance to individuals who, in the remodelling which took place in 1875, elected to retain their old rates of pay on certain conditions,—on the understanding that no extra charge is involved, and that these allowances are met from the police budget grant.

2. With regard to the pensionary claims of 2nd Grade Sergeants, I am to say that only such men as were entitled to the benefits of Section 113, Civil Pension Code, on the 19th July 1871, and have either been promoted to a higher pay, or had been degraded by misconduct to lower pay—whether by the arrangements made under the new scale of 1875, or subsequently—are debarred from the benefits of that section. That is to say, a Sergeant on Rs. 15 per month, who on the 19th July 1871 was entitled to have his pension calculated on a pay of Rs. 16 per mensem, under that section, is entitled to it still, if he has not received higher pay, or been degraded for misconduct by the arrangements of 1875 or subsequently.

Endorsement by the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.

No. 1,066, dated 28th March 1879.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Colonel A. H. Bamfield, Inspector General of Police, Punjab, with reference to his No. 43, dated 27th February last.

MEMO. No. 970.

Dated 9th April 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector General of Police requests that the attention of Court Inspectors and officers in charge of Police Stations may be

ACCOUNTS.

Fines realized how to be credited.

drawn to Chief Court's Book Circular V of 1879, on the subject of fines.

2. Moneys realized on account of fines must be carefully credited, in accordance with the instructions contained in the order (Appendix C.) either to Government; to a Municipal or Local Fund; or to Deposit; or partly to one and partly to another of these heads. Where no instructions are given in the order, the money realized is to be credited to Government. These credits will be made in either the Tahsil or Sadr Treasury, as the case may be.

MEMO. No. 973.

Dated 9th April 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Execution of criminal
processes issuing from
Kashmir Courts.

Attention is drawn to Chief Court's Book Circular
VI of 1879, in reference to the execution in British
territory of criminal processes issuing out of Kashmir
Courts.

MEMO. No. 983.

Dated 10th April 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB,
AND COMMISSIONERS, TRANS-INDUS.

STORES.

Supply of stationery and
other stores.

I have the honor to forward, for your perusal, a
copy of the correspondence noted below, regarding the
supply of stationery and other stores in future.

2. The stationery indents for the present year are now being complied with
from Calcutta, and the question, therefore, in regard to this class of stores affects
the issues of next year.

3. The usual indents for cloth, &c., from England should be prepared in
the customary way, as it will be easy for me to write direct to the manufacturers,
or to the Local Government, in event of any change being decided upon.

4. You will observe that the following petty articles of stationery will, from
the 1st January, be purchased from the allowance for contingencies :—

- (1).—Tape.
- (2).—Rulers.
- (3).—Inkstands.
- (4).—Penknives, erasers, hones, and scissors.
- (5).—Wax-cloth, Corba-cloth.
- (6).—Silk thread.
- (7).—Wax (sealing).

5. As it will be very inconvenient to introduce a change until the commence-
ment of the new financial year, I trust officers may be able, by economy, to make
their supplies last. Meanwhile, I request you will prepare, for each district in your
division, a figured estimate showing the quantities of each of the above articles
required in each district *per annum*, and the prices at which they can be procured,
that I may be in a position to ask for the necessary addition to the Police grant.

6. I draw your special attention to the last paragraph of the Resolution of
the Punjab Government, No. 1, of 2nd January 1879.

*Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Financial Department,
No. 1, dated 2nd January 1879.*

Read—

Proceedings of this Government, in the Financial Department, No. 573, dated 8th. March 1877, and No.
825, dated 28th idem, regarding substitution of local purchases of certain stores for the existing
arrangement of obtaining the stores through the India Office; and the report of Committee
submitted there-under.

Resolutions of the Government of India, Financial Department, Nos. 3,947, 3,948, and 3,950, dated 8th
November 1878, laying down rules for obtaining various European stores independently of the
Store Department of the India Office, and other matters connected therewith.

RESOLUTION.—Europe writing paper shall for the present continue to be obtained from
the Stationery Depot at Calcutta.

Separate orders have been issued in regard to newspapers and periodicals (*vide* Proceed-
ings of this Department No. 3,757, dated 26th November 1878).

All other articles, the local purchase of which is authorized by the Government of India, shall be indented for through the Local Government, the indenting officer reporting at the same time the proposed means of supply, the ascertained probable cost and proposed arrangements for payment of the amount, it being fully understood that, where any Head of Department or other officer is allowed to make his own arrangements, on the orders of the Local Government on his indent, the conditions (as to price, quality, sanction, and provision) in paragraph 10 of the Committee Report above mentioned are to be fully observed, and that no expenditure for the purposes referred to in the above papers shall exceed the average for that department or office for the last three years without full explanation.

With reference to paragraph 9 of the Government of India Resolution No. 3,947, above quoted, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to constitute the Inspector General of Stamps and Registration the superior authority who shall periodically review operations and results.

In every office there shall be one person responsible for the receipts and issues of books, stationery and other stores, and ordinarily he should not be a mere daftri, and should keep up regular registers; and His Honor is pleased to direct that the Financial Commissioner shall, on his tours, inspect the arrangements for receipts and issues above referred to, and shall notice these matters in his reports of inspection.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above proceedings, together with the Committee Report and the Government of India Resolutions, be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information.—(*Vide page 365 of Part I of Punjab Gazette for 1879.*)

Ordered further, that copies be sent to Financial Commissioner and to all Heads of Departments, for information and guidance; and to Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, and Joint Secretary, Irrigation Department, and also to Accountant-General, for information.

No. 14—188, dated 24th January 1879, from Inspector General of Police, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Government in the Supply of Europe and country articles. Financial Department, No. 1, of the 2nd January, regarding the supply of English stores, and to solicit orders upon the following points.

2. The English stores of the Police Department may be divided into two heads—

(a.)—Stores supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery.

(b.)—Clothing and ordnance stores obtained through the Secretary of State.

3. With regard to the first class of stores, I observe that we are now to obtain only European writing paper from the Superintendent of Stationery, and are to make our own arrangements for the following articles:—

- 1.—Blotting-paper.
- 2.—Marbled paper for binding.
- 3.—Envelopes.
- 4.—Blank books.
- 5.—Account books.
- 6.—Inks, black and red.
- 7.—Pencils, black and coloured.
- 8.—Tape.
- 9.—Rulers.
- 10.—Quills and steel pens with holders.
- 11.—Inkstands.
- 12.—Penknives, erasers, hones, and scissors.
- 13.—Wax-cloth, Corba-cloth.
- 14.—Silk thread.
- 15.—Wax.
- 16.—Binding materials.

As the Government is aware, it is only with close economy that the contingent grant Cis-Indus is made to suffice, and the grant Trans-Indus does not cover the present necessary expenditure. It is impossible, therefore, to meet these new charges without new budget provision. I may at the outset point out that, owing to the addition of two District Superintendents and two Assistant District Superintendents, Trans-Indus, and a District Superintendent of Police on special duty, within the last year, the necessary outlay will not be represented by an average of the expenditure for the past five years.

4. I venture to suggest that the articles of stationery I have enumerated in my list be divided into two classes. One class to be obtained through the Local Government on indent, and the second class, embracing serial numbers 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, to be obtained in

the bazars. It is mere waste of time and paper to go through the elaborate procedure of indenting for goods which can be bought sufficiently cheap and good in every station. A fair budget grant would be assigned for these things, and officers would be limited to their grants. The grants could be revised after a year or two of experience. The data which the Inspector General of Registration would accumulate would be valuable as a check on prices.

5. In regard to stationery to be obtained on indent from the Local Government, a budget grant would be necessary, but local officers can hardly indicate the sources of supply or the prices. I suggest that the best and cheapest plan would be for the Inspector-General of Registration or for the Local Government to get out a stock from a wholesale stationer in London of known reputation (such as Waterlow and others) and practically form a Stationery Dépôt in the Punjab. But if this is done, it would probably be cheaper to get paper also, as the Kurrachee route must be less expensive than the Calcutta one, with its long and expensive land carriage. If Sind is annexed, obviously the dépôt should be in Kurrachee.

6. With reference to the stores now obtained from the Secretary of State, it appears to me that under the concluding clause of paragraph 1 of the Resolution No. 3,947, of the 8th November 1878, we can still continue to obtain our broad-cloth and clothing from the Secretary of State, and we must procure our ordnance stores, such as revolvers and their ammunition, through him.

7. If it is thought better that clothing be procured independently of the Secretary of State, I suggest that we go back to the old arrangement in force for many years, under which the Inspector General procured the cloth required from well-known manufacturers at home. I would submit that, in regard to this kind of stores, the Inspector General of Registration is not in a position to exercise any valuable control, whilst departmental control is invaluable. I should myself prefer to continue obtaining the cloth through the Secretary of State, notwithstanding the delays that take place; but should this be thought inadvisable, I trust my proposal may meet with acceptance, as it has been thoroughly tested by experience.

No. 1,116, dated 2nd April 1879, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department, to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

In reply to his No. 14 dated 24th January, states that the Lieutenant Governor approves of the suggestions in paragraphs 3 and 4 for obtaining articles of stationery.

2. With reference to his proposal for obtaining clothing for the Police from well-known firms in England, invites reference to the orders of the Secretary of State on the subject, communicated under endorsement No. 505, dated 20th February 1878.

No. 93—982, dated 10th April 1879, from Inspector General of Police, Punjab, to Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,116 of the 2nd instant, and with reference to your second paragraph, to urge that the supply of cloth to the police comes within the principle laid down in the last clause of the first paragraph of Resolution by Government of India, No. 3,947, of the 8th November 1878:

“It should in all cases be borne in mind that the object in view is that of relieving the Store Department of the India Office from petty detail, and the indents on that department should be confined, as far as possible, to the few articles of large expenditure which may not be obtainable through local agency of a satisfactory or certain quality, or without undue extra expense and inconvenience.”

2. The Punjab Police is the cheapest dressed force in India, and it is possible to manage on the present small clothing grants only because the materials supplied are good and last the full time calculated. There is scarcely any material in which so much fraud is possible as broad-cloth. It is mixed with cotton or with shoddy, and so nicely dyed and dressed as to deceive all but the most experienced eyes. The worthlessness of such material is only discovered when a little wear has exposed it.

3. We have tried in the local markets and at Cawnpore to procure reliable broad-cloth, but the specimens obtained were in every way inferior to those obtained from England, and the prices were higher. The present clothing grant admits of little or no margin, so that we cannot increase our prices without at the same time prolonging the time during which the coats are to last; obviously, this is possible only when the cloth supplied at the higher price is better than that now obtained.

4. For the reasons stated in this and in previous correspondence, I consider that it is essential that broad-cloth should, as now, be obtained from England. I recommend that we continue to obtain it from the Indian Store Department; but, failing sanction to this plan,

I think we should, as before, deal with the manufacturers direct or through the Local Government. By broad-cloth I mean all the English cloths we have been in the habit of importing, *viz.*, broad-cloth, blue and scarlet, and corduroy.

5. The question raised in paragraph 4 of the Resolution I have quoted does not arise in the present case, as the Punjab Police is the only police force, so far as I know, that wears broad-cloth. The matter, therefore, does not concern any other Local Government.

CIRCULAR No. 14 of 1879.

(No. 992).

Dated 10th April 1879.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Bills for railway mileage or railway fares.

The Inspector General republishes the subjoined notification by the Government of India, and makes the following rules:—

1. The following paragraph shall be inserted next after paragraph eighteen in Circular No. 43 of 1877 (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES).

18, A. When a travelling bill contains a charge for railway mileage, or for a railway fare, the officer submitting it shall attach to it one of the two subjoined certificates, at his option, that is to say, either—

(a).—"I certify that I travelled on this journey by the first class (or as the case may be, first or second class);" or

(b).—"I certify that I paid not less than the amount here charged in railway fares for myself, my family, my servants, and my personal luggage."

2. The following explanation shall be added to paragraph four of the same Circular:—

Explanation.—Railway mileage or fares at the above rates may be drawn only when the officer actually travels first class, or when the cost of the journey by rail for himself, his family, servants and personal luggage, is not less than the allowance that may be drawn under the rules.

Similar rule for non-gazetted officers.

3. The following paragraph shall be inserted next after paragraph forty of the same Circular:—

40, A. A non-gazetted officer may only draw railway mileage or fares, in accordance with the foregoing rules, when he travels by the class allowed; or when the cost of the railway journey for himself, his family, servants and personal luggage, is not less than the allowance that may be drawn under the rules.

He shall attach to his bill one of the two certificates given in paragraph 18, A, whichever he may select.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1,497, dated the 28th March 1879.

OFFICERS in the various departments of the public service, travelling on duty by railway, are generally allowed first, second, intermediate, or third class railway fare, single or double, or mileage, according to the traveller's position in the public service.

When an officer travels in an inferior class to that in which he is entitled to accommodate it is not open to him to draw mileage or railway fare in his proper class, unless his actual expenses for himself, family, servants and luggage for the railway journey amounted to not less than the amount of regulated mileage or fare for his class.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is, accordingly, pleased to direct that every officer drawing railway mileage or fare shall attach to his bills one or other of the following two certificates, at his option, *viz.*, either:—

(1).—"I certify that I travelled on this journey by the first class (or, as the case may be, first or second class);" or

(2).—"I certify that I paid not less than the amount here charged in railway fares for myself, my family, my servants and my personal luggage".

MEMO. No. 1,044.

Dated 16th April 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL AND DISTRICT
SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

From reports received from Haridwar and other places it would appear that cholera has broken out amongst the pilgrims, and that it is "keeping with the route of pilgrims returning to their homes." Consequently it is necessary that every endeavour that is possible should be made to give relief to the suffering and to check the spread of the disease.

EPIDEMICS.

Outbreak of cholera amongst the pilgrims at Haridwar.

2. The police along the lines of route and at railway stations should at once be supplied with cholera pills, to be obtained from the several district dispensaries.

The pills should be immediately applied for, and the medical officers in charge of dispensaries should be asked to write plain directions for their use on the packets.

3. The police should closely watch all travelling pilgrims, and either administer medicine to those who are suffering from diarrhoea (or worse); or, if proper medical aid is sufficiently near at hand, they should take the sufferers there for treatment.

4. The police should also warn the people amongst whom a case of cholera occurs of the great importance, for their own safety, of their immediately covering the *dejecta* (whether stools or vomit) of the sick with dry earth, and, as soon as possible, to remove it with a scraping of the floor, to be buried at some convenient and proper place.

5. In cases of death, the clothes actually worn by the deceased should be burnt.

MEMO. No. 1,115.

Dated 21st April 1879.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Accidents on State Railways to be promptly reported.

The attention of police officers is called to the following rules, prescribed by the Government of India, for inquiry into and reporting the occurrence of serious accidents on State Railways.

These rules were published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 10th instant (*Part I, pages 354-7*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 1,293, dated 5th April 1879.

The following rules are prescribed by the Governor General in Council for inquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways:

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of life or limb, or other serious injury or danger of such loss or injury, to persons travelling, or being upon the railway; or accidents that have, or might have, caused large loss of public or private property.

2. In the case of any State Railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will, from time to time, direct what officials shall, for the purposes of these rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the district in respect of the portions of the railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these rules, the words "nearest District Superintendent of Police" shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent," in respect of State Railways whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established.

SECTION I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious Railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest Station Master to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph, when possible—

- (a) to the nearest Magistrate,
- (b) to the Railway Police Superintendent,
- (c) to the Officer in charge of the Police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

- (a) in the case of accidents on Railways open for public traffic only, to the Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents, and who, for the purposes of these Rules, is hereinafter called the Government Inspector;
- (b) to the Director of the Railway System, in as full detail as practicable;
- (c) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within 12 hours after the occurrence in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and pay all their expenses while in hospital.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental inquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the inquiry if possible; in his unavoidable absence, an officer of police should be present; also he shall communicate the result of the inquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in Rule 4, and if on open line, to the Government Inspector with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a Magisterial enquiry under Rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager to bring to justice all Railway subordinates guilty of crime, or of breaches of the Railway Act or Rules and Regulations calculated to cause serious accident, and to require the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting Railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also he shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons whom it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector and others concerned, in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And he shall assist these authorities in conducting inquiries, and depute some responsible and intelligent officer to aid them in obtaining evidence and securing the attendance of the Railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the Railway Officers to arrest any offender under Section 24 of Act XVIII of 1854 or otherwise, the Manager shall see that he is at once arrested, or when such offender is himself a Railway officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, that precautions are taken to prevent his escape pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He shall arrange for the attendance at the Court or place of inquiry of any officer or servant of the Railway upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other Civil Officer.

12. He shall maintain at each Railway station a list of Magistrates or other officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situate) to whom reports of accidents should be made ; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of Railway officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial inquiries, he shall report the result to the Director of State Railways, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall report monthly to the Director of State Railways all Railway accidents of a serious nature, whether happening on the open or unopen line, and report what steps have been, or are being taken, in order to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

15. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing rules, and furnish the Director of State Railways with copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

SECTION II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

16. An investigation may be made by the Railway Police in the case of any Railway accident.

17. Where there is no Railway Police, the duties imposed by these rules on Railway Police must be discharged by the District Police, in addition to their duties as such.

18. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police, shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate who, in the case of the District Police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the Magistrate of the District.

19. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the Railway Police or the District Police, as the case may be. If the investigation be made by the Railway Police, immediate information shall be given to the District Police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the District. The result of the Police investigation, prescribed by this rule, shall be reported to the Manager of the Railway, and to the Magistrate of the District.

20. When the investigation is made by the Railway Police, and officers of the District Police arrive on the scene of the accident, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the Railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent, if present, is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provision elsewhere contained in these rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local Police investigation shall rest with the Railway Police.

SECTION III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

21. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the District, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious Railway accident within the meaning of Rule 1, either

- (a) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any enquiry ;
- (b) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make enquiry ; or
- (c) to direct investigation to be made by the District Police.

22. In all serious cases, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of Railway Police, if any, to proceed without delay to the scene of the accident to conduct this enquiry. If unable to go, he will at once report the fact to the Magistrate.

23. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the Railway, and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing this enquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

24. The Manager, or the Magistrate of the District, or the District Superintendent of Police, may require the Civil Surgeon of the District or any District Medical Officer to proceed to the scene of any Railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid, and of making before the investigating authorities any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer to proceed accordingly.

25. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

26. The result of this preliminary local enquiry will be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the Railway.

27. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the Railway Departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused or to proceed with the case.

28. If the Manager of the Railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the Civil Officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

29. If, in the course of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector, or Manager of the Railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the Railway, to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to Railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the Court.

30. On the conclusion of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government, and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the Railway.

31. Magistrates, through whose jurisdiction a State Railway passes, shall maintain a list of Railway Officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager), to whom summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

SECTION IV.

Government Inspector's duties.

32. On receiving notice of a serious accident, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident; shall note the facts, watch the proceedings, and make such enquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or Officer in charge of the line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

33. He shall send his report with any notes he may desire to record to the Government concerned, forwarding copy to the Manager of the Railway, or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in Native territory, as the case may be.

34. He shall assist the Magistrate so far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial enquiry whenever called upon to do so.

35. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, he shall inform the Government of India what steps have been or are proposed to be taken by the Railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether in his opinion further action in the matter is desirable.

CIRCULAR No. 15 of 1879.

(No. 1,132).

Dated 22nd April 1879.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

At the request of the Accountant General, the Inspector General makes the following rule :—

1. The following explanation and illustration shall be added to paragraph seven of Circular No. 43 of 1877 (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE), namely :—

Explanation.—A continuous journey is a journey between any two places which is not interrupted by a regular halt.

Illustration.—A leaves his head-quarters, X, at 11 P. M. on the 2nd April, and travels twenty-one miles to police station Y, which he reaches at 4 A. M. next morning. He halts here the 4th and 5th. On the 6th he leaves at 10 P. M., and returns forty miles to the Sadr, *via* Z, where he spends 3 hours in inspecting the police. He reaches the Sadr at 12 noon on the 7th.

Both journeys are continuous, and mileage rates may be charged for them.

The halts on the 4th and 5th may be charged for.

Order cancelled.

2. Memo. No. 82 of 9th January 1878, is cancelled.

MEMO. No. 1,133.

To

Dated 22nd April 1879.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

In continuation of Circular No. 6 of 1879, paragraph 6, on the subject of invaliding, publishes, for information of the force, the

INVALIDING.

Incapacity resulting from excessive indulgence in intoxicating drugs, to be considered as due to intemperate habits.

annexed letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, ruling that, if the general debility for which a servant of Government has to be invalided is the result of habitual excessive indulgence in intoxicating drugs, this must be considered as incapacity caused by intemperate habits within the meaning of Section 55 of the Civil Pension Code.

No. 612, dated 24th February 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

In reply to your No. 137, of the 4th February, I am desired to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor agrees with the remarks of the Financial Commissioner on the proposed pension of Thakur Das, Deputy Inspector of the Sialkot Police, and sanctions its reduction to Rs. 10 per mensem. Thakur Das does not appear to have been an efficient servant of Government, and, consequently, has no claim to special consideration.

2. The point, however, in the case which calls for special notice is contained in the recommendation of the Invaliding Committee, *viz.*, their opinion to the effect that "there is no doubt that Thakur Das is addicted to eating opium; but this practice is so common among natives of this part, and particularly of his age (the custom of eating opium some years back being almost universal), that the Committee do not regard it as an intemperate habit in the sense meant in the last paragraph of the certificate." With this opinion the Lieutenant Governor entirely disagrees, and would wish it to be understood by the Inspector General of Police and the medical authorities that, so far as the requirements of the Pension Code are concerned, if general debility compelling an officer of Government to be invalided results, as it is clear was the case with the present applicant, from the excessive use of intoxicating drugs, this must be considered as incapacity caused by intemperate habits.

3. The observations of the Committee are not at all to the point. The moderate use of opium is not asserted to be an intemperate habit, and in the case of many persons may be a beneficial one; but if a man at the age of 40 has reduced himself to such decrepitude as to compel him to leave Government service from the use of opium, it is clear that this use must have been an intemperate use, and that the certificate required from the Invaliding Committee cannot fairly be given.

Endorsement by the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.
No. 613, dated 24th February 1879.

COPY of the foregoing is circulated to Heads of all Departments and Deputy Surgeons General, for information and guidance.

MEMO. No. 1,192.

To _____ *Dated 30th April 1879.*
ALL POLICE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

PENSIONS.

Conditions under which service in the Hoshiarpur Levy qualifies for pension.

The Inspector General of Police publishes for information the annexed correspondence received from Government, Punjab, regarding the conditions under which service in the Hoshiarpur Levy may be allowed to count towards pension.

2. Attention is particularly drawn to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Military Secretary's letter, in which it is clearly stated that only those men who were regularly transferred from Line regiments, will be entitled to count their Levy service as well, towards pension. Men specially recruited for the levy, and who had no previous service carrying claims, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the above rule. This distinction must be very clearly borne in mind when preparing the pension rolls of policemen.

No. 982, dated 14th April 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket of the 20th ultimo, No. 929, forwarding certain papers in original (herewith returned) relative to a claim preferred on the part of one Mina Khan, a Sergeant in the Punjab Police, to count service in the Hoshiarpur Levy as qualifying for pension, and requesting to be furnished with any information possessed by this department, regarding the original constitution and the final disposal of the levy.

2. In reply, I am desired to afford you the following information, viz :—

(1.)—The Hoshiarpur Levy was first raised in or about March 1858.

(2.)—Its original strength was three companies, but in May 1858 the number was increased to four.

(3.)—In July 1858 the strength was reduced to the original number of three Companies, the excess non-commissioned officers and men being ordered into Lahore, as the Chief Commissioner had directed their transfer to the Police Battalion then being raised there.

(4.)—In April 1860 the levy was abolished, the Government stating that, "men transferred to the levy from the Police or other regiments will be provided for"—and that, "all others whose claims are not specially strong will be discharged with a gratuity of two months pay."

3. There is nothing on record to show that men *specially recruited* for the levy would be allowed to count service in it towards pension; but the case is different, and must be specially considered, with regard to men transferred from other regiments to the levy, and for whom, on its abolition, the Government undertook to provide.

4. Mina Khan is one of these men. He was a sepoy in the 4th Punjab Infantry, from the 31st October 1849, to the 30th July 1857. He was promoted to Naick on the 31st July 1857, and transferred as such on 1st August 1857, to the 8th Punjab Infantry, in which he served till the 16th July 1858. On the 16th July 1858, he was transferred to the Hoshiarpur Levy, and on its abolition he was transferred to the 9th Police Battalion. It will thus be seen that Mina Khan's service has been continuous.

5. Generally, I am to observe that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in this Department is of opinion that, in regard to men transferred from other regiments to the levy, such as Mina Khan, their service while in the levy should certainly count towards pension.

6. As regards men specially recruited for the levy and afterwards transferred to some other branch of the service whether police or military, His Honor considers that, their claims to count service while in the levy should be separately settled, as in some cases, it may be considered fair to grant the concession, Government, however, in the absence of any distinct ruling, having a right to do as it pleases.

Endorsement by Secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department.

No. 1,394, dated 19th April 1879.

COPY forwarded to Colonel A. H. Bamfield, Inspector General of Police, Punjab, for information, with reference to his No. 95, dated 14th instant.

(Continued from February's number, page 1).

No. 18.—*Keeping witnesses to their statements.—Record of statements under Section 122, Criminal Procedure Code.*

P. was accused of murder. M. made a statement to the effect that "P. with a stick, which was in his hand, struck the deceased a blow on the right side of his head." This statement was recorded, on solemn affirmation, by a Magistrate second class, to whom the police had taken M. with a view to prevent his making a different statement before the committing Magistrate. Before the committing Magistrate M. deposed that he knew nothing about the case. M. was, thereupon, prosecuted for giving false evidence in a Judicial proceeding, under Section 193, Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate who tried M. thought that the procedure in recording M.'s statement under Section 122, Criminal Procedure Code, was illegal, and the statement null and void. He considered that Section 122 applied only to persons accused by the police or by other persons, and not to witnesses. He discharged M. The case was reported to the High Court which *Held*—that Section 122, Criminal Procedure Code, clearly contemplates two distinct cases: one is that of a person coming forward to state what he knows; the other is that of a person accused by a police officer of an offence, who comes forward to confess his guilt. The former statement is recorded on oath or solemn affirmation, whilst the latter is not (*Empress v. Malka*, 1. L. R., 2 Bom., 643).

No. 19.—*Where a confession taken under Section 122, Criminal Procedure Code, is not recorded in the manner required by Section 346, evidence may be taken to supply the defects.*

A village Magistrate, before whom an accused person was brought for the purpose of making a confession under Section 122, Criminal Procedure Code, omitted to take it in writing with the formalities prescribed by Section 346. The Sessions Judge rejected it on the ground that the conditions required by Sections 122 and 346 of the Criminal Procedure Code had not been complied with in recording it. *Held*, by the High Court, that to say that such a confession would be absolutely inadmissible would be going beyond what is warranted by a proper construction of the Code. If any such irregularity is committed in regard to the examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate, the Court of Session is enjoined by the last clause of Section 346 to take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded, with a proviso that, if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded, that is to say, if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, the statement is admissible, notwithstanding the omission to observe the prescribed formalities.

There is nothing in the language of Section 122 which would warrant the inference that confessions taken without the prescribed formalities would be inadmissible. To hold them so would be quite contrary to the principles upon which the Code proceeds, and which are manifested throughout it, of disregarding mere formal irregularities. If necessary evidence might be taken that such a confession had been duly recorded, though the Magistrate's procedure had been irregular. (*The Empress v. Ramanjiyya*, 1. L. R., 2 Madras, 5).

An opposite conclusion was arrived at in *Reg. v. Shivya and others* (1 I. L. R., 1 Bom., 219), but the Madras High Court refused to follow this decision.—*Queen v. Bhuttacharji*, (24 S. W. R., Cr. R., 42) is similar to the Bombay ruling.

The Chief Court, in their Book Circular VI of 1878, declined to give a judicial opinion upon this point, but gave detailed instructions for the record of confessions and statements under Section 122, Criminal Procedure Code, and prescribed a form. As to the language in which the record is to be made—see Chief Court Book Circular XIII of 1878.

No. 20.—*A confession made by one of several prisoners tried together for the same offence and inculpatng all, if it may be taken into consideration against one, must be taken into consideration against all. What statements are admissible under Section 27, Act I of 1872.—Semble, so much of confessions obtained by undue influence as relate to facts discovered thereby may be put in evidence.*

A. B. and C. were tried together for the murder of D. "The evidence consisted of that of witnesses whom the Sessions Judge regarded as mere accomplices, and of the confession of A. who inculpated all the accused. A. made his confession to his landlord, upon the latter telling him that the Inspector of Police had said he would get him made an approver. The Sessions Judge acquitted B. and C., but convicted A. He held that the confession was inadmissible, as induced within the meaning of Section 24 of the Evidence Act, but he took it into consideration as against A. in connexion with facts brought to light by it, and acts done by the prisoner in relation to it.

Held, that the confession had been made under undue influence, and had been rightly rejected. But if it had been admissible at all, it was admissible for the purpose of the Court's

taking it into consideration against A.'s co-accused, as well as affording the strongest evidence against A. It was an error on the part of the Sessions Judge to suppose that it could first be entirely rejected as unduly obtained, and then brought in again to convict one prisoner. If circumstances made it wholly or partly admissible, it ought not to have been set aside at all, but weighed for all purposes with care and discretion.

A confession of murder, made to a police constable, is not at all confirmed by the prisoner's saying, "that is the place where I killed the deceased," and when starting from the pointing to a ditch or a tree, a long narrative of transactions, some of them altogether remote from any connection with the spot indicated, is allowed to be deposed to as confessed by a prisoner, the intention of the Evidence Act is not fulfilled but defeated [*i. e.*, Section 27 does not cover such statements].

Seemle, that so much of a confession obtained by undue influence as relates distinctly to facts thereby discovered, is admissible (*Empress v. Rama Birapa*, *I. L. R.*, 3 *Bombay*, 12).

The following remarks made by Mr. Justice West upon the same subject in *Reg. v. Jora Hosji and others*, are important :—

"It is not all statements connected with the production or finding of property which are "admissible ; those only which lead immediately to the discovery of property, and so far as they "do lead to such discovery, are properly admissible. Whatever be the nature of the fact discovered, that fact must, in all cases, be itself relevant to the case, and the connection between "it and the statement made must have been such that that statement constituted the information "through which the discovery was made, in order to render the statement admissible. Other "statements connected with the one thus made evidence, and so mediately, but not necessarily "or directly, connected with the fact discovered, are not to be admitted, as this would be "rather an evasion than a fulfilment of the law, which is designed to guard prisoners accused "of offences against unfair practices on the part of the police." (*11 Bombay, H. C. R.*, 242).

No. 21.—*When maps of the scene of a crime are put in evidence, the maker must depose to their correctness.*

A plan of fields which the chief constable deposed was made before him was admitted in evidence. *Held*, that to say that it was made in the chief constable's presence and bore his signature was not a sufficient reason for admitting it. The witness should have deposed that to his knowledge the plan was a correct one ; and if he could not say this, the person who made the measurements and prepared the plan should himself have been called. (*Reg. v. Jora Hosji and others*, 11 *Bombay, H. C. R.*, 242.)

No. 22.—*An Act of Parliament which comes into force immediately on passing, begins to operate from 12 o'clock of the night before the day on which it received the Royal Assent.—Construction.*

The 35 and 36 Vict. C. 65 received the Royal Assent on the 10th August 1872, and came into operation immediately on its passing. The 3rd Section enacts that, "any single woman who may be delivered of a bastard child after the passing of this Act may &c." A bastard child was born on the 10th August 1872. *Held*, that a child born at any time during the 10th of August was born after the passing of the Act, which, in contemplation of law, took place as soon as the clock struck twelve on the night of the 9th August. (*Tomhuson v. Bullock*, *L. J. R.*, 48 *M. C.*, 95.)

MEMO. No. 1,193.

Dated 1st May 1879.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

CHOLERA REPORTS.

Only the first case to be telegraphed; subsequent ones to be reported by post.

On the first appearance of cholera in a district, the fact is to be at once telegraphed to the Inspector General of Police; after that, the prescribed slip form of report sent daily by post will suffice.

MEMO. No. 1,228.

Dated 3rd May 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

In continuation of Memo. No. 4,026 of the 22nd December 1877, regarding the carriage of prisoners and insanes by rail, the Inspector General of Police publishes, for information, the sub-joined Resolution Nos. 1424—31, R. dated 8th ultimo, by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, amending the resolution published with the memo. above quoted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAY.

Nos. 1,424—31, R. dated 8th April 1879.

Carriage of prisoners by rail.

READ again—

Public Works Department Resolution, Nos. 4,160—9, R. of 13th November 1877.

RESOLUTION.—In revision of the Resolution of the Government of India, promulgated under Public Works Department, Nos. 4,160—9, R. of the 13th November 1877, the President in Council is pleased to rule as follows :—

I. Military prisoners in all cases and Civil prisoners, if insane, violent or dangerous, are never to be despatched by rail, except in reserved compartments. Other parties of prisoners and guards, when, inclusive of guards, the party exceeds three in number, are also to be carried in the same manner.

Payment is to be made according to the number of compartments required for the carriage of the whole body of guards and prisoners. For example,—supposing a party to consist of 31 persons and each compartment to be adapted for the carriage of 10 persons at a charge of 8 fares, the payment to be made is to be for four compartments, or 32 fares—not three compartments and one ordinary, *i. e.*, 25 fares.

II. Military prisoners and Military insanes will be carried in second class carriages, which being in compartments, will not require to have iron frames attached for purposes of segregation.

III.—Payments for reserved compartments are to be made at the rates noted in the

East Indian Railway,
Eastern Bengal Railway,
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway,
Oudh and Rohilkand Railway,
State Railways (*broad gauge.*)

{ 8 fares for each third class compartment, capable of holding 10 passengers, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 per compartment per trip.

margin, irrespective of the number carried in the compartment; but this number should in no case be permitted to be in excess of the capability of the compartment.

South Indian Railway,
State Railways (*narrow gauge.*)

{ 6 fares for each lower class compartment, capable of holding 8 passengers.

Madras Railway.

{ 12 fares for one-half of a second class carriage, capable of holding 20 passengers.

Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

{ Prison-vans fitted up with movable gratings divided into two compartments, capable of holding 20 passengers each. One or both compartments can be reserved by payment of either 20 or 40 third class fares.

Prisoners and guards, when the party does not exceed three in number and reserved accommodation is not needed, are to be paid for at the ordinary rates in force on the line.

IV.—A sufficient number of iron frames for dividing third class carriage compartments should be provided on each line of railway, the number being based on past demands; and their original cost should, in all cases, be borne by the Local Government, and not by the Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India, for the information and guidance of Agents of Guaranteed, and Managers of State Railways.

All overcharges made during the current official year should be refunded to the Jail authorities, in cases where claims for refund are made.

Ordered also that the Resolution be forwarded to the Home and Military Departments, for information.

CIRCULAR No. 16 of 1879.

(No. 1,270.)

Dated 9th May 1879.

The Inspector-General publishes, for information and guidance of Police Officers, the subjoined revised edition of the rules under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, which should be regarded as a fifth appendix to Book Circular XII [GUARDS AND ESCORTS.]

Revised rules under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

2. The chief changes made in the rules are two; the scale of escort has been altered, and payment will only be demanded when the order is made by a Civil Court.

Alterations made.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 1,042 of 28th March 1879.

The following revised Rules, made under Section 18 of Act XV of 1869 (The Prisoners' Testimony Act), have received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and are published for general information:—

RULES.

1. Upon delivery of any order duly made under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, to the officer in charge of a jail, such officer shall, unless such order may be, and is disobeyed, under the provisions of Section eleven, send a copy of such order to the District Superintendent of Police in whose jurisdiction such jail is situated.

Copy of order to be furnished to District Superintendent of Police.

2. Such District Superintendent of Police shall be responsible for providing the escort, hereinafter described, and for the safe custody of the person named in such order until he is re-delivered to jail.

Who is responsible for escort and safe custody.

Scale of escort.

3. The scale of escort shall be as follows:—

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| (a.)—When the journey is made by rail— | { | 1 to 2 prisoners,—2 constables. |
| | | 3 to 6 prisoners,—1 sergeant and 2 constables. |
| | | 7 to 9 prisoners,—1 sergeant and 4 constables. |
| (b.)—When the journey is made on the Grand Trunk Road— | { | 1 to 2 prisoners,—2 constables. |
| | | 3 to 6 prisoners,—4 ditto. |
| | | 7 to 9 prisoners,—1 sergeant and 4 constables. |
| (c.)—When the journey is made on a district road— | { | 1 to 2 prisoners,—2 constables. |
| | | 3 to 6 prisoners,—1 sergeant and 3 constables. |
| | | 7 to 9 prisoners,—1 sergeant and 5 constables. |

Provided that, if the prisoner or prisoners to be removed is or are desperate or dangerous characters, the District Superintendent of Police furnishing the escort may increase the strength at his discretion.

Discretion allowed to District Superintendent of Police.

4. Prisoners under sentence for an offence shall be handcuffed before being removed from jail and shall continue handcuffed, except when in Court or in a lock-up or jail.

Desperate or dangerous prisoners shall be handcuffed in Court (unless the Court expressly orders to the contrary).

5. The Courts before which persons removed from jail under the Prisoners' Testimony Act give evidence shall, whenever it is possible, return such persons to secure confinement before dark.

6. The Inspector-General of Prisons shall, from time to time, fix the scale of diet for prisoners removed under these rules, and the officer in charge of the escort shall provide that such prisoner receives diet as nearly as possible in accordance with such scale.

Where the Court in which evidence is to be given is situated at the same station as the jail from which the prisoner is removed, the officer in charge of the jail shall supply the prisoner's food ready cooked.

When the Court, as aforesaid, is situated at a distance, the estimated cost of the prisoner's rations shall be paid to the officer in charge of the police escort by the officer in charge of the jail.

7. When a prisoner, ordered to be removed under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, is, from disease or other cause, unable to walk, although not so ill as to be unfit to give evidence, suitable means of carriage shall be provided on a certificate under the hand of the Medical Officer of the Jail from which he is removed.

Such carriage shall be provided and paid for by the Superintendent of the Jail from which such prisoner is removed.

8. When the Court in which evidence is to be given is situated at a station other than the station at which the jail in which the prisoner to be removed is confined, such prisoner shall (subject to the provisions of the last preceding rule) be removed as follows:—

(a) Where there is a railway,—by rail; and

(b) In all other cases,—by marches, by road :

Provided that, when the evidence of such prisoner is urgently required, and the person at whose instance the prisoner is removed deposits in advance all the costs of such transit for such prisoner and the escort, such prisoner may be forwarded by ekka, horse-dák, or other mode of conveyance which may be deemed suitable.

9. When the police escort halts *en route* to the Court in which evidence is to be given, prisoners shall be confined in a police lock-up; and at the station of destination prisoners shall be confined either in the magisterial lock-up, or in the local jail, as may be most convenient.

10. When a prisoner is removed from jail to give evidence before a Civil Court, the following expenses shall be costs in the case:—

(a). The salaries of the escort, calculated at six annas *per diem* for each constable, and 10 annas *per diem* for each sergeant ;

(b). Diet expenses of such prisoners; and

(c). Conveyance, railway or other transit charges of such prisoners and the escort.

11. When an application in a Civil suit is made for the attendance of a prisoner to give evidence before a Court, the person applying for such attendance shall, if the Court sanctions the application, pay into Court, previous to any orders for the prisoner's attendance being issued, the sum which is calculated by the Court to cover the costs of his conveyance, diet and escort, in accordance with Rule ten, and the rates prescribed in previous rules.

Unless such costs be paid into Court by the party desiring the attendance of the prisoner, no orders for his attendance shall be made.

When such costs are lodged in Court as aforesaid, and an order is made for the removal of the prisoner whose evidence is sought, that portion of the estimated charge due for the police escort and for jail or road charges other than under Rule seven, shall be paid to the District Superintendent of Police; and that for diet and conveyance of the prisoner under Rule seven, to the Superintendent of the Jail from which he is despatched.

12. Should the sum estimated by the Court fall short of the actual costs, it shall be the duty of the District Superintendent of Police, or Superintendent of the Jail concerned, or of both (as the case may be), to submit to the Court a bill or bills for the excess payments.

Should the sum estimated by the Court exceed the actual costs, it shall be the duty of the District Superintendent of Police furnishing the escort to refund the excess payment to such Court.

These rules shall, so far as may be, govern the cases of prisoners removed under Section 8 of the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

13. No State prisoners may be moved from jails under the provisions of the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

MEMO No. 1,296.

Dated 16th May 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The following resolution by the Government of India, regarding travelling allowances to Ministerial and Menial Officers when journeying by railway, is published for information in modification of the rules contained in paragraph thirty-one of Circular 43 of 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 387, dated 30th April 1879.

The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read again the following Pay and Allowance Proceedings :—

October 1877, Nos. 61 to 63.

Abstract, May 1878, Nos. 437-438.

Read—

Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary in the Revenue Department, No. 28, dated 4th January 1878.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders contained in Resolution No. 3,957, dated 29th October 1877, and letter to the Government of Bombay. No. 164, dated 1st May 1878, and of all other orders on the subject. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following travelling allowances for Ministerial and Menial Officers who are entitled to travelling allowances, when travelling by railway on duty or on transfer from one office to another :—

For an officer whose service is superior under Civil Pension Code.

At the option of the officer, in lieu of any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled.

If the officer's salary is not less than Rs. 50 ... Second class fare.
 Otherwise ... } Intermediate class fare ; or if there be no intermediate class accomoda-
 tion in the train by which he is required to travel, second class fare.

For an officer whose service is inferior under the Civil Pension Code.

In addition to any daily or monthly travelling allowance to } Third class fare.
 which he may be otherwise entitled.

2. If the journey involves the absence of the officer from his head-quarters or standing-camp for one or more nights, so that, presumably, it becomes necessary for him to carry with him servants and baggage, double the fare to which he would otherwise be entitled may, at the discretion of his superior officer, be granted to him.

3. An officer in superior service may not, except as provided in paragraph 4, charge railway fare on any day for which he receives daily or monthly travelling allowance.

4. If an officer in superior service is required to travel on one day partly by railway and partly otherwise, or to make a railway journey in the course of another journey, or of a tour, then, at the discretion of his superior officer, he may be reimbursed his actual expenses, not exceeding, on the whole, the amount to which he is entitled under paragraph 1 or 2 of this resolution added to the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled, for the period occupied by the journey by railway, as daily or monthly (contract) travelling allowance.

CIRCULAR No. 17 of 1879.

(No. 1,333.)

Dated 22nd May 1879.

With reference to General letter No. 5,430 of the 15th April 1879, from the Accountant-General, Punjab, reprinted below for information, the Inspector General of Police makes the following rules :—

1. The following clause shall be added to paragraph eighty-four of Book Circular XII [GUARDS AND ESCORTS],—namely :—

“ When the Treasury strong room is secured by grated windows and doors,
 “ and there are no solid shutters and doors that are
 Bags to be in the vault or in boxes, “ fastened at night, bags of coin must be firmly secured
 “ in the Treasury vault or in boxes, before the Treasury
 “ closes for the day.”

2. For the first fifteen words of paragraph eighty-five of the aforementioned circular, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

“ 85. If any such chest is left outside the strong room, or if, in cases where
 “ the strong room is secured by grated windows and
 Report to be made when chests or bags are improperly left, “ doors, any bags of coin are left out of the vault,
 “ or out of boxes above the vault, when the Treasury
 “ is closed for the day.”

GENERAL LETTER No. 5,430.

Dated 15th April 1879.

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND TREASURY OFFICERS, IN THE PUNJAB.

In has lately been brought to my notice that in one Treasury of the Punjab it has been customary to leave bags of rupees all night on the floor of the strong room. When the strong room is secured by grated doors or windows, such a practice is highly objectionable, as any one who can approach the grating can easily draw the bags to him by means of a hooked stick and

appropriate their contents. Such facility of abstracting rupees offers a temptation to the sentries to which they ought not to be exposed; and I have the honor to request that, unless your strong room be secured by solid shutters and doors, you will take care that, in future, all bags of coin be firmly secured in the Treasure vault or in boxes, before the Treasury Office closes each day.

CIRCULAR No. 18, of 1879.

(No. 1,376.)

Dated 26th May 1879.

The Inspector General directs the insertion of the subjoined General letter from the Accountant General, Punjab, in Book Circular XII [GUARDS AND ESCORTS,] after the extracts mentioned in paragraph six of Circular No. 5 of 1878.

2. Treasury Officers may not refuse to receive remittances on the ground that the day is an authorized holiday, but the Police Department is bound to do its best to prevent arrival on a holiday whenever such a course is possible.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL LETTER No. 6,492.

Dated 1st May 1879.

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

TO

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND TREASURY OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

The Inspector-General of Police has called my attention to the fact that Treasury Officers are in the habit of refusing to receive remittances that may reach them on a Sunday, or other authorized holiday, until the treasury re-opens; and one instance has been brought to my notice, unofficially, in which I am informed a messenger with notes despatched from the Bank of Bengal was unable to make them over to any responsible officer for two or three days.

2. Under standing orders, care should be taken to avoid making a remittance at such a time as would involve arrival at its destination on a holiday, but this rule is made solely in the interest of Treasury Officers, and it must be clearly understood that, should a remittance from any cause arrive on a holiday, the Treasury Officer is bound to make immediate arrangements to take it over and place it under double locks.

NOTE.—*To be noted opposite page 151 of volume of Book Circulars.*

CIRCULAR No. 19 of 1879.

(No. 1,390.)

Dated 27th May 1879.

The Inspector General publishes, for the information of military officers in LEAVE. "the Police, the subjoined General Orders issued by the Government of India forbidding embarkation, on Departure from India; departure from India, save under the sanction of a military officers. General Order by Government or the Commander-in-Chief, except in the case of departure on privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G. G. O. No. 411 of 16th May 1879.

No officer is permitted to embark for England, or other place out of India, without the previous sanction of superior authority; and no officer's accounts can be adjusted by the Pay

Department at the port of embarkation without the production of a General Order sanctioning his embarkation either by Government or by the Commander-in-Chief, as the case may be.

2. This order applies to officers who may have completed prescribed tours of command or staff employ in India in common with all other officers.

3. It is, however, not to be considered applicable to officers proceeding on accumulated privilege leave of three months to Europe.

MEMO. No. 1,417.

Dated 28th May 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE,
PUNJAB.

The Inspector General desires that when reports or other documents are submitted on half margin, the writing may be confined

CORRESPONDENCE.

The writing on half margin documents to be on the outer margin.

to the outer margin of the papers on both sides of the page, leaving the inner margins blank.

MEMO No. 1,443.

Dated 31st May 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE,
PUNJAB.

The subjoined circular, issued by the Inspector General of Police, Bengal, is republished for information, and the special attention of District Superintendents is drawn to paras. 92-95

PROCEDURE.

Recording of evidence against accused persons who have absconded.

of Book Circular XXXIII [PROCEDURE] dealing with the subject of recording evidence when the accused absconds.

BENGAL POLICE.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

Dated Fort William, the 10th May 1879.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, LOWER PROVINCES,

To

ALL MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

In connection with the subject of the trial of absconded offenders, I wish to direct the special attention of all District Superintendents to the provisions of Section 327 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. Cases have come to my notice in which, upon the arrest of an absconded offender, important witnesses who might have testified against him were either dead, or, for other reasons, not forthcoming, and the result has been that the absconder has escaped punishment owing to no sufficient evidence of his guilt being produced.

3. It further frequently happens, in cases of rioting, that many of the accused persons abscond and the Courts very properly do not record evidence against any defendants except those who are produced before them, although the witnesses may name many persons as implicated in the commission of a riot in addition to those who are actually under trial.

4. The provisions of Section 327 of the Criminal Procedure Code, above referred to, provide a remedy for this state of matters. In that section it is provided that, when an accused person absconds, and, after due pursuit, cannot be arrested, any competent Court may record the statements of persons acquainted with the facts, and such depositions may subsequently, on the arrest of the absconder, be put in on his trial, if it be not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

5. Whenever, therefore, an accused person absconds and cannot be arrested, District Superintendents should take care that the above procedure is followed. They should first prove the fact of the accused having absconded, of due pursuit having been made, and of the arrest of the accused, in spite of such due pursuit, not having been effected. They should then move the Magistrate to record the statements of any witnesses who are cognizant of the facts against the accused, so that, if on the apprehension of the absconders those witnesses who have testified against him cannot for any sufficient reason be produced, their statements, duly recorded under Section 327, may be put in against the accused on his trial.

6. District Superintendents should not only follow this course in the case of any accused persons who may in the future abscond. They should look up their lists of present absconded offenders, and see that the procedure laid down in section 327 is followed with regard to them also; and in the register of absconded offenders, opposite each name, they should place a note "Depositions of (*giving the names of witnesses*) recorded under section 327 on (*giving date, month and year*) by (*giving name of Magistrate*)."

LETTER No. 1,450.

To

Dated 2nd June 1879.

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, BANNU.

In reply to his No. 196, of the 20th ultimo, has the honor to state that

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE. moneys drawn for the travelling allowance of ministerial and other ungazetted officers, under the authority of the Inspector General of Police, should be obtained from the treasury by the presentation of the bills countersigned in the Central Police Office.

2. The amounts drawn by such bills should be noted in *red* ink on the general contingent bill.

CIRCULAR No. 20 OF 1879.

(No. 1,456.)

Dated 2nd June 1879.

With reference to General Order No. 95 of the 19th April last, issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding ordnance stores, the Inspector-General makes the following rules :—

1. The following paragraphs shall be substituted for paragraphs eighteen and nineteen of Book Circular XXII [TARGET PRACTICE], namely :—

18. District Superintendents of Police shall submit their annual ammunition indents when in duplicate, in the form A. given in the appendix, through Deputy Inspectors-General, punctually on the 1st July of each year, in order that they may be checked and forwarded to the arsenal or Ordnance Department, as the case may be, by the 1st August.

Only practice ammunition and caps are to be indented for, including ten rounds of buck-shot cartridges for each man on the jail guard, in Cis-Indus districts.

Practice ammunition and caps are only allowed for the Imperial Police Cis-Indus. Trans-Indus, smooth-bore ammunition and caps may be indented for, on payment, for Municipal police.

The supply of practice ammunition and caps is for the official year.

Deputy Inspector-General to check and forward indent to Ordnance Department.

19. The Deputy Inspector-General of the Circle shall check and countersign the indents, transmitting them to the proper arsenal or dépôt as shown in Appendix B.

2. Indents for stores required on payment shall be prepared separately from the ordinary indents, and shall be forwarded by the Deputy Inspectors-General to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Only indents for ammunition and caps to be sent to dépôts.

3. Indents to replace unserviceable arms and stores, other than ammunition and caps, whether on payment or under special sanction, are not to be sent to the dépôts at Agra, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan.

4. Indents on the Ordnance Department for stores, other than the authorized supply of ammunition and caps, shall be submitted for the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police before they are forwarded to the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Indents for stores other than ammunition and caps need Inspector-General's sanction.

Table showing the *Arsenals and Depôts and the Stations served by them.*

1	2	3	4
Division.	Police Districts.	Arsenals.	Depôts.
Umballa.	Delhi	Agra.
	Gurgaon ...		
	Karnal ...		
	Hissar ...		
	Rohtak ...		
	Sirsa ...		
	Umballa ...		
	Ludhiána ...		
Lahore.	Simla ...	Ferozepore.	...
	Ferozepore ...		
	Jullundur ...		
	Hoshiarpur ...		
	Kangra ...		
	Amritsar ...		
	Gurdaspur ...		
	Lahore ...		
Rawalpindi.	Mooltan ...	Ferozepore.	Mooltan.
	Jhang ...		
	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Sialkot ...		
	Gujranwala ...		
	Rawalpindi ...		
	Jhelum ...		
Peshawar.	Gujrat	Peshawar.
	Shahpur ...		
	Peshawar ...		
Dera-jat.	Hazára	Dera Ismail Khan.
	Kohát ...		
	Dera Ismail Khan ...		
	Dera Gbázi Khan	Mooltan.
	Bannu	Dera Ismail Khan.

APPENDIX.

Indents for unauthorised stores or for stores to be issued on payment, should be sent direct to Simla so long as the Government of India is located there.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office.

G. O. No. 176, dated 28th June 1879.

ORDNANCE STORES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It having been brought to notice that Committee reports on ordnance stores as well as indents for unauthorised stores or for stores on payment are frequently sent to the Ordnance Office in Calcutta, thereby causing delay in dealing with those documents, it is notified for general information that, while the Government of India is located at Simla, all documents for the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines should be forwarded to Simla and not to the Ordnance Office, Calcutta.

LETTER No. 1,484.

Dated 5th June 1879.

To

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, UMBALLA.

In reply to his No. 451, of the 27th ultimo, states that subsidiary orders in regard to the duties of the police under the Arms Act and the rules recently promulgated in *Punjab Government Gazette* of 22nd May, are under consideration, and will be issued in due course. It is anticipated that further rules may be made by the Government of India in regard to transport of arms, &c., by railway, and, therefore, the police instructions may be somewhat delayed.

English registers to be obtained through the Inspector General of Police.

2. The English registers will be printed and issued through the Inspector-General of Police, but Vernacular ones must be obtained locally.

Requisition for the English register forms E. G. H. and I. should be forwarded to the Central Police Office for disposal.

MEMO. No. 1,495.

To

Dated 6th June 1879.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The number of pouches and cap pockets having been reduced by the orders

EQUIPMENT.
Cap pockets and pouches to be worn on duties for which ammunition is carried

Letter No. 2,264, of 25th July 1876.
Memo. No. 1,547, of 29th May 1877 (para. 2).

quoted in the margin, the Inspector General makes the following rule :—

1. Pouches and cap pockets shall be worn only on duties when ammunition is carried or may be needed.

CIRCULAR No. 21 OF 1879.

(No. 1,496.)

Dated 6th June 1879.

AMMUNITION.
Ammunition and caps.

As it is desirable to amend and consolidate the orders regarding the custody of ammunition and caps, the Inspector General makes the following rules :—

(a.)—*Practice ammunition and caps.*

Issue and custody of practice ammunition.

1. Practice ammunition and caps shall be issued from time to time to the officer superintending the practice.

Practice ammunition and caps not required at the time for actual practice, shall be kept in the police magazine.

2. Balled ammunition and caps received for practice are to be exchanged with an equal quantity of service ammunition and caps, so that the ammunition and caps actually used at practice shall always be taken from the oldest stock on hand.

The newly received ball ammunition to be distributed as service, and the service used as practice.

3. The buckshot cartridges received as part of the practice ammunition shall be issued to the jail guard, and carried in pouch by the Sergeants (2nd and 3rd grade) and Constables of that guard.

Buckshot cartridges.

(b.)—*Service ammunition.*

4. Fifteen caps per Sergeant (2nd and 3rd grade) and Constable on jail guard, shall be carried in pouch.
- Jail guards.
5. A reserve of twenty rounds of balled ammunition and thirty caps per Sergeant (2nd and 3rd grade) and Constable on jail guard, shall be kept in a locked tin-lined box at the jail guard, under the custody of the sentry over the arms, who shall keep the key.
- Reserve at jail guard.
6. At the sadr treasury and at each tahsil treasury, each Sergeant and Constable on guard shall carry ten rounds of balled ammunition and fifteen caps in pouch; and an equal reserve shall be kept in a tin-lined box in the manner prescribed for jail guards.
- Treasury guards.
7. At each police station, and at frontier Outposts where arms have been specially authorized by the Deputy Inspector General of the circle, ten rounds of balled ammunition and fifteen caps shall be kept in pouches for each carbine maintained at the place.
- Police stations and certain outposts.

The pouches shall be kept, when out of use, in a locked tin-lined box in the malkhana. The station clerk shall keep the key, and in his absence it shall be kept by the officer who takes over custody of the station property.

8. Ten rounds of balled ammunition and fifteen caps shall ordinarily be issued to all escorts and guards armed with carbines.
- Escorts and guards.
9. Escorts and guards proceeding by rail shall be armed with swords only.
- Escorts and guards by rail.
10. All service ammunition and caps not issued under the foregoing rules shall be in the police magazine.
- Other ammunition and caps.

(c)—*Custody of ammunition and caps in the magazine.*

11. The contents of each box of cartridges and of caps shall be carefully counted, on receipt, by one of the gazetted officers; and the date of receipt, and the nature and amount of contents, shall be described in a label to be affixed to the box.
- Receipt of Ordnance stores.

12. The stock of ammunition and caps shall be divided into two portions: the one to be called "*the reserve stock*," and the other "*the expense stock*."
- Division of stock.

13. The reserve stock shall be kept under lock and key by the District Superintendent of Police, who shall superintend all issues from the reserve to the expense stock, and shall examine the reserve stock at least four times a year, in addition to the half-yearly stock-taking.
- Custody of reserve stock.

14. Not more than a sufficient supply for a fortnight shall be passed into or kept in the expense stock, except when the District Superintendent expects to be absent from head-quarters for a longer period, in which case he should leave an adequate supply for such longer period.
- Quantity to be kept in expense stock.

15. The Orderly Sergeant shall keep the key, make the issues, and be responsible for the correctness of the expense stock, under the general control of the Line Officer.
- Orderly Sergeant to keep expense stock.

16. When service ammunition or caps is, or are issued, the place to which Issues of service ammunition to be labelled with date. issued and the date of issue shall be written in English on each bundle of ten cartridges and on each box of caps.

Explanation.—The object of this rule is to enable inspecting officers to see that the rule given in paragraph 2 is carried out annually, and that ammunition is properly preserved.

Orders cancelled. 17. The following orders are cancelled to the extent specified opposite to them :—

Rook Circular XII.	{	paragraph 149—the words “carbine and ;”
		ditto 160—the whole ;
		ditto 175—the whole ;
[GUARDS AND ESCORTS.]		ditto 247 and 248—so much as is inconsistent with this circular ;

Book Circular XXII.—[TARGET PRACTICE], paragraph 13—last clause ;
 Book Circular XXIV.—[EQUIPMENT], paragraph 9—last clause.

No. 1,500.

Dated 6th June 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Intimates that, in future, the summer uniform coats of District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents are to be worn quite plain, that is, without braid.

UNIFORMS.
 Summer uniform coats to have no braid.

MEMO. No. 1,529.

Dated 9th June 1879.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

The Inspector-General, Police, re-publishes for information the following Circular by the Punjab Government, intimating that Lambardars in this province are not “heads of villages,” within the meaning of the Government of India resolution quoted, and are not exempted from the operation of the provisions and directions contained in Sections 13—16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

ARMS ACT.
 Lambardars are not exempted from the provisions of Sections 13—16 of the Arms Act.

2. Under the Sections quoted, Lambardars in disarmed districts are required to hold licenses for any arms they may possess.

Circular No. 6, dated 2nd May 1879, from the Secretary to Government. Punjab, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

I am directed to state for your information and guidance that, pending orders on a reference made to the Government of India on the subject, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to rule that Lambardars in the Punjab are not “heads of villages” within the meaning of Clause eleven, paragraph 1 of Government of India Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879,* and are not exempted as such by virtue of office from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Arms Act, 1878.

* See Punjab Government Gazette of 13th March 1879, Part II.

CIRCULAR No. 22 OF 1879.

(No. 1,556.)

Dated 11th June 1879.

Reports of epidemic cholera.

As it appears necessary to consolidate the orders relative to the report of cholera cases, during the prevalence of epidemics, the Inspector-General makes the following rules :—

1. On the outbreak of cholera in a district, in an epidemic form, the District Superintendent of Police shall telegraph the fact to the Inspector-General of Police.

Only one such telegram should, ordinarily, be necessary.

2. On each subsequent day during the prevalence of the disease a daily report, in the form given as *A* in the Appendix, shall be submitted (by post) by the District Superintendent of Police to the Inspector-General of Police, and also to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police* through the Deputy Commissioner.

3. At the close of each month during which, or during a part of which, epidemic cholera has been prevalent, the District Superintendent of Police shall submit a monthly return, in the form given as *B* in the Appendix, after countersignature by the Deputy Commissioner, through the Deputy Inspector-General, to the Inspector General.

Book of forms.

4. The forms of daily and monthly cholera reports have been numbered as 67 and 68 in the book of forms.

Orders cancelled.

5. The following orders are cancelled :—
Circular 20 of 1872.

Memo. No. 1,193, of the 1st May 1879.

Circular 40 of 1876 modified.

6. The form given as Appendix *C* to this Circular, shall be substituted for the form given as *C* in the Appendix to Circular 40 of 1876.

A.

(Face)

(Book No. 67.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT.

Return of cholera, seizures and deaths, on the

187 .

1	2	3	4
Details.	Number of seizures.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Europeans	...		
Natives	...		
Total	...		

NOTE.—Reports from out-stations can be shown as seizures and deaths of the day on which reports were received. It is unnecessary to distinguish deaths from fresh and old seizures.

Dated

187 .

District Superintendent of Police.

* Deputy Inspectors General are not to forward their copies to the Inspector-General.

(Reverse of Form A.)
Allocation.

1						2		3	
Police Stations.						EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
						Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
City				
Cantonment				
Civil Station				
Total									

NOTE.—Names of towns or villages are not to be given here.

B.

(Book No. 68).

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Cholera report for the month of

DISTRICT.

187 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Police Station.	Name of town or village.	Date of first seizure at each place.	Total number of cases reported to have occurred this year.	Number of recoveries during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons under treatment.	REMARKS.
Total ...							

Dated

187 .

Countersigned,

District Superintendent of Police.

Deputy Commissioner,

Deputy Inspector General of Police,

Circle.

C.

POLICE STATION

(Name.)

(Vernacular)

DISTRICT.

Return of cholera, seizures and deaths, reported on

187 .

1	2	3	4
Details.	Number of seizures.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Europeans	...		
Natives	..		
Total	...		

Dated

187 .

Officer in charge of station.

NOTE.—To be printed on one-sixteenth of a sheet of native paper.

MEMO No. 1571.

Dated 12th June 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

THE Government has drawn attention to a case in which sanction was given to an appeal against an acquittal, and where the appeal was subsequently barred by lapse of time, in consequence of the District Superintendent of Police failing to file the appeal within the six months allowed by law from the date of the judgment appealed against.

APPEALS.

Period of limitation in appeals against acquittals.

2. It is requested that, in future, care may be taken to lodge such appeals within time.

LETTER No. 1,582.

Dated 13th June 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
LAHORE CIRCLE.

IN supersession of this office No. 1,256 of the 6th ultimo, regarding returns of crime by the Railway Police, the Inspector-General desires that the attention of the Assistant Inspector-General may be directed to No. III of the principles for the constitution of a Railway Police, published with this office Memo. No. 3,110 of 21st December 1868.

2. All offences committed within railway limits, not falling under the definition given in Circular 5 of 1874, will be reported by the Railway Police to the District Superintendent of Police of the district and Magistrate having jurisdiction, as contemplated in the above-mentioned rule, in addition to the Assistant Inspector-General and other named officials. Those coming within Circular 5 of 1874, will be reported by the Railway Police to the officer in charge of the police station concerned; and the Railway Police will, of course, take such measures in these cases, as lie in their power, until the arrival of the District Police.

Offences which are to be reported to the Police of the district in which they occur.

3. The principles numbered I. to XIV. (inclusive) will apply to the police on the Northern State Railway, subject to the provisions of Circular 5 of 1874, (as amended by Circular 40 of 1876), and to the substitution of the words "manager of the line," for the words "Agent of the Railway Company," in rule XIV.

The rules of practice apply to the Police of the Northern State Railway.

Orders regarding the filling up of vacancies.

All crime is to be recorded in the returns of the district concerned.

So much of rule XII. as requires all vacancies to be filled by trained men, must be regarded rather as an object to be aimed at than as a positive command.

4. Care must be taken that all railway crime is recorded in the district returns, and that such crime (with the exception of cases coming under Circular 5 of 1874), is shown in the railway returns as a test of working.

Summary of the rules.

The rules on the subject are here summarised for ready reference:—

“All cognizable offences occurring within the wire fence or railway limits within jurisdiction; every complaint preferred to, and Cases in which action is to be taken by the Railway Police, every information or other intimation received by, an officer in charge of a Railway Police station of the commission of a cognizable offence which he is empowered by law to investigate; and complaints, informations or otherwise of such non-cognizable offences as are ordered, by a competent Magistrate, to be investigated by the Police of the station concerned, shall be recorded in the charge registers and returns of the Railway Police, and be investigated by them according to law.

“Provided that, all offences committed in the dwelling-houses or barracks occupied by the European or Native servants of the Railway Company or administration, whether within the railway premises or not, shall be taken cognizance of and investigated by the District Police, in whose registers and returns only they shall be entered.

“The offences reported and investigated by the Railway Police, which are not recorded at any District, City, or Cantonment Police station, shall also be shown in the crime returns of the district within which the record or investigation was made, or the trial was held, as the case may be.”

Orders on which the above rules are based.

Note.—This summary is based upon :—

- (a).—The principles of the Railway Police (*Memo No. 3,110 of 21st December 1863.*)
- (b).—Circular 5 of 1874.
- (c).—Circular 40 of 1876.
- (d).—Chapters VI. and XI., Criminal Procedure Code.
- (e).—Memos. Nos. 465—6 of 16th February 1869.

MEMO No. 1,583.

To—The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Umballa and Rāwalpindi Circles, and the Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded for information.

MEMO. No. 1,593.

To

Dated 16th June 1879.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

With reference to this office No. 1,583 of 13th June 1879, reaffirming the principles sanctioned in 1868, for constitution of the Railway Police, the Inspector-General observes that the diary of the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police will be submitted direct to the Inspector-General of Police; but to enable Deputy Inspectors General to become acquainted with the working of the Railway Police in their circles, it will be sent to them for perusal before it is returned to the Assistant Inspector-General.

RAILWAY POLICE.

The weekly diary of Assistant Inspector-General will be sent direct to Inspector-General, but will be returned through the several Deputy Inspectors-General.

CIRCULAR No. 23 OF 1879.

Dated 21st June 1879.

(No. 1,658.)

FURLOUGH.

Reports of arrival at, and departure from Port,

THE subjoined General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, annexing a certificate to applications for furlough, is republished for the information of Military officers in the Police.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Adjutant-General's Office.**G. O. No. 113, dated 4th June 1879.*

OFFICERS applying for furlough, whether in civil or military employ, and whether proceeding on medical certificate or private affairs, are to attach to their applications the following certificate :—

"I am aware that it is my duty to report (personally, if possible) my arrival at, and departure from, the Port, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General there, both on proceeding on furlough and on my return."

MEMO No. 1,701.

To

Dated 25th June 1879.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

DRAWs attention to the rule prescribed in Circular Memo. No. 1655 of 1875, regarding the address on official covers, and requests that covers containing official letters, or reports, diaries, &c., not intended to be opened by the Inspector-General personally, may not be addressed to him by name.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Distinction to be observed in address of covers *not* intended expressly for the Inspector-General of Police.

2. Great delay and inconvenience is caused by disregard of this rule.

CIRCULAR No. 24 of 1879.

(No. 1,717.)

Dated 26th June 1879.

THE Inspector General republishes the subjoined Resolution by the Government of India, and makes the following rule :—

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

1. The following paragraph shall be added to Circular No. 43 of 1877 [TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE], namely :—

53 A. When a public officer, travelling on duty, is provided with the

Officers carried at public expense not ordinarily entitled to charge for the journey.

means of locomotion at the expense of the State, he is not, in the absence of a general or special order of the Government of India to the contrary, entitled to any travelling allowance, unless he actually incurs any personal travelling expenses, *i.e.*, for locomotion for himself and his servants and personal luggage, in which case he may be reimbursed the sum actually expended, not exceeding half the daily allowance ordinarily admissible to him.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1,255, dated 20th June 1879.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that, when a public officer, travelling on duty, is provided with the means of locomotion at the expense of the State, he is not, in the absence of a general or special order of the Government of India to the contrary, entitled to any travelling allowance, unless he actually incurs any personal travelling expenses, *i.e.*, for locomotion for himself and his servants and personal luggage, in which case he may be reimbursed the sum actually expended, not exceeding half the daily allowance ordinarily admissible to him.

MEMO No. 1,718.

Dated 26th June 1879.

REPORTS.

Special reports of committals for trial, unnecessary.

THE attention of Police Officers is drawn to clause two, paragraph thirty-seven, of Book Circular VIII. A report of the mere committal of a case for trial is not necessary, and should not be made.

CIRCULAR No. 25 OF 1879.

(No. 1,782.)

Dated 4th July 1879.

In continuation of Circular No. 39 of 1876, with a view to regulate the equipment of constables mounted on camels, the Inspector-General makes the following rules :—

Equipment for constables mounted on camels.

1. The articles comprising the equipment of a camel; the periods for which they are to last; the maximum prices to be paid for them; and the periods of issue, are shown in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. of article.	Articles of equipment for a camel.	Periods for which articles are to last.	Maximum cost of each article.	Periods of issue.
			Rs. A. P.	
1	1 Mail-khor	2 years.	0 12 0	After the expiration of the periods mentioned in column 3.
2	4 Gaddis (cushions)	3 "	2 0 0	
3	1 Ch'hunti (saddle pad)	10 "	5 0 0	
4	1 Saddle	15 "	20 0 0	
5	1 Gadala, with straps	3 "	3 0 0	
6	1 Silmurda	5 "	0 8 0	
7	2 Girths (goats' hair) complete with 4 leather straps for tightening	5 "	4 0 0	
8	2 Pairs stirrup leathers	5 "	0 8 0	
9	2 Ditto irons	20 "	0 8 0	
10	1 Headstall... ..	5 "	1 2 0	
11	1 Nakil (driving rope)	2 "	0 8 0	

2. Substituting the equipment mentioned in the last preceding rule for the "horse kit," the rules contained in Circular No. 39 of 1876 to apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to constables mounted on camels.

NOTE.—As the rates and periods fixed in this Circular only admit of a margin of about Rs. 2-2-8 a year, the operation of the rules must be closely watched.
The actual average cost is Rs. 4-13-4; average margin=Rs. 2-2-8.

CIRCULAR No. 26 OF 1879.

(No. 1,826.)

Dated 9th July 1879.

Government having intimated that it is not usual to ask Independent Chiefs to certify to the character of their subjects enlisting in the Police, the Inspector-General makes the following rule :—

ENLISTMENTS.

1. The following explanation shall be added to paragraphs fourteen and fifteen of Book Circular XIII. [APPOINTMENTS AND ENLISTMENTS], namely :—

Explanation.—But in the case of persons who are residents in foreign territory, and whose character is not certified to by an Inspector or Deputy Inspector, or superior officer in the British police, and who is a native of the same village or neighbourhood as the person about to enlist himself, the security mentioned in paragraph eleven must be taken; and, if the security is personal, the securities must be persons then and ordinarily residing in British territory.

MEMO No. 1,864.

Dated 14th July 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Future issues of Parts IV and V to be supplied to Police Officers.

Intimates that Deputy Inspectors-General and District Superintendents of Police will, in future, be supplied with Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*.

LETTER No. 1,876.

Dated 14th July 1879.

To

THE OFFG. DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
LAHORE CIRCLE.

RAILWAY POLICE.

Procedure in Lahore Circle in regard to action taken on papers received from Railway police.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 876 of the 5th instant, reporting on the diversities of procedure in the Lahore Circle in regard to the action taken on papers received from the Railway police.

2. The Railway police stations are, in point of fact, police stations in the district in which they are situated, and although, for administrative reasons, the railway police are under the charge of an Assistant Inspector General of Railway police, the District Superintendent of police of the district concerned has a distinct share of responsibility in regard to railway crime. It is incumbent on him to give any aid that may be required in following cases beyond railway limits, and to place railway cases before the Courts, except when a member of the Railway police is specially charged with the duty.

3. Officers in charge of Railway police stations use the ordinary Charge registers of Railway police stations. One of these counterfoils is sent to the Assistant Inspector General of Railway police, and the other is sent through the District Superintendent of police to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

From the position of the railway police, this procedure has many advantages. The railway police have no staff in the Courts, and, for reasons of economy and efficiency, I consider that the district police officer is rightly called on to aid in this matter.

It is unnecessary to send a separate charge register to the District Superintendent of Police. He can make the few entries necessary for his records from the copy he forwards to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, without delaying it for more than a few minutes.

A separate charge register for the District Superintendent of Police is not necessary.

4. Case diaries should be sent through the same channel, in order to be available should the Magistrate having jurisdiction call for them, to keep the Magistrate of the district acquainted with railway crime, and to enable the District Superintendent or the officer prosecuting the case to conduct the prosecution properly.

5. There may be a few Stations on the Line in proximity to the courts of Magistrates, other than those at the Sadr station; and, in regard to these, it may be necessary to make special arrangements. I am calling on the Assistant Inspector General for a report on this point, and, if there are any such Stations, an extra counterfoil to the charge register must be provided for the District Superintendent in these cases, as the Magistrate having jurisdiction must get his counterfoil direct. But the case diaries will go to the District Superintendent of Police.

6. At Lahore, the Assistant Inspector General will send Charge Registers, Case diaries, Chalans, etc., to the District Superintendent of Police; and at Lahore, as at other Sadr stations, the District Superintendent of Police must cause a receipt to be given for papers received from the railway in the railway dak book.

Procedure at Lahore in regard to charge registers, etc.

Receipts to be given by the District Police.

MEMO. No. 1,877.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE,
UMBALLA AND RAWALPINDI CIRCLES.

A copy of above forwarded for information.

No. 1878.

To

THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL, RAILWAY POLICE.

Forwards a copy of above in reply to his No. 657 of the 9th ultimo.

2. Directs his special attention to paragraph 5, and requests he will report the names of the railway police stations where a special procedure is necessary, owing to there being a resident Magistrate, and the place not being a Sadr station.

Names of stations where there is a resident Magistrate, to be reported.

This arrangement is only intended for railway police stations and not for posts where there is no officer having power to investigate cases. Phillour is, it is believed, the only such station.

The arrangement affects stations only and not posts.

MEMO. No. 1,879.

Dated 14th July 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector-General forwards, for information and guidance, in continuation of Memo. No. 1,114, of 23rd April 1872, a copy of Secretary to Government's No. 2,309 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 18th ult., regarding the correct preparation of descriptive-rolls, and requests that the greatest care may be taken in filling in the particulars of identification in character and service rolls.

2. When a Police officer is invalided his descriptive-roll should not merely be copied from the character and service roll, but be accurately corrected to suit the then existing conditions.

No. 2,309, dated 18th June 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

From a number of descriptive-rolls in applications for pensions, and other papers which have lately been submitted to Government from various districts, it appears that the orders contained in Circular No. 26, dated 4th April 1872, are very generally neglected, and that identifications are still made out in the slovenly manner and ridiculous phraseology therein condemned.

2. I am therefore desired to request that the attention of all Commissioners be drawn to the Standing Orders on this matter, and that they be directed to see that carelessly prepared and unintelligibly worded Returns are no longer submitted to Government.

No. 2,309 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Copy of above forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information and guidance.

LETTER No. 1,884.

Dated 15th July 1879.

To

THE OFFG. DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
LAHORE CIRCLE.

In reply to his No. 874, of the 4th instant, accepts his suggestion, and states that the names of successful candidates at the examinations of Sergeants, Probationers and Mounted Constables will be notified in the *Police Gazette*.

EXAMINATIONS.

The names of all candidates who pass the Surgeon's examination, will be gazetted.

MEMO. No. 1,906.

Dated 17th July 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Draws attention to Financial Commissioner's Book Circular XI of 1879, and requests they will impress on their District Superintendents the need for good arrangements to secure the prompt supply of guards for Tahsil remittances, as far as is possible with the existing police strength.

GUARDS AND ESCORTS.

Escorts for Tahsil remittances to be promptly given.

MEMO. No. 1,924.

Dated 18th July 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

ACCOUNTS.

Increased allowances to Mounted Constables.

Forwards, for information and adoption, a revised schedule showing the reduction effected in Probationers and Mounted Constables, and states that the increased horse allowance of Mounted Constables may be drawn from the 1st July 1879.

Camel sowars to pay Rs. 2 towards Chanda.

2. From the above date camel sowars are to pay Rs. 2 a month to the Chanda Fund.

Vacancies in excess of requirement to be filled up.

3. All vacancies in excess of those shown in the schedule may, under orders from the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle, be filled up.

Schedule previously published is now modified.

4. The schedule attached is in modification of the one published with Memo. No. 729 of 21st March last, *vide page 57 of the Police Gazette.*

Schedule showing the existing establishments of Probationers and Mounted Constables, Cis-Indus; the revisions sanctioned and the reductions to be carried out to increase the allowances of the Sowars :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	EXISTING ESTABLISHMENTS.		REVISION NOW SANCTIONED.		REDUCTIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT.	
		Probationers.	Mounted Constables.	Probationers.	Mounted Constables.	Probationers.	Mounted Constables.
UMBALLA.	Delhi ...	2	33	1	30	1	3
	Gurgaon ...	2	22	...	21	2	1
	Karnal ...	2	15	...	15	2	...
	Hissar ...	2	40	...	35	2	5
	Rohtak ...	2	34	...	31	2	3
	Sirsa ...	2	24	...	22	2	2
	Umballa ...	2	31	1	31	1	...
	Ludhiana ...	2	17	1	17	1	...
	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore ...	2	28	...	27	2	1
	Total ...	18	244	3	229	15	15
LAHORE.	Jullundur ...	2	15	...	15	2	...
	Hoshiarpur ...	2	18	...	15	2	3
	Kangra ...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	Amritsar ...	2	23	1	21	1	2
	Gurdaspur ...	2	18	...	18	2	...
	Lahore ...	2	60	1	60	1	...
	Mooltan ...	2	27	1	25	1	2
	Jhang ...	2	22	...	19	2	3
	Montgomery ...	2	20	...	18	2	2
	Muzaffargarh ...	2	17	...	16	2	1
	Total ...	20	220	3	207	17	13
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	2	22	1	20	1	2
	Gujranwala ...	2	21	...	19	2	2
	Rawalpindi ...	2	34	1	34	1	...
	Jhelum ...	2	17	1	15	1	2
	Gujrat ...	2	16	...	14	2	2
	Shahpur ...	2	20	...	18	2	2
	Total ...	12	130	3	120	9	10
	GRAND TOTAL ...	50	594	9	556	41	38

MEMO. No. 1,942.

Dated 21st July 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

ORDNANCE STORES.

During the season indents to be sent to Simla and not to Calcutta.

The Inspector-General requests that the following general orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be added as an appendix to office copies of Circular 20 of 1879, regarding Ordnance stores.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

G. O. No. 176, dated 28th June 1879.

ORDNANCE STORES—CORRESPONDENCE.

It having been brought to notice that committee reports on Ordnance Stores, as well as indents for unauthorized stores, as for stores on payment, are frequently sent to the Ordnance office in Calcutta, thereby causing delay in dealing with those documents; it is notified for general information that, while the Government of India is located at Simla, all documents for the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines should be forwarded to Simla, and not to the Ordnance Office, Calcutta.

MEMO No. 1,997.

Dated 28th July 1879.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The names of both the writer and the addressee to be given in all documents whether original or copies.

Forwards, for information, in continuation of Memo 1,579 of 11th June 1869, copy of Circular by Punjab Government No. 2,605 of 14th instant, again drawing attention to the orders directing that, in all official correspondence, the name and office of the writer of a document be invariably given.

2. The order applies to all correspondence whether English or Vernacular.

GOVERNMENT PUNJAB—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 2,605, dated 14th July 1879.

Directs attention again to Circular of the Government of the Punjab, No. CLV, dated 18th May 1869, directing that, in all official correspondence, English or Vernacular, the name, as well as the office of the writer of any document submitted to the Government, be given, whether the document be original or a copy.

(Continued from April's number, page 4.)

No. 23.—*It is in the discretion of the Prosecution to tender in evidence all it considers material.*

In the case of "in the matter of Aurokiam," Innes, officiating C. J., said—"It was unquestionably in the discretion of the prosecution to tender in evidence all that it considered material, and the Court cannot be said to have proceeded erroneously in not taking evidence upon what probably was not within the knowledge of the Court, and as to which, if the evidence actually existed, the prosecution exercised its discretion by withholding it. (*I. L. R.*, 2 *Mad.* 38)." In this case the prosecution appears to have withheld, in the Sessions Court, evidence put in before the Committing Magistrate.

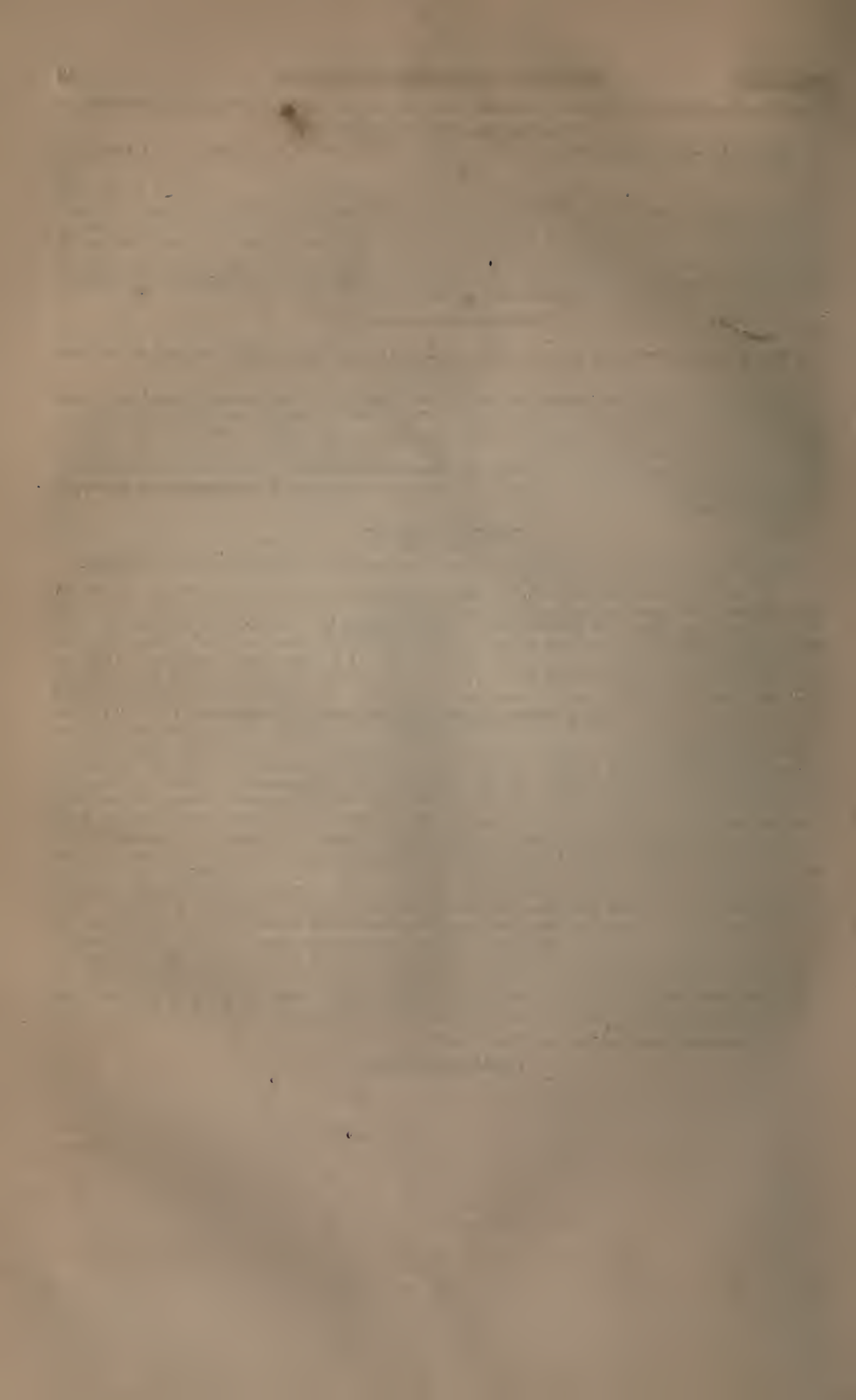
No. 24.—*The police of foreign states have no authority to make arrests in British territory.*

Some Mysore police had attempted to make an arrest in British territory and had been assaulted by the villagers. The persons concerned in the assault had been convicted of using criminal force to public servants in the execution of their duty. *Held*, that the Mysore police had no authority to enter British territory and make an attempt to arrest persons suspected of crime. That they did not answer the description of public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code. Convictions quashed. (*Empress v. Bakapully Venkatigadu and others*, 3 *Indian Jurist*, 417.)

No. 25.—*Travelling on a Railway without payment of fare and with intent to defraud.*

H. was found at Neath in a 3rd class carriage of a down train from London on his way to New Milford. He produced as his ticket the forward half of a tourist ticket from Ludlow to New Milford endorsed, "not transferable." He stated that he took it at New Milford, but that the wrong half had been collected at Ludlow. No tourist tickets were issued at New Milford, and H. had bought it from A., to whom it was issued at Ludlow, for 3 shillings. The 3rd class fare from Ludlow to New Milford is 15s. and 7d. The question was, had H. travelled without having previously paid his fare and with intent to avoid payment thereof, within S. 103 of 8 Vict. c. 20. The following judgment was delivered by Cockburn, L. C. J.—"I think that the offence stated in this case comes within the terms of the statute, and that the defendant was liable to be convicted. It is not the case of a ticket taken by A., who for some reason is prevented from making any use of it, and, therefore, hands it over to B. Where in the case of a tourist return ticket, which, as is well known, is issued by a Railway Company at a cheaper rate because the person who takes it is to return the same journey by the same route, and so the Company can afford to issue the ticket for both journeys at a cheaper rate, upon the understanding that the return ticket shall be used by the man to whom the ticket was originally issued; if the ticket is given over at the end of the single journey by the person who originally took it to somebody else who is to have the advantage of it for the single return journey, and is enabled to travel at the cheaper rate at which the return ticket was issued, it is manifest that the condition on which the ticket was issued is violated, and that the party who thus gets the advantage of the return ticket does not pay his proper fare, inasmuch as the Company thereby lose the difference between the return fare for the journey and the proper fare for the single journey. So it is, therefore, if the transfer takes place at an earlier part of the journey. Here the evidence shows that the defendant was travelling without having paid his fare and with intent to defraud the Company of it; he was therefore liable to be convicted under this enactment." (*Langdon v. Howells*, 48 *L. J. R.*, [M. C.] 133.)

[Note under Section 32 of Act IV of 1879.]



MEMO No. 2,082.

Dated 11th August 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL, AND
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

PUNITIVE POLICE POSTS.

The total cost of punitive posts will in future be mentioned in the Gazette orders.

In future the total cost of each Punitive police post, for a year, or for such shorter period as may be mentioned in the notification, will be Gazetted; and it is particularly requested that officers recommending the location of such posts, will be careful to state the cost of any provision which may be necessary for hutting the men or hiring a building for their accommodation.

MEMO No. 2,135.

Dated 14th August 1879.

To

ALL MILITARY OFFICERS IN THE POLICE.

THE Inspector General republishes, for the information of military officers in the police, a copy of General Order No. 200, of the 31st July, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding records of officers' services.

2. It will be observed that every such officer must furnish the Adjutant General, on the 1st January in each year, with a return showing the incidents in his service for the last preceding year, and must keep up a record of his own service.

G. O. No. 200, dated 31st July 1879.

RECORDS—OFFICERS.

Bengal Book Form A. R. 1, "Record of officers' services" (supplied on payment from the Central Press), has been revised, so as to adopt it for general use by officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, except Medical officers.

2. With the sanction of Government, the following rules are promulgated for the maintenance of complete records of officers' services, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject :—

- I. A record of the services of every officer who joins a native regiment, prepared in Bengal Book Form A. R. 1, is to be kept in a guard book, and completed from time to time. When an officer is transferred to another corps, or to a department, his record of services completed up to date will be transmitted to the Commanding Officer, or the Head of the Department; if transferred to an Army Staff appointment, or to general duty, the record will be forwarded to the Staff Officer of the division or district to which he proceeds; on the retirement or dismissal of an officer, the record of his services may be made over to him or destroyed; on his death it may be forwarded to his family.
- II. Irrespective of the above, every officer of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, whether in civil or military employ, is required to keep, complete, and in his own possession, a record of his services in Bengal Book Form A. R. 1, and to forward direct to the Adjutant General at Simla, on the 1st January of each year, a statement (Bengal Book Form A. R. 1 (a), supplied *gratis* from the Central Press) of the additions which have been made to it during the preceding twelve months.
- III. On all occasions on which an officer is required to furnish a copy of his record of service he will prepare it in Bengal Book Form A. R. 1, unless otherwise specially ordered.

- IV. When an officer of a British regiment is recommended for appointment to the Staff Corps, a record of his services in Bengal Book Form A. R. 1 is to be forwarded with his application to the Adjutant General. When his appointment to a native regiment is sanctioned, this record will be transmitted to the Commanding Officer, who, on the conclusion of the period of the candidate's probation, will have it completed up to date, and two other copies prepared from it, one for the use of the officer himself and the other for regimental record. The original copy will then be submitted to the Board of Final Examination, by whom it will be forwarded to the Adjutant General, with their proceedings, for transmission to Government. A copy of the record will be retained in the Adjutant General's office.
3. Commanding Officers of native regiments will have the regimental records of their officers prepared in the revised form as soon as convenient.
4. All officers are enjoined to provide themselves with the copy for their own use, referred to in clause II., paragraph 2, and to complete it as far as possible up to date, furnishing the Adjutant General, on the 1st January 1880 (in Bengal Form A. R. 1a.), with the entries referring to the year 1879.
5. Special instructions will be issued as regards the revised records for officers at present serving on probation for the Staff Corps.
6. A *first supply* of the forms necessary, for compliance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of this order, will be issued to officers direct from the Adjutant General's office, as soon as possible.

MEMO No. 2,169.

To

Dated 18th August 1879.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

DURING the continuance of the rains, and in consequence of the possibility of breaks in the railway communication, the Inspector General authorises District Superintendents of Police, with reference to the state of the rail-road, to use their discretion in sending fire-arms with guards over prisoners and treasure despatched by rail.

GUARDS.

Circumstances under which escorts travelling by rail may take fire-arms.

2. The fire-arms would only be used in event of the police being employed outside the train in crossing a break.

MEMO No. 2,170.

To

Dated 18th August 1879.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Police patrols to be properly equipped and armed when on patrol duty.

REQUESTS he will direct District Superintendents to ascertain that police patrols go on duty properly clothed and armed in accordance with standing orders.

2. Close attention should be paid to this subject.

CIRCULAR No. 27 OF 1879.

Dated 18th August 1879.

(No. 2,171.)

VAGRANTS.

Treatment of foreign vagrants.

IN continuation of Circular 33 of 1878, the Inspector General publishes, for the information and guidance of Police Officers, the subjoined extract from the orders of the Government of India regarding Foreign Vagrants.

2. Care must be taken that foreign vagrants do not cross the frontier by twos and threes, with a view to rendezvous at some convenient place and enter British India after a detour through Native States.

Discrimination necessary.

3. *Bonâ fide* travellers, inoffensive foreigners and merchants are, of course, not to be molested or interfered with.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings (Public), Nos. 29—989 to 1,000, dated the 20th May 1879.

52. The immediate cause which has given rise to the present discussion, was the representation of the Commissioner in Sind protesting against gang after gang of these vagrants being passed on to that province. But two subsequent letters* from the Bombay Government show that, after all, a frontier province is the only province that can adequately, and without excessive expense and trouble, deal with these vagrant gangs.

53. The Bombay Government do not seem to require any special orders. But it is deemed useful to circulate, for the information and guidance of all the Local Governments and Administrations and the offices subordinate to them, general instructions in respect of the treatment of foreign vagrants while in British India, as the Government of India are not prepared to undertake any special legislation on the subject of gipsy gangs.

Those instructions are—

- (1) That the frontier provinces are responsible that such gangs are not allowed to pass into India :
- (2) That in any province, when such a gang commit any depredations, no effort should be spared in bringing the chief offenders to justice for specific crimes or treating them, as the law allows, under chapter XXXIII of the Criminal Procedure Code ;
- (3) That on no account should such gangs be passed on under police or other guards into other districts or other provinces ; but if deportation is deemed necessary, it should be carried out at once under Act III of 1864, full lists and descriptive rolls of the deported persons, with photographs of the leaders, being taken and forwarded to the Frontier Governments ; and
- (4) That on no account should safe-conduct passes or licenses to carry arms be granted to gangs of this type, or to any members of such gang ; and that if arms or ammunition are found in their possession, they should be at once disarmed in accordance with the provisions of the Arms Act.

54. It is quite true that in some cases these people possess money and jewels, but none the less do they harry the country and live on the people. And therefore they must, when they conduct themselves as marauders, be treated accordingly. Careful effort on the part of the magisterial and police authorities to enforce the existing law against the foreign gangs will, in course of time, deter them from these predatory incursions into quiet Indian Provinces. The fact that in many of our British Provinces the people possess few weapons, and are unfitted by nature and habit to resist, with any degree of success, the aggressive proceedings of gangs of these Asiatic foreigners, renders it the more incumbent on magisterial and police officers to make every effort to protect the people.

CIRCULAR No. 28 OF 1879.

(No. 2,222.)

Dated 22nd August 1879.

Correspondence.

With the sanction of Government the Inspector General makes the following rules :—

1. Official correspondence addressed to the Inspector General of Police, or Under-Secretary to Government, Home (Police) Department, shall be written either on foolscap paper folded once down the centre of its length, or on dockets consisting of half sheets of foolscap paper so folded.

2. Confidential communications to the Inspector General of Police and ordinary correspondence to Deputy Inspectors General and other Police officers, shall be written on foolscap paper folded twice across the page, or on dockets consisting of quarter sheets of foolscap folded once down their length.

3. The following orders are cancelled :—
 Orders cancelled. Circular 42 of 1876.
 Memo. 307 of 13th February 1877.

CIRCULAR No. 29 of 1879.

(No. 2,228.)

Dated 23rd August 1879.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES

Halting.

Power of Inspector General to relax ordinary rule.

The Inspector General republishes, for the information of police officers, the subjoined Resolution of the Government of India, relative to halting allowances ; and the subjoined order of the Punjab Government giving certain authority, in exceptional cases, to the Inspector General to relax the ordinary rule.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

No. 1,185, dated 20th June 1879.

Read again—

I.—Financial Resolution No. 1,582, dated the 30th June 1877, to the effect that, “except with the permission of the Local Government, which should only be given on public grounds, halting allowance may only be drawn when the halt is—

“(a) on duty, or

“(b) on an authorised holiday ; and

“(c) may not be drawn for more than ten days at one place, unless in any case a longer period is allowed by some general or special order of the Government of India.”

II.—Financial Resolution No. 3,849 dated the 9th November 1878, inviting the several Local Governments and Administrations to consider and report whether the foregoing Rule should be maintained or not ; and, if not, what expedient should be adopted to check the unnecessary expenditure on account of halting allowances and the possible abuses which that Rule was designed to prevent.

III.—Read also the undermentioned replies from Local Governments :—

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1,493A, dated 26th November 1878.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 5,096-246, dated 5th December 1878.

From the Government of Bengal No. 5,351 A, dated 6th December 1878.

From the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 7,331-38, dated 9th December 1878.

From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, No. 16, dated 3rd January 1879.

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 9-9, dated 4th January 1879.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 309, dated 23rd January 1879.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 136, G. B., dated 17th February 1879.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 783, dated 10th March 1879.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 1,307, dated 6th April 1879.

From the Government of Madras, No. 734, dated 17th April 1879.

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 272, dated 29th April 1879, forwarding copies of communications from the Superintendent, Geological Survey, the Surveyor-General of India, the Officiating Commissioner of Inland Customs, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and the Superintendent of Marine Survey.

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 273, dated 29th April 1879, forwarding copy of a further communication from the Surveyor-General of India.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the majority of the Local Governments and Administrations concur in the expediency of retaining the Rule quoted in Section I of the preamble. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that it be generally applied; and observes that, ordinarily, it should not be relaxed except upon the ground that its enforcement would entail upon the officer affected greater expenses (for locomotion only) than are covered by the whole allowance for the journey in which the halt occurs.

2. Subject to this observation, His Excellency in Council is pleased to authorise Local Governments and Administrations—

(1) to empower Supervising Officers to sanction relaxations of the Rule in particular cases, and

(2) to exempt particular classes of officers from its operation in cases where they consider it absolutely necessary annexing, in either case, such conditions as may appear proper.

3. The Surveyor-General deprecates the application of the Rule to the Survey Department, and requests authority to pass, at his discretion, full or half travelling allowances to Officers of the Survey Department while halting at one place for more than ten days. This proposal is sanctioned.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Letter No. 2515, of 15th August 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

In reply to No. 203, dated 4th instant, conveys sanction to the application for authority, under paragraph 2 (1) of the Government of India's Financial Resolution, No. 1185, dated 20th June last, for Inspector General to sanction, in special cases, a relaxation of the rule contained in clause (c) of the Resolution, No. 1,582 dated 30th June 1877, up to a maximum of 15 days,—Halting allowance for a period above 15 days requiring the sanction of Government.

Note.—This order should be noted after paragraph 13 of Circular No. 43 of 1877.

No. 2,241.

Dated 25th August 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
LAHORE CIRCLE.

GUARDS.

Officers with prisoners travelling by railway must not ride in a separate carriage.

The officer should be in the best position for observation.

In reply to his No. 1,039 of the 13th instant, the Inspector General desires that the practice of allowing a Deputy Inspector in charge of two prison vans, or a superior officer in charge of one or more prison vans, to travel in a separate carriage, may be put a stop to.

2. In event of any emergency occurring whilst the train was in motion, the officer commanding the guard should be in the best position possible to render assistance.

3. It is true that an officer in charge of prisoners, who are travelling in the compartment allotted to the guard, cannot be in more than one van or carriage at the same time, but this furnishes no argument why such officer should, on this account, travel in another part of the train. Such officer should travel in one of such vans or carriages, in the compartment allotted to the guard; and, if the carriages occupied by prisoners are coupled together, he will be able to place himself in such a position that he can see and hear what is going on, and if necessary, stop the train by using the communication cord in event of an outbreak or other serious occurrence.

MEMO. No. 2,265.

To

Dated 25th August 1879.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector General circulates, for the information and guidance of police officers, the subjoined papers, regarding the reduction into writing of the charge made against dismissed servants of Government, of their reply to such charge, and of the final order passed in the case.

DISMISSALS.
In all cases affecting public servants, the charges, the defence, and the final order should be reduced to writing.

2. The orders now published should be regarded as an appendix to Book Circular XIX.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 37—1,389-1,404.

Extract from the Proceedings (Public),—under date 29th July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—From time to time petitions or appeals against the orders of local officers removing or dismissing Government servants reach the Government of India. Such appeals ordinarily are forwarded through, or are reported upon, by the Local Governments. And the Governor-General in Council is glad to say that he very rarely indeed sees ground for thinking such removals hasty or unjust. The general rule of the service is that the authority who can appoint to a particular office has power to dismiss or remove from that office; and an appeal lies from an order of dismissal to the official superior of the officer who passes such order. Since the date of the order passed by the Court of Directors in 1851, no general instructions on the subject of dismissing public servants have been circulated by the Government of India. Local Governments have from time to time issued such orders; and copy of a recent circular of the North-Western Provinces Government on the subject is appended to this Resolution. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council believes that the forbearance and consideration enjoined by the Hon'ble Court are usually exercised by public officers of all grades and departments; but at the same time he deems it advisable to republish those instructions with the following remarks:

1. In order that a dismissed servant of Government may be able to exercise his right of appeal, it is obviously necessary that the charge against him, his defence, and the order thereon, should be reduced to writing. And this course, so far as the Governor-General in Council is aware, is usually taken. In the case of public servants who are dismissed in consequence of facts or inferences elicited at a judicial trial, or in the case of persons who abscond with an accusation over their heads, this procedure may be unnecessary or impossible. But in all other cases of the dismissal of public servants, the charge against a public servant should be reduced to writing, his defence should be either taken in, or reduced to, writing, and the decision on such defence should also be in writing. In many cases (such, for instance, as that of a clerk at an outlying tahsil station) the officer who passes the order of dismissal may not be able to make the inquiry himself, and the proceedings leading to dismissal would be conducted by the superior officer on the spot. The record of such charge, defence and decision would then furnish sufficient information for, and should be submitted to, the superior officer or the Government to whom the dismissed servant may prefer an appeal.

2. In regard to the rules of conduct which should guide the relations of superior officers with their subordinates, the Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the views expressed by the late Court of Directors in paragraphs 4 to 9 of their despatch No. 42 of 1851, copies of which are appended to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with enclosures, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to all Departments of the Government of India, for information.

No. 11 A, dated 13th April 1877, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to all Heads of Departments, Commissioners, and District Officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

It has frequently been noticed by the Government, in petitions from persons who have been degraded or deprived of their situations in the public service, that the petitioners have not had an opportunity of explaining their conduct, and of making their defence before being reduced or dismissed from their appointments. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accordingly directs that in all cases of punishments, and especially in all cases of dismissal, the person concerned shall always be given a hearing before the final order is passed; and a formal proceeding embodying the statements taken and the reasons of dismissal shall invariably be recorded.

Extract, paragraphs 4 to 9, of a Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, No. 42, dated 6th August 1851.

PARA 4.—In the letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, conveying the opinions of the Members of that Board, we notice the following passages :—

“It scarcely needs to be stated that Native Officers are frequently dismissed from their situations, not for proved delinquency or any tangible matter or substantial charge, but in accordance with the opinions of their immediate superiors taken up against them sometimes hastily.

“A large portion of the public servants are under the absolute control of one officer, who has the absolute power of dismissal, and men are consequently often dismissed by caprice and also as a punishment.

“An officer often, too, dismisses a man merely as a punishment with the intention, frequently carried out, of re-appointing him.

“Further, the native servants of Government are treated with a degree of hardship which stands in remarkable contrast to the conduct adopted towards Europeans or officers of mixed parentage.

“To such an extent does this severity prevail, that all prudent natives resign when they perceive that their superiors do not regard them with favor. This state of things has the worst effect on our native officers. It induces them to ‘make hay while the sun shines,’ and to add to the severity now used by pronouncing every man dismissed incapable of serving Government would only add to the evil.

“Once again, the Junior Member of the Board takes this opportunity to put on record his deliberate opinion that less caprice, less severity, less indignity in the treatment of Native servants of Government is necessary if Government would be well served by them.”

PARA. 5.—We confess we have perused these statements with pain and deep regret. If the treatment of native officials by their Covenanted superiors be indeed generally of the harsh character here alleged, it is most discreditable to those Members of our Civil Service who have practised it.

PARA. 6.—But the rule we instructed you to introduce, in place of aggravating the evil as is alleged, will in reality ameliorate the position of the Uncovenanted Servants. We would establish it as a principle that when persons are appointed to permanent situations in any Department they should not be dismissed upon light grounds. Fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, and all offences involving moral disgrace meet with their appropriate punishment in dismissal, and our position is that in every case in which that punishment is inflicted upon just grounds the individual should be considered to be permanently excluded from Government employ. With regard, however, to the instances of arbitrary dismissal for slight reasons adverted to by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, we can neither recognise their propriety nor see the advantage accruing to Government from the practice. It may be doubtful whether the punishment of temporary suspension under the name of dismissal “with the intention of re-appointment” has any beneficial operations as regards the supposed offender. But we cannot doubt that it must tend to impede the business of the office by raising fears in the minds of the other native officials that the caprice of their superiors may inflict upon them the same penalty. We consider it more likely that Government will be well served if it is distinctly understood that probity and diligence are the conditions of continued employment than if the subordinates work in slavish dread of their official superior, knowing that his whim, prejudice or passion may at any hour eject them from their situations and reduce them to destitution. In our opinion, moreover, the knowledge that gross misconduct will altogether exclude from the service of Government will operate as an additional inducement to the honest and attentive discharge of duty on the part of native servants. If the offence which a subordinate may commit be considered by the chief of his office to merit severe punishment, though not the ultimate one of dismissal, the circumstances should be reported to higher authority, and if necessary to the Government for their judgment and decision.

PARA. 7.—The salutary tendency of the proposed rule will therefore be to make subordinates more faithful in the discharge of their duties, and superiors more cautious in inflicting punishment upon those under their control. Necessary as it is that the power of dismissal should be vested in the chiefs of departments, it is equally desirable to check, and as far as may be practicable to regulate that power. If evidence of this be required, the letter from the Agra Board of Revenue affords it, and we shall here further quote the sentiments of the Junior Member of that Board as a corroboration of the view which we are led to take of this question, He observes that since he has entered the service “the Government have done much to temper the arbitrary severity with which their native officers are treated by their European fellow-servants, and they have in consequence materially increased the honesty and faithfulness of that deserving class of men ; but more remains to be done, and he doubts not will be done by degrees.” We give due weight to the opinions to which we have adverted, and under the explanation we have now given we are not disposed to depart from our order of the 10th July 1850.

PARA. 8.—There is, however, a class of cases which does not come within the intention of our order, though erroneously considered in this light by the authorities in the North Western Provinces—we mean cases of inaptitude for the particular branch of occupation to which a native servant may have been originally appointed, as well as cases of physical incapacity. The latter must be treated according to rules, and with regard to the former we cannot but think that in the majority of cases the difficulty might be overcome by a readjustment of duties without recourse to the harsh steps of removal from office.

PARA. 9.—We would, in conclusion, express our hope that the notice we have taken of this subject will have the beneficial effect of inducing the exercise of greater forbearance and a more just consideration on the part of our Civil Servants towards the useful and deserving class of men placed in subordination to them. With respect to the most important class of those men, namely, those receiving salaries of above Rs. 10 a month, and to some of whom, under certain restrictions, pensions are granted upon retirement, we think that you might issue instructions that you should be kept advised of the dismissal of all individuals composing that class, and of the causes of their dismissal. This would afford an opportunity for inquiry into cases in which the cause might appear unsatisfactory or questionable, which does not at present exist. Should any instances unfortunately occur to disappoint the expectation which we have expressed, that greater forbearance and justice will be exercised towards the native servants, we desire to be invariably informed of them, whether they shall occur in the class above referred to or in any other, and we shall feel it to be our duty to visit such conduct with the expression of our severe displeasure.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—HOME DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 16—2,880.

Dated 7th August 1879.

COPIES forwarded to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

CIRCULAR No. 30 of 1879.

(No. 2,266.)

Dated 25th August 1879.

In continuation of Circular No. 25 of 1877, the Inspector General publishes the following order which has been made by Government in regard to the surveillance of Criminal Tribes.

Criminal Tribes Act.
Exemption of children under 12.

“1. Children below the age of twelve years shall not, ordinarily, be registered as members of a Criminal Tribe.”

The Inspector-General, with the sanction of Government, makes the following subsidiary rule :—

2. Each District Superintendent of Police shall keep a note of the names and ages of the children, under twelve years of age, of persons registered under Act XXVII of 1871, and shall, when such children attain the age of twelve years, apply to the Magistrate of the District (under rule six of the rules made under section eighteen of the said Act) to have them registered.

Special orders should be sought for registration from the Magistrate of the District in the case of such children, being between the ages of seven and twelve, as may have been convicted of a criminal offence.

MEMO. No. 2,289.

Dated 28th August 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

UMBALLA CIRCLE.

Returns Assistant District Superintendent of Ferozepore's diary of the 16th instant, and observes that ordinary routine inspections of police stations and duties of a similar nature are not to be performed on Sundays.

INSPECTIONS.
Not to be performed on
a Sunday.

MEMO No. 2,316.

Dated 1st September 1879.

Police officers qualifying for the Assistants' examination are recommended to study such Acts mentioned in Newbery's schedule of Local and Special Laws as are unrepealed, and also the following :—

EXAMINATIONS.

The Acts, rules, &c., that
should be studied by Assist-
ants for the examinations.

Act VIII of 1873—North India Canals and Drainage.

,, IV of 1874—Foreign Recruiting.

,, IX of 1874—European Vagrancy.

,, VIII of 1875—Inland Customs.

,, XV of 1875—Amending Punjab Laws.

,, I of 1876—Telegraphs.

,, V of 1876—Reformatory Schools.

,, XVI of 1876—Amending Stage Carriage Act.

,, XIX of 1876—Dramatic Performances.

,, III of 1877—Registration.

,, XV of 1877—Limitation.

,, VII of 1878—Indian Forest Act.

,, XI of 1878—Indian Arms Act.

,, XVII of 1878—Northern India Ferries Act.

,, IV of 1879—Indian Railway Act.

2. Rules made, notifications published, and powers conferred, under any of these Acts (or under any enactments repealed by them), and still in force, should be carefully mastered.

3. The following Statutes must be read :—

Section 34 of the Annual Mutiny Act (or corresponding provision of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act),

Section 9 of 10 and 11 Victoria, Chapter 62.

12 and 13 Victoria, Chapter 96 ; and 23 and 24 Victoria, Chapter 88.

37 and 38 Victoria, Chapter 27.

41 and 42 Victoria, Chapter 73.

4. It must be understood that this list is only exhaustive as regards the next examination. It is to be anticipated that the Opium Act will be put in force shortly and that other changes will be made.

MEMO No. 2,317.

Dated 1st September 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

With reference to the provisions of Chief Court's Book Circular XII of 1879, the Inspector General draws the close attention of
 CRIMINALS. Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents
 Register of convicted criminals. of Police to the orders, noted below, regarding the Alphabetical Register of convicted criminals.

2. This register will now be the chief index by which to trace previous convictions, and it is most important that it should be accurately prepared and safely kept.

Is the only record of previous convictions.

Police Book Cir. VIII.

„ Circular 22 of 1874.

„ „ 11 of 1877.

MEMO. No. 2,347.

Dated 4th September 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

To—The Assistant Inspector General, Railway Police ;

and to all District Superintendents of Police along the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Punjab Northern State Railways.

The Inspector General notices that thefts from goods trains in motion have been frequent of late, and he desires that District Superintendents of Police, whose districts are traversed by the Railway, will co-operate with the Railway police to check this species of crime.

RAILWAYS.

Thefts from trains in motion.

2. The thefts take place near the distant signals of Railway Stations, and are committed probably in collusion with gate-keepers, by persons who jump on the trains whilst the speed is slow, and who throw the goods out on to the line for subsequent removal. A secret watch, from time to time, in the vicinity of the facing points will probably put a stop to these operations, and any such watch can only be given by the district police acting in harmony with the Assistant Inspector General, Railway police.

3. The Inspector General has observed with satisfaction the assistance recently rendered by the Lahore police in the matter of the prevention of railway offences ; but isolated effort will only compel the offenders to seek a new sphere.

To ensure success, it is necessary that combined precautions be taken along the entire Railway lines.

4. Colonel Bamfield draws the attention of Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents to this subject, in the confident expectation that suitable arrangements will be readily made and aid cheerfully given.

Officers' attention drawn to the matter.

MEMO. No. 2,423.

Dated 10th September 1879.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Publishes for information of police officers an amended list of all Stations and Posts on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Northern Railway Police Stations. State Railway lines.

2. The list published at pages 158, 159 of the *Police Gazette*, with Memorandum No. 2,062 of 6th ultimo, being found incorrect, is cancelled.

List of all Railway Police Stations and Posts on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Northern State Lines.

1	2	3	1	2	3
CIRCLE.	Stations.	Posts under jurisdiction of each Station.	CIRCLE.	Stations.	Posts under jurisdiction of each Station.

SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI LINE.

Punjab Section.

LAHORE.	MOOLTAN CANTONMENT.	Sher Shah Muzafferabad Junction. Mooltan City. Tatipur. Khanáwal. Katcha Khú Chunnu.	LAHORE—(Old.)	JULLUNDUR CITY.	Beas, East Bank. Kartápur. Jullundur Cant. Phagwára.
	MONTGOMERY.	Chichawatni. Harappa. Pak Pattan. Okára. Satgarah.	UMBALLA.	PHILLOUR ...	.....
	LAHORE ...	Wánradha Ram. Changa Manga. Raiwind. Kanáh. Mian Mir ... { West. Jellu. { East.		LUDHIANA ..	Sanehwál. Dauráha. Cháwa. Khana.
	AMRITSAR ...	Attári. Khasa. Mahowka. Jandiála. Bútári. Beas, West Bank.		UMBALLA CANTONMENT.	Sirhind. Banjoráki. Rájpúra. Sembho. Umballa City. Kaisri. Barára. Hingoli. Jagadri.
				DELHI ...	...

North-Western Provinces Section.

SAHARANPUR.	{ Sirsawa. Nágal Deoband. Behri		MEERUT CITY.	{ Meerut Cant. Mihaddipur. Begamabad.
MUZAFFER- NAGAR.	{ Mansurpur. Khatauli. Sirdhana.		GHAZIABAD ...	Murádnagar.

NORTHERN STATE LINE.

RAWALPINDI. LAHORE.	LAHORE ...	{ Shahdera. Muridki.	RAWALPINDI—(Contd.)		
	GUJRANWALA	{ Kamoki. Gakhar.		GUJRAT ...	{ Kathála. Lala Mûsa Kharian. Naurangabad.
	WAZIRABAD ...	.....		JHELM ...	.....

The following Stations have Resident Magistrates :—

Sind, Punjab and Delhi Line... { Gháziabad (*Meerut District*).
Jagadri (*Umballa Do.*)
Phillour.
Northern State Line ... Wazirabad.

CIRCULAR No. 31 of 1879.

(No. 2,433.)

Dated 11th September 1879.

ACCOUNTS.

Pay of officers temporarily employed in other districts.

In continuation of Memo. 1,254 of the 30th April 1877, and to meet the wishes of the Accounts Department, the Inspector General makes the following rules:—

1. Whenever enrolled police officers are sent on duty beyond the limits of

Procedure when officers are deputed for a considerable time.

their districts under such circumstances that pay has to be disbursed to them during the period of such absence, the procedure hereinafter described shall be adopted.

2. The District Superintendent of Police (or the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Simla, as the case may be), from

Deputing officer to forward a last pay certificate of deputed officer.

whose district any enrolled police officer may be so deputed, shall forward to the District Superintendent

of Police (or to the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Simla, or Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, as the case may be) of the district in which such deputed officer is to draw his pay, a last pay certificate for such officer.

3. The officer to whom the last pay certificate is sent shall draw the pay

Officer of district in which deputed officer is serving to draw the latter's pay.

of such deputed police officer in a special bill in the usual form, headed with the name of the district to which such deputed officer is permanently attached,

and shall attach the said certificate to the first of such bills.

If the district to which such police officer is deputed is in another province, the special salary bill shall be entitled "debitable to the Government of the Punjab," and shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police in whose district it is drawn, and countersigned by the District Superintendent of Police from whose district such police officer is deputed.

4. Each last pay-certificate granted under these rules shall state the authority under which any enrolled police officer has been deputed, that is, under orders of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Simla, a District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, or the Inspector-General of Police.

5. The District Superintendent of the district (or as the case may be), from which any enrolled police officer is so deputed, shall enter in red ink on the face of the pay abstract (both original and office copy), for every month in which part of the pay of the force is drawn in another district or other districts, a memorandum to the following effect (namely) :—

Memorandum.

The salaries of the undermentioned officers have not been drawn in this bill as they have been drawn in the districts stated after their names :—

Pay for April of Husein Baksh (No. 92,) Sergeant, 1st grade, (deputed to Lahore and pay drawn in that district)	...	...	Rs. 25
Pay for April of Mounted Constables Ishar Singh (No. 1); Bal Singh (No. 17); Emam Baksh (No. 84); and Radha Kishen (No. 702) @ Rs. 20 a month (deputed to Simla and pay drawn in that district)	...	...	80
		Total	105

6. The sum total short drawn, shown in the memorandum mentioned in rule five, shall be entered immediately under "Pay of absentees on leave," in the table (No. IV), prescribed by Circular No. 16 of 1877, for testing the accuracy of pay abstracts.

7. If any enrolled police officer so deputed is under deduction for any authorized cause, or is liable to chanda or other departmental subscription, he shall, nevertheless, draw his salary in full, and shall be held responsible for the payment of the proper deductions or subscriptions due for the period of his absence, in cash on rejoining his regular district (or as the case may be).

This rule does not apply to subscriptions to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension or like Fund.

MEMO. No. 2,471.

To

Dated 13th September 1879.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Draws his attention to Secretary to Government's Circular 18 of the 18th August (copy enclosed), relative to the prohibition

CHANDA. Purchase of brood mares as remounts. against purchasing brood mares.

2. A copy of the Circular will be printed in the *Police Gazette* (English and Urdu), and District Superintendents must see that it is read and understood.

No. 1,171, S. D., dated 24th July 1879, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

The order* prohibiting the purchase by officers of Native Cavalry and Police of mares branded for brood purposes having in several instances lately
 * G. O. No. 82, dated 4th April 1876. been disregarded under mis-apprehension or by mistake, I am

desired to request that you will be so good as to move His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to issue stringent orders enjoining the necessity for most careful attention and strict adherence to the prohibitory orders already issued on the subject.

2. The purchase of all mares or fillies branded with the letters V. R., V. I., or B. M., is strictly prohibited.

3. This restriction not only applies to the Native Cavalry and Police, but to all officers in Government employ, whether in the Military, Civil or other branches of the service.

No. 1,990, dated 6th August 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, for information. Stringent orders have already been issued in this Department as regards purchase of branded mares as remounts for the Army or the Police.

It is suggested that the correspondence be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, as it affects the Civil Officers of the Government.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government, Home Department.

Circular No. 18, dated 18th August 1879.

Copies forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance.

MEMO. No. 2,473.

Dated 13th September 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

CHANDA.

Requests he will make the following addition to

Purchase of brood mares. paragraph 14 of Circular 15 of 1877 :—

After the letters "V.R." add "or V.I."

LETTER No. 2,474.

Dated 13th September 1879.

To

THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL OF
RAILWAY POLICE.

Para. 2.—Police Officers acting as Munsiffs, Tahsildars, &c., will be retained

Conditions on which the names of Police Officers acting as Munsiffs, Tahsildars, &c., are to be retained on the rolls of the Department.

on the rolls of this Department until the result of the second annual examination, after they joined their new offices, is made public. If they fail to pass and to be confirmed in their new offices after the second examination, but are allowed to continue in them as probationers, they will have no further claim to be restored to their police appointments.

tioners, they will have no further claim to be restored to their police appointments.

CIRCULAR No. 32 of 1879.

(No. 2,478.)

Dated 13th September 1879.

The Inspector General republishes, for the information and guidance of Police Officers, the subjoined orders of Government, relative to the general control and direction of the force in a district by the Magistrate of such district.

Position of Magistrate of District in relation to the police.

Circular No. 15, dated 2nd August 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

A short time ago the Deputy Commissioner of a Punjab district, in excusing himself for what was considered by the Lieutenant Governor to have been apathy and neglect of duty in not having taken notice of the habitual neglect of work and absence from office of the Superintendent of Police of his district, urged that he had no means of knowing, except from perusal of police diaries, whether the District Superintendent attended his office or not; that in the Punjab the general control and direction of the Magistrate of a district over the police, asserted by Act V of 1861, was held to signify that the District Superintendent was practically independent of the Deputy Commissioner, except when the latter was acting in his judicial capacity as Magistrate of the district; and that he was only bound to obey such orders for which warrant could be found in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The Lieutenant Governor refused to admit this interpretation of the duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner. The relations between Magistrates and Police Officers are cordial, and His Honor is satisfied with the manner in which the police work in subordination to the District Officer. He believes that the relative positions of the Deputy Commissioner and of the District Superintendent of Police are generally and accurately known, and that there is neither doubt nor conflict of opinion regarding them. At the same time, lest there should be any doubt existing on the point, it is as well to call the attention of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to Circulars No. 34 of the 3rd July 1871, and No. 36 of the 11th idem, in the former of which the following ruling was recorded for general information and guidance:—

Paragraph 4.—“In all districts of the Punjab, Cis and Trans-Sutlej, the Magistrate of the district is the head of the Police Department, and is primarily responsible for the good order of the district and the efficient working of the police. The District Superintendent of Police is subordinate to him, and the idea which has prompted the letter in question from the District Superintendent, that he is officially the equal of the Deputy Commissioner and the head of an altogether separate department, is a mischievous and mistaken one, entirely opposed to the principles on which the police force was constituted, and one which the Lieutenant Governor desires may never again be advanced.”

3. This clearly defines the position of Deputy Commissioners and Police Officers respectively; and I am only further to remark that, the Lieutenant Governor wishes it to be distinctly understood that the direction and control over the police which, under Act V of 1861, is to be exercised by the Magistrate of the district, must be constant, vigilant and active, and that Deputy Commissioners will be held personally responsible by the Lieutenant Governor for the good administration of the police, as of all other Government bodies or institutions within the limits of their jurisdictions.

No. 926, dated 3rd July 1871, from the Officiating Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division.

I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge your letter No. 134, dated 17th June, forwarding a letter from the District Superintendent of Police, in which he protests against the Deputy Commissioner being made the channel of official communication with him in matters of a purely departmental nature, such as the appointment of a Police Inspector for the city of Peshawar.

2. Captain Tucker considers that, as head of the Police Department in the district, he, and not the Deputy Commissioner, should have been called upon to recommend a man for the vacant post; and, secondly, that the fact of your having, in your capacity of Inspector General of Police, communicated with him through another officer, implies that you consider that officer his superior in the Police Department. This, the District Superintendent of Police states, was evidently not the intention of Government when the Peshawar rules were framed.

3. I am to observe that Captain Tucker has taken a most erroneous view of both his own position as District Superintendent of Police and the intentions of the Government in framing the Peshawar rules, which were intended to give the Civil authorities a larger control over the police than is exercised in the Cis-Indus districts, and not a more limited control.

4. In all districts of the Punjab, Cis and Trans-Sutlej, the Magistrate of the district is the head of the Police Department, and is primarily responsible for the good order of the district and the efficient working of the police. The District Superintendent of Police is subordinate to him, and the idea which has prompted Captain Tucker's letter, that he is officially the equal of the Deputy Commissioner and the head of an altogether separate department, is a mischievous and mistaken one, entirely opposed to the principles on which the police force was constituted, and one which the Lieutenant Governor desires may never again be advanced.

5. I am further to remark that the appointment of a Police Inspector for the city of Peshawar, which the District Superintendent of Police considers a matter of a purely departmental nature, is, in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, a matter of considerable importance, and the Deputy Commissioner was, under any circumstances, the officer who should have been first consulted thereon.

6. The Lieutenant Governor is determined to reduce crime in Peshawar, and to render the police there more efficient than they have hitherto been. The intentions of His Honor would be frustrated were any rivalry to be permitted between the Judicial and the Police Departments, or the subordinate relation of the District Superintendent of Police to the Deputy Commissioner to be for a moment questioned.

Endorsement by the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Circular No. 34, dated 3rd July 1871.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners in the Punjab for information and guidance.

District Superintendent of Police are not to address the Commissioner direct.

No. 980, dated 11th July 1871, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division.

In continuation of this office No. 926, dated 3rd instant, regarding the position of the District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, I am desired to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor prohibits, for the future, District Superintendents of Police addressing Commissioners of Divisions direct.

Circular No. 36, dated 11th July 1871.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners in the Punjab, in continuation of this office Circular No. 34, dated 3rd instant.

MEMO No. 2,479.

Dated 13th September 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

Pay and travelling allowances to officers deputed on temporary duty.

Publishes, for information, a copy of a resolution by the Government of India, regarding the deputation of officers and their allowances on such special duty.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE.—POLICE.—(Rule.)

No. 95, dated 16th April 1879.

READ—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 4,979, dated 23th December 1878, received in the Home Department, recommending confirmation of the sanction accorded by that Government to the deputation, for four months, of Mr. W. D. Pratt, a third Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Office of the Inspector General, for the purpose of revising and arranging Police Circulars into the form of a guide or manual. This arrangement involves an extra expense of Rs. 100 a month for four months on account of the acting allowance to be paid to the officer who will replace Mr. Pratt in his district.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to confirm the proceedings of the Government of Bengal, and to authorise Local Governments to depute officers on temporary duties, and to entertain temporary establishments in any Department, the cost of which is provincial, without reference to the Government of India.

No. 2,148, dated 11th August 1879, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Accountant-General, Bombay.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5,280, dated 10th July 1879, inquiring (with reference to Resolution No. 95, dated 16th April 1879, which authorised Local Governments to depute officers on temporary duties, and to entertain temporary establishments

in any Department, the cost of which is Provincial) whether the Local Governments may grant to the deputed officers any pay and travelling allowance which they may consider proper; and whether the term "Establishments" includes gazetted appointments on pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month; and if so, whether any limit of time is assigned to appointments that may be called temporary.

2. In reply I am to state—

- (1) that the deputation of an officer must not be made on such terms as to raise his emoluments above Rs. 5,000 a year; or the previous sanction of the Government of India, as well as of the Secretary of State, will be required;
- (2) that the Local Governments may grant to the deputed officers travelling allowances of any nature to the extent to which they are drawn by officers of similar position, or in receipt of similar emoluments on permanent establishments; and
- (3) that a temporary appointment must not last more than six months.

CIRCULAR No. 33 of 1879.

(No. 2,481.)

Dated 15th September 1879.

EXAMINATION OF ACCEPTED CANDIDATES AND GAZETTED POLICE OFFICERS.

As it is expedient to consolidate and amend the rules for the examination of gazetted Police Officers and accepted candidates, the Inspector General makes the following rules:—

I.—OF CANDIDATES *PRIOR* TO ENTERING THE DEPARTMENT.

1. Candidates for appointments to the post of gazetted officer in the Police Department are required to pass in Hindustání by the Higher Standard, as prescribed by the Government of India, or in Urdú alone by the Higher Standard, omitting the Hindí portion of the test, and passing, in lieu thereof, an examination in either *Punjábí* or *Pashtú*.

Examinations how conducted. 2. The Higher standard examination will be conducted by the Committees appointed, and according to the regulations prescribed by the Military Department. The examination in *Punjábí* or *Pashtú* will be conducted in the manner described in paragraph eight.

3. It is not absolutely essential that a candidate should have passed in *Punjábí* or *Pashtú* before entering the police, but those candidates who do so pass will, ordinarily, possess a prior claim, over unpassed candidates, for the next vacancy.

4. Committees of examination in Hindustání by the Higher Standard assemble annually, on the first Monday of July, at Simla, Landour, Murree and Naini Tal; and quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, at the head-quarter stations of divisions, districts and brigades.

Provided that, if the 1st of January fall on a Monday, the examination is held on the day next following.

5. Police candidates in the Punjab must obtain a written order, under the hand of the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Police) Department, permitting them to appear for examination, and should submit it, with their application, to the staff officer at the station at which they desire to be examined.

Persons not in Government employ may be examined by Military Committees.

The orders under which Local Governments and Administrations are empowered to authorize the examination by Military Committees, of persons not in the service of the Government, are republished in the Appendix (*Paper No. II*).

6. Registered candidates may, with the written sanction of the Inspector General of Police, appear before a Divisional Committee for the purpose of passing in the Vernacular tests mentioned in rule nine and in Drill (practical and theoretical).

A registered candidate who passes this examination will acquire no right, as against Government, to a police appointment; but, unless there be reasons to the contrary, he will have priority over unpassed registered candidates.

II.—OF GAZETTED POLICE OFFICERS AFTER ENTERING THE DEPARTMENT.

Vernacular.

7. A police officer is required to pass an examination in either Punjābī or Pashtū, if he has not passed it before entering the Department, and unless he has passed the Hindī tests of the Higher Standard examination.

Colloquial in Punjabi or Pashtu.
By whom this examination is to be conducted.

8. The examination mentioned in paragraph seven will be conducted by the usual Committees appointed by the Local Government for examining in these languages.

The nature of these examinations is described in the resolution of Government and other papers given (as No. III) in the Appendix.

Law and Vernacular.

9. The following are the tests for *Law and Vernacular* tests.

1	2	3
SUBJECTS.	Number of questions.	Maximum marks obtainable.
LAW. —(a). Indian Penal Code and Amending Acts	12	120
(b). Criminal Procedure Code (<i>excluding schedules</i>)	12	120
(c). 4th Schedule to Criminal Procedure Code	12	60
<i>(The offences in column 2 of the Schedule will be stated, and the examinees will be required to fill in the details of columns 3 and 5.)</i>		
(d). Evidence Act (I and XVIII of 1872)	12	120
(e). Police Act (V of 1861)	6	60
(f). Local and Special Laws (including statutes) also rules and notifications published under such laws	12	120
<i>(Such parts only as confer powers or impose duties on the police, or relate to offences cognizable by the police.)</i>		
VERNACULAR. —(a). Translating an English judgment ... ..	...	100
<i>(Translation to be written in Persian character.)</i>		
(b). Reading petition ... ..	...	40
(c). Colloquial ... ..	...	100
<i>(The colloquial examination will consist of conversation, in presence of the Divisional Committee, between the candidate and the headman of a village, and is meant to test the candidate's knowledge of the vernacular of the part of the Province in which he has been stationed.)</i>		

Departmental Orders.

Departmental Orders. 10. The following are the tests in Departmental Orders :—

1	2	3
SUBJECTS.	Number of questions.	Maximum marks obtainable.
(a). A paper on Departmental Orders... ..	12	240
(b). A paper on elementary drill, including squad and company drill, guard duties, the elements of skirmishing, and the manual and platoon exercises	12	60
(c). A practical test in the subjects mentioned in the preceding clause (b) on the parade ground ... ..	...	60

11. The examination in Law and Vernacular and in Departmental Orders, shall be held annually at Umballa, Lahore and Rawalpindi, or, as may be specially ordered, on such dates as may be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf.

12. The Divisional Committee will be composed as follows :—
 Composition of Divisional Committee. The Deputy Inspector General of the Circle—as *President*.

A Civil Officer } *Members*.
 A District Superintendent of Police }

The Deputy Inspector General will nominate the District Superintendent and apply to the Commissioner for the services of a Civil Officer.

13. The Divisional Committee shall assign marks
 Assignment of marks. in the following subjects only :—

Reading petition.
 Colloquial.
 Drill on the parade ground.

Printed forms A. and B. (as shown in the Appendix) will be supplied for the purpose.

14. The Central Committee shall be composed as follows :—
 Composition and duties of Central Committee. The Commissioner of the Lahore Division.
 The Inspector General of Police.
 The Deputy Inspector General of the Lahore Circle ;
 or as may be specially ordered.

The Central Committee shall value the answers given in the written papers of the examinees, and, after considering the marks awarded under rule thirteen, shall pass or reject the officers examined, being guided by the rules contained in paragraphs twenty and twenty-one.

Central Committee to pass or reject examinees.
 Officers summoned from their head-quarters to conduct examinations, are entitled to a special deputation allowance.

15. Officers summoned from their head-quarters to conduct examinations are entitled to the ordinary travelling allowance, and to a deputation allowance of Rs. 10 for every night spent away from their respective stations.

The orders of the Government of India are republished (as Paper No. IV.) in the Appendix.

General rules for conducting the examinations in Law, Vernacular and Departmental Orders.

16. The papers for the Law, Vernacular and Departmental tests, shall be set by officers to be selected by the Inspector General of Police, and shall, after the approval of the Central Committee has been had to them, be forwarded to the Presidents of Divisional Committees, prior to the dates fixed for the examination.

17. The examination shall be conducted in four days. The subjects to be taken up each day, and the time to be allowed for each paper or test, shall be as follows:—

First Day.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| (a). | Indian Penal Code and Amending Acts | ... | 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. |
| (c). | Schedule to Criminal Procedure Code | ... | 1 to 2 P. M. |
| (b). | Criminal Procedure Code | ... .. | 2-30 to 5-30 P. M. |

Second Day.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| (e). | Police Act | ... .. | 10 A. M. to 11 A. M. |
| (d). | Evidence Act and Amending Act | ... | 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. |
| (f). | Local and Special Laws | ... .. | 2-30 to 5-30 P. M. |

Third Day.

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| (a). | Translating an English judgment | ... | 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. |
| (c). | Colloquial | ... .. | 1 to 2 P. M. |
| (b). | Reading petition | ... .. | 2-30 to 5 P. M. |

Fourth Day.

- | | | | |
|------|---|--------|---------------------|
| (c). | Parade drill—(at an hour to be fixed by the Committee.) | | |
| (a). | Departmental Orders | ... .. | 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. |
| (b). | Drill paper | ... .. | 2-30 to 4-30 P. M. |

Papers to be forwarded under sealed covers. The papers of the candidates shall be forwarded in sealed covers to the Inspector General of Police to be laid before the Central Committee.

18. The sealed covers containing the examination papers shall be opened by the Divisional Committee in the presence of the examinees.

19. No assistance may be given to examinees either by books, by an explanation of particular questions, or by drawing attention to omissions, mistakes or ambiguities.

20. To entitle a candidate to pass, he must obtain, at least, half of the maximum marks in each subject, and two-thirds of the maximum marks in all the subjects forming the subject or subjects in which he qualifies.

21. A candidate may be passed in Law only, in Vernacular only, or in Departmental Orders only, or in all, or in any two of these subjects. But a candidate must qualify in all the tests of the subjects in which he passes, and may not be passed in a portion of the papers or tests of any one of these three subjects.

22. After each examination the names of those candidates who have passed shall be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, in order of merit.

Publication of names.

No Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police or other person, shall be permanently appointed as an Assistant District Superintendent, or as a District Superintendent of Police, until he shall have passed the examinations hereinbefore described.

No person to be permanently appointed until he shall have passed.

23. Every Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police shall, within one year following the date of his appointment, pass the examinations hereinbefore described; and shall appear, after the expiration of one year from the date of his appointment, before every Examination Committee assembled for the purpose of conducting such examinations as he is required to pass and has not passed.

Officiating Assistant District Superintendents to pass within one year of appointment.

Miscellaneous.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor reserves to himself the power of exempting any person subject to these rules from their operation.

Saving of powers by Local Government.

25. No officer who has been exempted from passing under the old rules, or who has passed under those rules the examinations in languages and the Departmental examination by the Higher Standard, shall be required to pass under these rules; but officers who have passed by what was formerly known as the Lower Standard of the Departmental examination, are liable to further examination under these rules.

Exempted officers, and officers who have passed under the old rules, not liable to re-examination.

26. At the close of the examination a bill for any travelling allowance admissible by rule shall be submitted by the examinee, for countersignature, to the President of the Divisional Committee and subsequent transmission for sanction to the Inspector General of Police.

Travelling allowance bills.

27. The rules of Government, regarding travelling allowance both to examiners and examinees, are republished as No. IV in Appendix.

Rules as to travelling allowance.

28. Travelling allowance is granted to examinees for the examinations only on the condition that the papers evince a reasonable amount of proficiency under the circumstances of the case (*see paras 2 and 3 of rules, of 12th December 1872, No. IV of Appendix.*)

Conditions of travelling allowance.

Orders cancelled. 29. The following orders are cancelled :—

Book Circular III—*Examination of Police Officers.*

Circular No. 7 }
 „ No. 23 } of 1874.

Memo. No. 3,288 of 24th October 1870.

Circular No. 18, of 1877.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—NON-OFFICIAL CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION IN THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

Resolution by Government of India, intimating that candidates for Government employ may be allowed by Local Governments to appear before Committees for examination in the vernacular languages, but that the successful passing of the tests will in no respect give any claim to employment under Government.

No. 3,635, dated 2nd August 1871.

Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public).

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the case of several gentlemen who have been examined in Vernacular languages by certain Local Committees without the sanction of the Government of India previously obtained to their examination. Their case has been separately disposed of; but His Excellency in Council considers it expedient to modify the existing system in respect of these examinations.

2. The previous sanction of the Government of India was declared to be necessary in order to prevent the Local Committee and the Board of Examiners from being inconvenienced by a multitude of candidates who have no claim to their services, and in this view it has been a general rule not to grant such sanction unless the candidate had been promised an appointment conditionally on passing in the vernaculars. But the necessary precautions in this respect can be taken as well by the Local Governments and Administrations.

3. It has also been represented that inconvenience is caused by the existing rule which requires persons not in the service of Government, desirous of being examined in the vernacular languages, to proceed to Calcutta and present themselves before the Board of Examiners for the purpose. In the case of candidates in the Punjab frontier districts, for instance, the rule entails a journey from one extremity of the Presidency to the other.

4. The Governor-General in Council is, therefore, pleased to declare that, except in Lower Bengal, where examinations can be conducted as heretofore, the Local Governments and Administrations may henceforth authorize the examination of persons not in the service of Government; and that candidates in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Mysore and Kurg, Haidarabad and British Burmah may, with the permission of the Local Government, be examined by any Local Committee assembled for the examination of officers in the service, the final result, as usual, being determined by the Board of Examiners in Calcutta.

But, it is not intended by this Resolution to make any change in the understanding repeatedly declared that the successful passing of these examinations gives in no respect any claim to employment under Government.

No. II.—PANJABI TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE HINDI TEST OF THE HIGHER STANDARD IN LANGUAGES.

No. 2,752, dated 6th October 1870.

Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Police Department.

Examination of Uncovenanted Assistant District Superintendents of Police in languages.

Read the undermentioned correspondence:—

Punjab Government Order No. 560 of the 10th April 1865, requiring all Assistant and District Superintendents of Police to qualify in Hindustani by the Higher Standard.

No. 807 of the 30th June 1870, from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police Rawalpindi Circle, pointing out the difficulties in the way of obtaining competent teachers for the Hindi portion of the examination, and the inability of Hindi in the Punjab.

No. 1,970 of the 11th July 1870, from this Government to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, and the reply (No. 267 of the 15th July) regarding the conduct of the examination of police officers.

Remarks.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is inadvisable to require the Hindi test of the Higher Standard from uncovenanted police officers.
Hindi not required.

In future, uncovenanted police officers will be required to qualify in Hindustani, in the Urdu and colloquial tests only, of the Higher Standard Examination.

2. To prevent mistakes, police candidates appearing before Military Examination Committees will take with them a certified copy of this resolution and will sign their name and rank on their papers.
Candidates for examination to take a copy of this resolution.

3. In place of the Hindi test, His Honor is pleased to prescribe that uncovenanted police officers of the rank of Assistant District Superintendent, who have not passed in Hindustani by either the P. H. or H. S. tests, shall qualify in Punjabi by passing the colloquial (and translation-from-Punjabi-into-English) portions of the present Punjabi examination, or by passing a colloquial examination in Pashtu.

4 * * * * *
5. If an Assistant District Superintendent fail to qualify himself by passing these two examinations in two years after appointment, he renders himself liable to be removed from the service.

Penalty of not passing.

TEXT-BOOK FOR PUNJABI EXAMINATION.

Punjab Government—General Department.

No. 905, of 23rd March 1869.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following text-books for the examination in Punjabi prescribed in G. O. G., Military Department, No. 734 of 9th September 1864, in supersession of those prescribed in Punjab Government Order No. 1,920, dated 4th October 1865:—

The Sikhan-de-Raj-de-Vikhyan (the rise and progress of the Sikhs), with selections from the *Jannam Sakhi* of Nanak, printed at the Ludhiana Presbyterian Mission Press.

N. B.—Committees to examine in Punjabi assemble at Mian Mir on 10th January and 10th July.

NO. III.—PASHTU EXAMINATION FOR FRONTIER OFFICERS.

Punjab Government—Foreign Department.

No. 299, A., dated 3rd March 1873.

Proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Foreign Department.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to sanction, with certain modifications, the proposals of the Punjab Government for the encouragement of the study of Pashtu by civil officers employed in frontier districts of the Punjab, His Honor notifies to all officers who are mentioned in rules I and VII attached to the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 252, G., dated 30th January 1873, herewith re-published, that examinations in Pashtu will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan about the 10th November of the present year, and about the 15th April and 15th October 1874.

The text-book which will be used for these examinations is the *Kalid-i-Afghani*, which has been prepared, under the directions of this Government, by the Revd. T. P. Hughes, of Peshawar, and which is now available at the Government Central Book Depôt at Lahore.

(NOTE.—*Vide G. O. C. C. No. 287, of 6th October 1876, at page 126.*)

The 2nd rule prescribed by the Government of India has laid down that the tests prescribed should correspond as nearly as possible to those laid down for the Higher Standard of Hindustani. The whole of the *Kalid-i-Afghani* will be the subject of examination, and candidates will be required to translate into English passages taken from any part of this work, to write an exercise from English into Pashtu, and to pass a searching examination in the colloquial Pashtu of that part of the frontier to which they have been attached.

The papers will be set by the Central Committee at Peshawar, and, having been printed at the Secretariat Press, Lahore, will be forwarded in sealed packets to the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Committees.

The Committee at the last-named place will only examine in the colloquial, and will forward the written answers, translation and exercise of candidates to the Peshawar Committee, who will mark the answers and send the results of the examinations of both Committees to the Secretary to Government in the Civil Department.

With reference to the 3rd rule in the Government of India's Resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe two years from the present time, or from the date at which an officer may be posted to a frontier district, as the term within which such officer shall present himself for examination.

A further probationary term of one year will be allowed to officers who have failed to pass within the first two years. This term His Honor considers amply sufficient for officers now serving on the frontier, and who may be presumed to be to a certain extent already acquainted

with Pashtu, and for officers newly posted to the frontier, who will, in ordinary cases, be sufficiently young to acquire a new language without any special difficulty.

It should be distinctly understood that the object of Government is to ensure a good colloquial knowledge of the language, and that, consequently, no officer will be considered to have passed the examination however thorough his grammatical knowledge of the language may be, unless he is able to converse fluently with the people.

Rule VII. permits the reward of Rs. 1,000 to be given to Assistant Commissioners and European Extra Assistant Commissioners serving in other parts of the Punjab than the frontier; and these, if afterwards posted to a frontier district, would receive the additional pay provided in Rule VI.

The Lieutenant-Governor believes that a certain limitation of this rule will in no way conflict with the intentions of the Government of India, as conveyed in the resolution here published.

Other qualifications than a knowledge of Pashtu are necessary to make an efficient frontier officer, and the Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directs that, all applications from officers serving in other than frontier districts to attend the Pashtu examinations, be submitted to the Secretary to Government in the Civil Department for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

He is not prepared to appoint to frontier districts any officers who are not of active habits, and whose character and temper are not such as to render it probable that they will be really efficient.

The number of frontier appointments is, moreover, limited, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no wish that the exceedingly liberal rewards sanctioned by the Government of India for Pashtu examination should lead officers serving elsewhere to neglect Hindustani and Punjabi, the languages of the greater part of the Punjab.

Nor will any officers be permitted to appear at the Pashtu examinations until they have passed the Departmental examinations for the Higher standard and have been a year in the Commission.

No. 252, G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (GENERAL) EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS DATED 30TH JANUARY 1873.

RESOLUTION.—In the course of the correspondence relating to the outrages committed in the Bannu district by the Muhammad Khel Waziris in 1870, and also in the course of the discussions relating to the revenue settlement of the Peshawar district, the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the fact that very few of the officers in civil employ on the Punjab frontier are acquainted with the language spoken in their districts. With a view to remedy this very serious evil, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab proposed that it should, in future, be rendered obligatory on every officer newly posted to the frontier to pass an examination in the vernacular of his district, and that, on passing the required tests, an extra allowance of Rs. 100 a month should be granted as long as an officer remained in a frontier district, no promotions being given until the prescribed examination had been passed.

In proposing the above rewards, the Lieutenant-Governor represented the difficult nature of the frontier vernaculars and the absence of books and teachers to facilitate their acquirement. He urged, moreover, the expediency of holding out special inducements to attract good officers to the frontier service, which is, at present, attended with some disadvantages.

2. The anxiety expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the weakness to the administration, and the positive danger caused by the fact that very few of the frontier officers are able to converse with the people of their district in the vernacular dialects commonly in use, was fully shared by the Government of India.

3. Accordingly, His Excellency in Council expressed his readiness to raise from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 the rewards given under G. O. No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, for passing the Higher Standard examination in Pashtu; and to grant this increased reward to every civil officer who should pass the prescribed tests within two years of his joining the Punjab Commission, whether his duties lay on the frontier or elsewhere.

It was also suggested that all officers sent to the frontier should, for the first year, be relieved as much as possible from judicial work and required to devote their time to the acquisition of the vernaculars; and that every such officer, under the grade of Commissioner, should be given distinctly to understand that he would receive no promotion till he passed the examination laid down. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was also drawn to the necessity of exercising special care in the selection of officers for frontier service.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor, having fully considered these suggestions, has submitted revised proposals to meet the end in view, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, concurring generally in the Lieutenant-Governor's views, is pleased to prescribe the following rules :—

- (1).—All Assistant Commissioners [including Assistant Commissioners acting as Deputy Commissioners] and European Extra Assistant Commissioners now employed in the districts of Pesháwar, * Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan, shall be required to pass an examination in Pashtu or Biluchi, whichever is the vernacular of the district.
- * Hazara is now included.
- (2).—The tests prescribed for examination in Pashtu or Biluchi will correspond as nearly as may be with those laid down in Section VI, of G. O. No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, for the Higher Standard in Hindustani.
- (3).—The Lieutenant-Governor will prescribe a reasonable time within which the officers referred to in rule I, shall present themselves for examination. Officers failing to pass shall be allowed such further period, as the Lieutenant-Governor may think proper, within which to qualify themselves.
- (4).—The Officers referred to in rule I, who pass the prescribed tests, shall receive an increase of pay of Rs. 100 *per mensem* so long as they remain in any of the frontier districts† named in rule I, in grades lower than the substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner.
- † Hazara is excepted.
- (5).—Officers who fail to pass the first examination in rule 3, shall not be promoted during their further probationary period. Failing to pass the examination at the end of the further probationary period, they shall, if military officers, be removed from civil employment; and if civilians, covenanted or uncovenanted, be reduced in their grade, and, if necessary, to a lower grade, or transferred to such other inferior appointments in the Punjab as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.
- (6).—A reward of Rs. 1,000 shall be allowed to European Police officers now serving in, or hereafter appointed to Hazara or any of the other frontier districts mentioned in Rule I, who pass the required examination.
- (7).—A similar reward shall be allowed to Assistant Commissioners and European Extra Assistant Commissioners now serving in, or hereafter appointed to, other parts of the Punjab, who shall pass the examination in Pashtu or Biluchi; and such officers, if hereafter appointed to be Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners in any of the districts named in rule I, shall receive the additional pay provided in rule IV.
- Both rewards of Rs. 1,000 under this rule, *i. e.*, the reward of Rs. 1,000 for Pashtu and the reward of Rs. 1,000 for Biluchi, may be earned by the same officer.
- (8).—Rule I to V shall apply to all Assistant Commissioners and European Extra Assistant Commissioners hereafter appointed to any of the districts named in rule I, who may not, before such appointment, have passed in Pashtu or Biluchi.
5. His Excellency in Council desires to be furnished, on the 31st December of each year, with a return giving the names, rank, date of appointment and salary of all officers serving in the civil department on the Punjab frontier, and showing which of them have passed in their district vernaculars.
6. A copy of this Resolution will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 794, of 19th June 1873.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, rule I, of the rules for examination of civil officers serving on the Punjab frontier, is made applicable to officers serving in the Hazara district.

2. In view, however, of the climate and other advantages enjoyed in the Hazara district, the allowances of Rs. 100 *per mensem* granted to the officers serving in the other districts referred to in rule I, who may pass the prescribed tests, will not be given to officers serving in Hazara.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Native Languages—B. A. R.

G. O. 287, dated 6th October 1876.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify, with reference to G. O. 237 of 1873, that a knowledge of the whole of the "*Kalid-i-Afgháni*" will no longer be required from candidates for examination in Pashtu, who will in future be required to read only the *Gung-i-Pukhto* and the *Turikh-i-Murassa* in prose, and the Ballad of Shahzáda Bahram, and the Odes *nido next para* in Abdur-Rahman and Khush-hal-Khan, poetical portions of the *Kalid-i-Afgháni*.

Mlly. Dept. No. 740, S.,
dated 20th September 1876.

—“Native Languages—Examinations.”

With reference to the above, that portion of para. 2,501, Bengal Army Regulations, detailing the text-books for examination in Pashtu, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

- | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|-------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 12. Pashtú | { | 1. Gunji-Pukhto | } in prose. | { | As given—"Kah-i-Afghani." | |
| | | 2. Tarikh-i-Murassa | | | | |
| | | 3. Ballad of Shahzada Bahram. | | | | |
| | | 4. Abdur-Rahman,—Odes 3, 4,
6, 7, 8, 12, 17, 21, 25, 26, 28, c
30, 31, 33, 34. | | | | } Poetical
portion. |
| | | 5. Khush-hal Khan,—Odes 2, 7, 8,
9, 13, 14, 16, 19. | | | | |

**NO. IV.—RULES FOR GRANTING ALLOWANCE TO EXAMINERS ATTENDING EXAMINATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.**

(Judicial.)

Extract from the Proceedings No. 8, dated 3rd February 1877.

Read again—

A Public Works despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, No. 87, dated the 14th October 1868, replying to a despatch from the Government of India on the subject of the receipt, by certain Military officers in civil employ, of fees and commissions with the approval of the Bombay Government, and remarking that no officer in the public service should be allowed fees except under the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, as the practice of permitting officers to receive fees and commissions, except under very exceptional circumstances, would be detrimental to the public service.

Public Works Department circular dated 4th December 1868.

Home Department letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces No. 36, dated the 15th August 1874, saying that the Government of India have no objection to a covenanted civilian, who is on privilege leave, assisting in the Pleader's examination and receiving the usual remuneration for his services out of the fees levied upon the examinees; but that if, in any special instance, a covenanted officer, not on leave, is required for this work, and who cannot undertake it in addition to his own duties, the best course would be to place him on special duty for that purpose, with or without deputation allowance, and to appoint another officer to the temporary charge of his regular duties.

Home Department endorsement to the other Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 37 to 46, dated the 15th August 1874.

Financial Department orders, Nos. 3,827 and 3,828, dated the 3rd November 1876, to all Local Governments and Administrations and Officers of the Account Department, remarking that the grant of examination fees to officers of the Education Department for examining schools within their own jurisdiction is objectionable; and that the objection applies with still greater force to the grant of such fees to any officer on the staff of a Local Government; and adding that this rule should not be held to apply to examiners appointed to conduct University examinations.

Financial Department Resolution No. 1,671, dated the 16th March 1874, sanctioning the temporary employment of an Assistant Magistrate in Bengal to conduct the Native Civil Service examination in that year on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, on the understanding that the whole sum would be covered by the fees and debited to Provincial funds.

Endorsement from the Accountant-General, Bengal, to the Financial Department No. 123, dated the 20th November 1876, forwarding, with reference to that Department's orders of the 3rd idem, a resolution of the Government of Bengal on the subject of the results of the Native Civil Service examination of 1873, with a statement attached of the remuneration granted to the examiners.

Entry No. 1-4 in the Bengal Appointments Proceedings for July 1876, being a letter from the Government of Bengal, sanctioning the grant of Rs. 412 for assistance in the Subordinate Civil Service examination of March preceding.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3,554, dated the 15th June 1876, requesting sanction to the formation of a fund, out of the fee receipts of the Native Subordinate Magistrates' examination, for the remuneration of the members of the Examining Committee, composed of a Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or Covenanted Magistrate of the first class, and the Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

Home Department letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 1,313, dated 7th August 1876, declining to sanction the payment of the examiners in question when they are covenanted civilians, it being considered undesirable that servants of Government should receive extra remuneration for the performance of work of this description.

Letter from the Bombay Government, No. 5,520, dated the 15th September 1876, forwarding copies of representations from the examiners (the Acting Assistant Judge of Tanna, and the Acting Under-Secretary to Government), and soliciting a re-consideration of the above decision.

RESOLUTION.—The ground advanced by the Bombay Government, in their letter of the 15th September last, in support of the application is, that the work is far more than the examiners could possibly perform in office hours in addition to their own duties, and that they are obliged to devote their mornings and evenings to this special duty; it is therefore proper to grant them some remuneration for their trouble on the same principle as payment is made to officers engaged in University examinations. The Bombay Government consider it desirable to secure a full sense of responsibility on the part of the examiners by payment for their services instead of allowing them to regard the work as a severe additional labour imposed upon them. The examiners plead the arduous and responsible character of the duty entrusted

to them, and one of them encloses memorandum of the expenses incurred by him in connection with the examination, *viz.*, in going to, and returning from Bombay, remunerating a clerk, &c., the total of which amounts to Rs. 91-10-0.

2. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that Government has a right to require its officers to perform such public duty as part of their proper work without extra remuneration. The Native Subordinate Magistrates' examination in Bombay is necessary to provide the requisite administrative machinery; and the work connected with it is a public duty in which Government has a right to employ its officers without extra payment. The argument that the examiners had to work before and after "office hours" cannot be admitted. An officer is bound to devote to the business of Government all his time, so far as the duties entrusted to him demand it. And it is very undesirable that superior officers in the service of Government, especially covenanted civilians, should look to extra remuneration for every piece of temporary or periodical work on which they may be employed, and which does not fall strictly within the sphere of their particular appointment.

3. The Divisional Committees in Bengal and elsewhere, for the examination of young executive and police officers, perform their work without any extra payment, although the work involves a large sacrifice of time on the part of the members and also a postponement of their regular duties. Several other instances may be cited in which officers undertake similar work as a part of the regular duties of their appointment.

4. The payment proposed by the Bombay Government would violate a sound principle, and would be opposed to the practice elsewhere. But as both the examiners in the present case were led to expect extra remuneration for the past examination, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the present recommendation of the Bombay Government in favour of these officers.

5. No such payments will, however, be sanctioned in future; and this ruling should be held generally applicable throughout India in supersession of all previous rulings on the subject.

The Bengal Government are requested to discontinue any especial payments to officers for their assistance in the Native Civil Service examination.

6. In order to recoup the actual expenses of officers summoned away from their headquarters, it is now ruled that, in similar cases, the officers concerned should be permitted to draw travelling allowance under the ordinary rules, and a deputation allowance of Rs. 10 for every night spent out of their respective stations.

7. The reasons on which the above orders are based do not apply to University examinations and other examinations of a similar character. They are not compulsory examinations ordered by Government, but are voluntary, and are conducted by an independent body, although Government takes an interest in their success.

If Government servants have the necessary leisure and are qualified to conduct such examinations, there is no reason why they should not do so and receive remuneration for their services, as they may for any other legitimate labour of a non-official nature.

Travelling allowance to examinees.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,--FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4,425, dated 12th December 1872.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the grant of travelling allowance to public servants in the Civil Department who are required to leave their stations on account of examinations, attendance at which is compulsory and not left to their option.

2. Subject to the condition that travelling allowance is inadmissible for more than two examinations by each standard, an examiner who is not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance shall draw mileage at the undermentioned rates for the journeys to and from the place of examination :—

		Rates of mileage when travelling by—	
		Other than Rail- way.	Railway.
For Covenanted Civil Servants	...	8 annas—	3 annas—
" Chaplains	...		
" Commissioned Officers of the Army	...		
" Uncovenanted Servants and Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army, holding appointments which are open to, and may in practice be held by, Covenanted Civil Servants or Commissioned Military Officers	...		
" other Uncovenanted Servants and Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army	...	4 annas—	1½ annas—

3. It if shall appear that a candidate has obviously and culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for examination during the period which has been available for the purpose, the Local Government may direct that the travelling allowance, to which he would otherwise have been entitled, shall be withheld or recovered from him.

4. An examinee who is in receipt of permanent travelling allowance shall draw either that allowance for the period of his authorized absence from his station, or the mileage admissible to him under the second of these rules, but not both.

No. V.—MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY, WHO RECEIVE REWARDS FOR PASSING IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, ARE NOT ALLOWED TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO AND FROM THE PLACE WHERE THE EXAMINATIONS ARE HELD.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4,313, of 24th October 1870.

Read again the following orders :—

Financial Resolution No. 3,076, dated 10th September 1869, ruling that a junior Civil Servant who obtains a reward for proficiency in an Oriental language shall be permitted, in addition to the reward, to draw travelling allowance at the usual rates for journeys exceeding five miles to and from the place of examination.

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 1,625, dated 24th March 1870, forwarding amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Bengal Civil Service.

Read—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 2,620, dated 31st May 1870, soliciting that the above orders may be made applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ.

Read also—

Endorsement to the Home Department, No. 1,146, dated 10th June 1870; and reply from that Department, No. 4,364, dated 27th September 1870.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is unable to sanction travelling expenses on the occasions above mentioned for Military Officers in Civil employ who receive rewards according to the superior scale authorized for Military Officers.

MEMORANDUM.

Travelling Allowance Bills.

Bills for travelling allowances of officers coming up for examination will be subject to the

Bills will be sanctioned by Inspector General of Police. sanction of the Inspector General of Police, after counter-signature in the manner indicated in paragraph 26 of this Circular.

(No. 1,050, of 13th August 1873, by Punjab Government, in Financial Department).

POLICE EXAMINATION.

(FORM A.)

REPORT of Divisional and Central Committees assembled on the 187 ,
at _____ to examine Mr. _____ in Law and Vernacular.

1	2	3	4	5
SUBJECTS.	MARKS.			REMARKS.
	Maximum obtainable.	Awarded by Divisional Committee (See para. 13.)	Awarded by Central Committee (see para. 14.)	
LAW. (a).—Indian Penal Code and amending Act ...	120			
(b).—Criminal Procedure Code (excluding Schedule)	120			
(c).—Fourth Schedule to Criminal Procedure Code ...	60			
(d).—Evidence Acts (<i>I and XVIII of 1872</i>) ...	120			
(e).—Police Act (<i>V of 1861</i>) ...	60			
(f).—Local and Special Laws ...	120			
TOTAL ...	600			
VERNACULAR. (a).—Translating an English Judgment ...	100			
Divisional Committee to assign marks (vide para. 13.) (b).—Reading Petition ...	40			
(c).—Colloquial ...	100			
TOTAL ...	240			
GRAND TOTAL ...	840			

NOTES.—1. For Police Officers there is no *lower* standard test. They must, therefore, be considered as either passing or failing in above subjects.

2. An officer who has failed only in the Vernacular portion of the examination may be passed for the other subjects, if he has obtained the requisite number of marks. (*Vide para. 21 of this Circular.*)

Report of Divisional Committee under para. 13.—The above shows the marks obtained by Mr.

The Committee consider that Mr. has (or has not passed as the case may be).

Dated

187 . }

President A. B.

Members, {

C. D.
E. F.

Report of Central Committee under para. 14

POLICE EXAMINATION.

(FORM B.)

REPORT of Divisional and Central Committees assembled on the 187 ,
 at.....to examine Mr.....in Departmental Orders and Drill.

1	2	3	4	5
SUBJECTS.	MARKS.			REMARKS.
	Maximum obtainable.	Awarded by Divisional Committee (see para 13.)	Awarded by Central Committee (see para. 14.)	
(a).—Departmental orders ...	240			
(b).—Elementary drill, including squad and company drill, guard duties, the elements of skirmishing, and manual and platoon exercises ...	60			
Divisional Committee to assign marks Vide para. 13. (c). Practical tests in subjects in clause (b) on the parade-ground ...	60			
TOTAL ...	360			

Report of Divisional Committee under para 13. The above shows the marks obtained by Mr.....

The Committee consider that Mr.....has (or has not passed, as the case may be.)

Dated 187 . } President A. B.
 Members. { C. D.
 E. F.

Remarks by Central Committee under para 14.

CIRCULAR No. 34 OF 1879.

(No. 2,540.)

Dated 19th September 1879.

To enable the Assistant Inspector General of Police to keep the superior Railway officials informed in regard to occurrences on the railway, the Inspector General makes the following rules:

1. So far as may be practicable, the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police shall personally conduct all police inquests within railway limits, arising out of railway accidents.

2. When the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police is unable to conduct such inquest, owing to the distance to be travelled in reaching the scene of the accident or other sufficient reason, and the inquest is held by the district police, a copy of the inquest report shall be forwarded by the

When district police conduct, copy of report to be sent to Assistant Inspector General.
 District Superintendent of Police concerned to the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police.

MEMO. No. 2,541.

Dated 19th September 1879.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

PENSIONS.

Revised form of invaliding certificate.

Annexes for guidance an amended form of medical certificate, under section 63, Civil Pension Code, to be given respecting an officer applying for a pension in India.

2. The particular attention of invaliding officers should be drawn to the notes at foot of the certificate form.

3. Copies of the revised form will shortly be issued for use, but in the meantime the forms now in stock can be amended by hand.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT.

INVALIDING ROLL.

Proceedings of an invaliding committee assembled to report, under section 63, Civil Pension Code, on the individual named below.

1. Certified that (I or we) have carefully examined.....son of.....in the Police Department.

2. His age is, by his own statement,.....years, and by appearance.....years. (I or we) consider.....to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service of any kind in the department to which he belongs, in consequence of.....

3. His incapacity does not appear to (me or us) as to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits.

[63] If the incapacity does not appear to be complete and permanent, the certificate should be modified accordingly and the following addition made.]

4. (I or we) (am or are) of opinion that.....is fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing—or, may, after resting for.....months, be fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing.

A. B.

Dated

187 . }

Surgeon in Medical Charge of Police.

C. D.	} President of Invaliding Committee,
E. F. ...	...	...	...
G. H. ...	...	...	...

Members of ditto ditto.

N. B. The attention of invaliding officers is invited to the following notes under section 63 of the Civil Pension Code.

NOTES. (1.) A succinct account of the medical case and of the treatment adopted should, if possible, be appended.

(2.) If the examining Medical Officer, although unable to discover any specific disease in the officer, considers him incapacitated for further service by general debility, *while still under the age of 55 years*, he should give detailed reasons for his opinion; and, if possible, a second Medical opinion should always, in such a case, be obtained.

In a case of this kind special explanation will be expected from the head of the office or department, of the grounds on which it is proposed to invalid the officer.

(3.) The object of the second alternative certificate (*of partial incapacity*) is, that an officer should, if possible, be employed even on lower pay, so that the expense of pensioning him may be avoided.

If there be no means of employing him even on lower pay, then he may be admitted to pension; but it should be considered whether, in view of his capacity for partially earning a living, it is necessary to grant to him the full pension admissible under the rule. The principle of Rule 1 under section 59 must always be carefully borne in mind.

CIRCULAR No. 35 OF 1879.

(No. 2,588.)

Dated 24th September 1879.

With reference to the terms of a resolution, No. 2,863 of the 15th September 1879, by the Government of India in the Financial Department, the Inspector General makes the following rule:—

Travelling allowances.

1. The following clause shall be added to paragraph nine of Circular No. 43 of 1877 (namely):—

In railway journeys fractions of a mile resulting in entire miles in the total of a bill may be reckoned.

“But in journeys by railway, such fractions of a mile may be reckoned as make up entire miles in the total of a bill; only a fraction of a mile resulting in the total of a bill is, in regard to such journeys, to be excluded.”

MEMO No. 2,598.

Dated 24th September 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

WITH reference to the orders contained in Circular 9 of 1878, the Inspector General publishes the subjoined letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, and desires that the return of country-bred remounts may be forwarded, annually, not later than the 30th April.

REMOUNTS.
Annual Return of country-bred remounts.

No. 1,739—S.D., dated 3rd September 1879, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

With reference to the endorsement from this Department No. 337, S., dated the 9th July 1878, I am directed to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may be moved to direct that the annual returns, in the prescribed form, of country-bred remounts purchased for the Punjab Frontier Force and Police may, in future, be sent *direct* to the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, as soon after the expiration of each official year as possible, but *not later* than the 30th April each year.

LETTER No. 2,603.

Dated 26th September 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
LAHORE CIRCLE.

AMMUNITION.
Indents for buck-short cartridges to be sent to Calcutta.

With reference to his No. 1,159 of the 15th instant, states that indents for buck-shot ammunition should be forwarded to the arsenal, Fort William, and not to local dépôts or arsenals.

(Continued from July's number, page 5.)

No. 26.—Gambling—Illegal action by the Police.

It was *held*, under Bengal Council Act II of 1867 (corresponding with Act III of 1867) that when a Head Constable, of his own accord and without authority from the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police, entered a house in which gambling was alleged to be going on and arrested persons gaming there, and the Magistrate convicted them on the evidence of a witness who testified that the house was a common gaming house, but without resorting to the presumption created by the act, that the conviction was good. *Nazir Khan v. Proladh Dutta and others.* (I. L. R., 4 Cal., 659.) *Aliter* where such an entry is made and there is no evidence to prove that the house is a common gaming house, as the presumption does not arise. *Sreram Chandra Lerkar v. Bipindass and others.* (I. L. R., 4 Cal., 710.)

No. 27.—Amendment of charge from Bribery to Neglect of duty and discretion of Police Officer in apprehending.

A Police Officer, called on to answer to a specific charge of bribery, ought not to be convicted of an entirely different offence under the Police Act (in this case neglect of duty in not apprehending two persons and in failing to send up two material witnesses) without previous intimation being given to him of the particular dereliction of duty imputed to him, and without being afforded an opportunity of meeting a charge of this nature.

A Police Officer was convicted of neglect of duty in not apprehending two offenders. Four persons had been apprehended and convicted in the case and the Magistrate who tried it declined to direct proceedings to be taken against the two persons who had not been apprehended. *Held*, that a police officer is not bound to arrest a person against whom no proceedings have been directed, if he believes that he has not sufficient grounds for apprehending him. *In re Grish Chunder Nundee* (26 S. W. R., Cr. R., 8.)

MEMO. No. 2,694.

Dated 6th October 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector General has himself noticed, and many officers have also

EQUIPMENT.

Horses' bits to be made less severe.

complain^d, of the extreme severity of the bit now in use for the mounted branches of the force. To introduce a new pattern bit now would be expensive and inconvenient, but the native officers and men should be instructed to have the present bits made less severe by filing down the apex and rounding the ends of the movable part, and rounding the edges also of the branches of the bits.

CIRCULAR No. 36 of 1879.

(No. 2,695.)

Dated 6th October 1879.

Government having sanctioned the abolition of the monthly return of epidemic cholera (both English and vernacular) with effect

EPIDEMICS.

Cholera reports.

from the 1st January 1880, the Inspector-General makes the following rules:—

1. On the outbreak of cholera in a district in an epidemic form, the District Superintendent of Police shall telegraph the fact to the Inspector-General of Police.

Only one such telegram should ordinarily be necessary.

2. On each subsequent day during the prevalence of such epidemic the District Superintendent of Police shall submit a report, in the form given as A in the appendix, on a post card, giving the number of seizures and deaths reported during the preceding twenty-four hours, to the Inspector-General of Police addressed to the station where he may then be.

A similar report shall, after it has been read by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, be submitted by the District Superintendent of Police to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Circle, who may retain it.

Monthly return of cholera from police stations abolished.

3. So much of paragraph eighty-nine of Circular No. 40 of 1876, as prescribes a monthly return of epidemic cholera, is cancelled.

Circular 22 of 1879 cancelled.

4. Circular 22 of 1879 is cancelled; but the alteration made in form C, in the appendix to Circular No. 40 of 1876, shall not be affected.

Commencement.

5. These rules shall come into force on the first day of January 1880.

A.

.....DISTRICT.

Daily Cholera Report.....18 .

1 POLICE STATIONS.	2 EUROPEANS.		3 NATIVES.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Totals ...				

LETTER No. 2,766.

Dated 10th October 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

LAHORE CIRCLE.

In reply to his No. 1,151 of the 10th ultimo, has the honor to state that the travelling expenses of ministerial and non-gazetted officers should be charged to—"Travelling Allowances," but it must be remembered that there is no grant beyond that for "Carriage to constabulary" to meet these expenses.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES

Travelling expenses of Ministerial Officers how charged.

CIRCULAR No. 37 OF 1879.

(No. 2,830.)

Dated 16th October 1879.

The Government of India having sanctioned a Munshi allowance to European Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police, the Inspector-General makes the following rules:—

1. European Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors may appear before the committees, assembled for the examination of gazetted Police Officers, for the purpose of passing the test in the vernacular given in paragraph nine of Circular No. 33 of 1879, and subject to the rules contained in that circular.

Examination in Vernacular for European Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.

2. If a European Inspector or Deputy Inspector is passed in the vernacular test, according to the standard prescribed in rule twenty of the circular above mentioned, he shall be entitled to a Munshi allowance of one hundred and eighty rupees.

Munshi allowance.

3. The Munshi allowance claimable under the last preceding rule shall be drawn in a special bill, and the Gazette order, notifying the result of the examination, shall be quoted as the authority for the charge.

Mode of drawing Munshi allowance.

4. Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors proceeding to another district than the one in which they are serving, for the purpose of being examined under these rules, are not entitled to travelling allowance.

Travelling allowance in-admissible.

LETTER No. 2,881.

Dated 24th October 1879.

From the Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Police) Department, to Capt. L. H. E. TUCKER, District Superintendent of Police, on Special Duty.

Forwards, for his information, and in reply to his letter of the 26th September, a copy of a letter No. 1,308, A, of the 14th instant, and its enclosure, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, stating that the grant of furlough to him holds good until the completion of the special duty on which he is now employed.

FURLOUGH.

May be availed of after the 3 months limit under special circumstances.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1,308, A, dated the 14th October 1879.

To—The Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Police) Department.

With reference to your letter No. 2,663, dated the 1st instant, I am directed to forward a copy of the communication noted on the margin,* and to state, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that it has been decided that officers delayed beyond three months from the grant of furlough, by unavoidable public duty, may embark on the termination of such duty without the special sanction of Government, but that, in such cases, in reporting their departure, the officers concerned must attach a certificate showing that they were detained on public grounds.

2. I am to add that, under this ruling, Captain L. H. E. Tucker's furlough may be held to be in force until relieved of his present special duties.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 118, dated the 6th July 1876.

To—The Adjutant-General in India.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,891, A, (*Leave*), dated the 23rd May 1876, enquiring whether an officer, whose departure has been delayed beyond three months from the grant of furlough by unavoidable public duty, should obtain sanction to his embarkation before leaving the country.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the object of the three months' restriction was, in great measure, to prevent an unfair fore-stalling of vacancies in the proportion of absentees, but now that this proportion is calculated by regiments and departments, the previous sanction of Government is unnecessary.

3. Officers, however, not embarking within the prescribed periods, should, in reporting their departure, attach a certificate showing that they have been detained on public grounds.

4. The rule that, except when delayed on public grounds, an officer shall take advantage of his furlough within three months of its being granted, will continue in force.

CIRCULAR No. 38 OF 1879.

(No. 2,891).

Dated 25th October 1879.

Treasure escorts.

In regard to payment for police escorts over treasure, travelling by State Railways, the Inspector General makes the following rule :—

Free allowance with treasure by State Railways permitted.

1. The following words, in the Note to paragraph eleven of Circular No. 5 of 1878, are cancelled (namely) :—

“No free allowance is made on State Railways.”

The rules contained in the subjoined Circular from the Government of India (Public Works Department), shall be substituted therefor.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*(Railway.)**No. 3, R., dated 20th January 1879.*

With reference to Public Works Department Resolutions, Nos. 2,659-73, R., dated 26th June 1878, I am directed to say that the Government of India has decided that the following rules for the free conveyance of escorts accompanying specie sent by rail, which have been adopted on most of the Guaranteed Railways, shall be introduced on all State Railways in India :—

- 1.—One man in the brake-van, when the treasure is conveyed by goods train ; or as a third class passenger, when it is sent by passenger train and the consignments are from 2 to less than 5 tons.

- 2.—Two men, in the same way, when the consignments are from 5 to less than 10 tons.
 - 3.—Four men with consignments of 10 tons or over.
 - 4.—When a consignment amounts to Rupees twenty lakhs or more (23 tons or more) a guard of four men to be allowed, with return passage, free of extra charge.
2. These rules should be duly inserted in the Goods Tariffs, and the Time and Fare Tables, and also published for general information.

CIRCULAR No. 39 OF 1879.

(No. 2,897).

Dated 27th October 1879.

The Inspector-General makes the following rule:—

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Record of convictions, when proof of them, at a trial for a subsequent similar offence, affects the sentence.

1. The following illustration shall be added to Circular No. 11 of 1877 (namely):—

(f). Offences against rules made by the Local Government under Section 41 of Act VII of 1878 (*The Indian Forest Act*), by reason of the provisions of the last clause of paragraph two of section 42 of the same Act.

MEMO. No. 2,905.

Dated 27th October 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

ADDITIONAL POLICE.

Constables supplied to get Rs. 7 a month.

Until further orders the Inspector General requests that, except in fulfilment of existing contracts, no police constables be supplied as additional police at less than Rs. 7 *per mensem*.

2. A note of this order should be made under paragraph 6 of Circular No. 34 of 1876.

CIRCULAR No. 40 OF 1879.

(No. 2,912).

Dated 28th October 1879.

CHANDA.

Position of Sergeants 1st grade.

As it is expedient to improve the position of Sergeants of the 1st grade, the Inspector General makes the following rules:—

Sergeants 1st grade belong to the foot Police.

1. Sergeants of the 1st grade belong to the foot branch of the police, but, when employed in charge of rural stations, they shall be required to keep a pony.

2. A Sergeant of the 1st grade may, if he so desire, keep a horse. A Sergeant availing himself of this option, if he is not in charge of a police station, shall not appear on duty

May keep a horse. mounted, except with the permission of his District Superintendent of Police or other superior officer, and such permission shall not be given unless the horse is enrolled on the Chanda, as is hereinafter provided. He shall be supplied with, and maintain at his own expense and use on mounted duties, the horse-kit of a Deputy Inspector.

3. Sergeants of the 1st grade, who are now in possession of horses enrolled on the Chanda, and who do not desire to retain them, may dispose of them in the manner described in paragraph twenty-three of Circular No. 15 of 1877 (CHANDA).

Rules for the disposal of horses.

Deputy Inspectors-General shall arrange to transfer horses bought by the Chanda under this rule to districts requiring them, or shall sell them to the best advantage if they are not required for the police. Chandas to which horses are transferred shall pay the sum of Rs. 100 per horse and shall receive the subscriptions paid on such horses.

Disposal of the horses bought by Chanda under this order.

Deputy Inspectors-General shall take the horse-kits of such Sergeants over, at a fair valuation, and issue them, at the price paid, in a renewal of the horse-kits of Deputy Inspectors.

Disposal of horses-kits.

4. Persons who have, on appointment or promotion to the position of Sergeant of the 1st grade, relinquished all claim to further promotion, shall be brought on the rolls for promotion, with seniority bearing the date of these rules.

Promotion of certain Sergeants.

A Sergeant who keeps a horse may subscribe to Chanda.

5. Sergeants of the 1st grade who elect to retain their horses, or who hereafter keep horses, may, subject to the rules for the time being in force, subscribe to the Chanda.

6. A report shall be made, from time to time, of the names of all officers so electing and subscribing to the Chanda; and the number of such Sergeants shall be given in the column of remarks in the annual distribution returns.

Names of Sergeants on Chanda to be reported.

6. The following clause shall be substituted for clause eight of paragraph two of Book Circular XXIV (EQUIPMENT) namely:—

Arms of Sergeants 1st grade.

Sergeants of the 1st grade.—Sword (*talwar*) as for Constables, and a pistol, to be worn on the belt.

If the Sergeant keeps a horse, which is on the rolls of the Chanda, he shall be supplied with a second pistol, which is to be carried in the holster bag on the right side of the saddle.

Orders cancelled.

7. The following orders are cancelled to the extent specified opposite them:—

Circular No. 49 of 1875. { Paragraph five, in the first line, the words in brackets—"Sergeants and Constables."

" No. 17 of 1876. —The whole.

" No. 39 of 1876. { Paragraph twenty-one,—the first ten words.
{ Paragraph twenty-two,—line five.

" No. 3 of 1877. { Paragraph one,—the following words in clause two (namely):—*but they shall also wear a red kamar-band*;
{ and the last clause.

MEMO. No. 2,937.*

Dated 29th October 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Encloses for distribution to the District Superintendents of his circle copies of a diagram (*not printed*) showing the method in which Kits should be always laid out for inspection.

Kit inspection diagrams.

MEMO. No. 2,942.

Dated 29th October 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector General re-publishes, for the information of Military Officers in the police, the subjoined General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the treatment of Military estates under the regimental Debts Act.

GENERAL ORDER

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

G. O. No. 279, dated the 9th October 1879.

EFFECTS AND CREDITS.

Under instructions from the Government of India it is hereby notified that medals and decorations alone, of officers dying in India, are to be restored under article 19 of the regimental Debts Act, by committees of adjustment.

If any article is desired by a relative or friend as a memento, the proper course is to buy it at the sale of effects, either personally or through an agent.

2. With reference to the above, paragraph 1,624, Bengal Army Regulations, 1873, will be re-constructed as follows:—

“Medals and decorations reserved in accordance with article 19 of the regimental Debts Act, are to be disposed of as may be directed by the Secretary to Government, Military Department, at the Presidency, to whom application should be made for the necessary instructions.”

MEMO. No. 2,951.

Dated 30th October 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector-General publishes, for the information of Police Officers, the subjoined correspondence regarding facilities being placed at the disposal of such officers in proceeding to the scene of Railway accidents for the purpose of making investigations.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Facilities to be afforded to police when investigating accidents.

No. 2,447, dated 11th September 1879, from the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, to the Agent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that a report was received by the District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, of the death of a native near Wazir Bhuller from injuries received from a passing train. This intimation arrived at 11 A. M. but, owing to the Railway authorities having refused the use of a trolley, no officer could be sent out until 4 P. M., when Mr. Egerton went by ordinary train.

2. I feel sure you will do what you can to assist in such cases, and I should feel obliged if you would issue an order, securing for gazetted police officers, the greatest facilities that can, with safety to the traffic, be given for reaching the scene of an accident as rapidly as possible. When traffic is brisk on the line, and trolleys cannot be given, permission might be given to travel by Guards-van in any available train. It is of great importance that investigations be held without delay.

No. 8,285, dated 26th September 1879, from the Agent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to the Chief Engineer, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

Will you be good enough to issue instructions to your staff to afford assistance to the Police by the use of trolleys in all necessary cases and when the train service is not convenient.

No. 9,060, dated 18th October 1879.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to Inspector General of Police, Punjab, for information, with reference to his No. 2,447, dated 11th ultimo.

MEMO. No. 2,952.

Dated 30th October 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Publishes, for information, papers relative to arrangements for the comfort

RAILWAYS.

Arrangements to be made for the comfort of pilgrims travelling by railway.

and convenience of passengers on the occasion of large fairs or other assemblies creating unusually heavy traffic on the Railway.

2. The chief concern of the police at Railway stations, where the crush may be great, will be to close the gates of the station yard (acting of course under the instructions and with the approval of the Railway administration) as soon as the number of persons which can be accommodated in the train has been admitted.

At stations where the up and down trains arrive about the same time, the number of each class (with reference to destination) must be calculated with reference to the carrying capacity stated by the Station Master or other Railway official to be available in each train, and no more should be admitted within the station.

No. 3,797, dated 20th October 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home Department, to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

In continuation of No. 2,690, dated 23rd July last, forwards, for information, copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 11, R. T., dated 4th instant, conveying remarks regarding arrangements to be made for the comfort and health of pilgrims travelling by Railway on the occasion of great religious gatherings.

No. 11, R. T., dated 4th October 1879, from the Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 808, C., dated the 6th September 1879, forwarding, with remarks and suggestions, copy of correspondence on the subject of arrangements for the comfort and health of pilgrims who travel by Railway on the occasion of great religious gatherings.

2. In reply I am to communicate the following remarks :—

The Railway Companies cannot be called upon to meet charges for sanitary and other conveniences for persons who are not on their premises. Such charges at camps near railway stations should be met by local authorities, just in the same way as they are defrayed at camps situated near towns or villages ; the Railway Companies being held responsible only for the maintenance of cleanliness and order inside their boundaries and carriages.

The police should prevent overcrowding at stations, and to facilitate the discharge of this duty, Railway Companies will be directed to give timely notice of the numbers of pilgrims who can be carried from, or are expected daily at, a station.

If the numbers are exceptionally large, Railway Companies may be required to run out special temporary sidings for the accommodation of pilgrims, and if disease is prevalent among pilgrims, the use of special barricaded sidings, distant from stations, will be made imperative so as to prevent infection being imported into station premises.

Sites for rest camps should be selected in convenient places for the Railway to run their sidings into.

The Railway Companies will be required to have a sufficient number of goods wagons so built as to be convertible at short notice into additional carriages for pilgrims.

3. The other minor recommendations, such as the duties of the police, the free issue of tickets, &c., are concurred in by the Government of India.

CIRCULAR No. 41 OF 1879.

(No. 3,020.)

Dated 5th November 1879.

In continuation of Circular No. 47 of 1876, the Inspector General publishes the subjoined Notification, containing a revised edition of Rules I and II for the presentation of memorials.

MEMORIALS.

Rules for presentation of memorials.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public), Nos. 46-1,772-98, dated 26th September 1879.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 33-1,649, dated the 19th October 1876, prescribing rules in regard to the presentation of memorials by Officers in the civil employ of Government.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 75 (public), dated the 31st July 1879, on the subject of the orders in the above-quoted Resolution, prohibiting the submission of joint memorials.

RESOLUTION.—Rules I and II of the rules promulgated with the Resolution of the 9th October 1876 are as follows :—

I. Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

II. No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

2. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having suggested that these two rules might be made more clear by the addition of words explaining that Rule I is not meant to prohibit the private interchange of individual opinions, and that the personal interest referred to in Rule II may be indirect, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rules :—

RULE I.—Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others; but this prohibition against the submission of joint memorials is not intended to apply to, or affect the private interchange of, individual opinions.

RULE II.—No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf. The personal interest referred to in this rule may be indirect.

3. His Excellency in Council desires further to explain that the general prohibition against the submission of joint memorials does not affect the case of any correspondence which the Manager of Service Funds, *as such*, may have to conduct with Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be circulated for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the several Departments of the Government of India, and to the High Court, the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, and to the following officers :—

- The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
- The Director General of Archaeological Survey of India.
- The Surveyor General of India.
- The Superintendent Geological Survey.
- The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
- The Trustees of the Indian Museum.
- The Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
- The Registrar of the Calcutta University.
- The Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT,—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 22, dated 8th October 1879.

COPIES forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and heads of Departments in continuation of this Office No. 59-3,681, dated 6th November 1876.

MEMO No. 3,076.

Dated 11th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector General publishes for the information of Police Officers, the subjoined letter from the Government of India, regarding the currency of licenses for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Currency of licenses for transport of.

No. 44-1,737, dated 23rd September 1879, from the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

WITH reference to the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, and circulated with Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March last, I am directed to invite attention to the provision contained in Rule No. 4 as to the restriction of the period for which a license to transport arms, ammunition, or military stores in British India shall ordinarily be made valid. I am to point out that, in order to avoid the possibility of transport licenses being used more than once, it is desirable that the time for which such licenses are valid should invariably be entered in the proper column of the license, and should, especially in the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores licensed for transport through any part of British India to the Frontier, be carefully restricted to such period as may be considered reasonable.

MEMO No. 3,078.

Dated 11th November 1879.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

The Inspector-General publishes, for the information and guidance of the police, the subjoined revised rules regarding investigation and inquiry in cases of accidents on State Railways.

RAILWAYS.

Revised rules for enquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on State Railways.

2. The rules do not, of course, affect the powers given by law to the police to investigate cognizable offences, or to lay informations and prosecute offenders in non-cognizable cases.

3. These rules supersede those issued with Memorandum No. 1,115 of 21st April last, and re-published at pages 80-2 of the *Police Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Rules for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways.
Nos. 28-42, R. T., dated 7th October 1879.

RESOLUTION.

READ AGAIN—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1633-50, R., dated 22nd April 1879, forwarding rules on the above subject prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.

READ ALSO—

Letter from Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 310, dated 30th September 1879, forwarding revised rules prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.

OBSERVATIONS.—The revision of the rules forwarded with the Resolution now read again has been rendered necessary by the operation of Railway Act IV of 1879.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution and the revised rules be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad and the Director-General of Railways for information and guidance; to the Governments of Madras and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Agents to the Governor-General for Central

India and Rajputana, and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways Lucknow, for information; also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and that it and the rules be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Rules for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways.

GENERAL.

The following rules are prescribed by the Governor-General in Council for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction :—

1. Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of human life, or serious injury to person or property, or accidents of a description usually attended with such loss or injury.

2. In the case of any State Railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will, from time to time, direct what official shall, for the purposes of these rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the district in respect of the portions of the Railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these rules, the words "District Superintendent of Police" of the district in which the occurrence takes place, shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of State Railways whereon a Railway Police Superintendship has not been established. The word "Manager" shall include "Engineer-in-Chief" or other officer, in charge of any State Railway.

The officer authorized by Government to investigate and report on accidents is called the "Government Inspector."

SECTION I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest station master, or where there is no station master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, to give immediate notice thereof in writing or by telegraph when possible—

- (a) to the nearest Magistrate in the district in which the accident occurred;
- (b) to the Railway Police Superintendent;
- (c) to the officer in charge of the police station, in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

- (a) without delay to the Government Inspector who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents;
- (b) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within twelve hours after the occurrence, in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and pay all their expenses while in hospital.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental inquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the inquiry if possible: in his unavoidable absence, an officer of Police should be present. Also he shall communicate the result of the inquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in rule 4, and if on open line, to the Government Inspector, with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a magisterial inquiry under rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager to bring to justice all railway subordinates guilty of crime or of breaches of the Indian Railway Act, or of the general rules and regulations calculated to cause serious accident, and to require the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also he shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons whom it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager shall facilitate the movements of the medical officers, the police, the magistrate, the Government Inspector and others concerned, in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And he shall assist these authorities in conducting inquiries, and depute some responsible and intelligent officer to aid them in obtaining evidence, and securing the attendance of the railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the railway officers to arrest any offender under Sections 48 and 49 of Act IV of 1879 or otherwise, the Manager shall see that he is at once arrested, or when such offender is himself a railway officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, that precautions are taken to prevent his escape pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He shall arrange for the attendance at the Court or place of inquiry of any officer or servant of the Railway upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other civil officer.

12. He shall maintain at each railway station, or, in the case of lines under construction, in each divisional office, a list of Magistrates or other officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situated), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of railway officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial inquiries, he shall report the result to his immediate superior, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall report monthly to his immediate superior all railway accidents of a serious nature, and report what steps have been, or are being, taken in order to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

15. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing rules, and furnish his immediate superior with a copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

SECTION II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

16. An investigation may be made by the railway police in the case of any railway accident.

17. Where there is no railway police, the duties imposed by these rules on railway police must be discharged by the district police, in addition to their duties as such.

18. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the district police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, where there is one, or where there is no such officer, an Inspector. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the Magistrate of the district.

19. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the railway police, or the district police, as the case may be. If the investigation be made by the Railway police, immediate information shall be given to the district police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the district. The result of the police investigation, prescribed by this rule, shall be reported to the Manager of the railway and to the Magistrate of the district.

20. When the investigation is made by the railway police, and officers of the district police arrive on the scene of the accident, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent, if present, is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these rules, the further prosecution of the case, on the conclusion of the preliminary local police investigation, shall rest with the railway police.

SECTION III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

21. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the district, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious railway accident within the meaning of rule 1, either—

- (a) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any inquiry;
- (b) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make inquiry; or
- (c) to direct investigation to be made by the district police.

22. In all serious cases it will be the duty of the Superintendent of Railway Police, if any, to proceed without delay to the scene of the accident to conduct this inquiry. If unable to go, he will at once report the fact to the Magistrate.

23. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the Railway and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing this inquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

24. The Manager or the Magistrate of the District or the District Superintendent of Police may require the Civil Surgeon of the district, or any district medical officer, to proceed to the scene of any railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid and of making, before the investigating authorities, any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil Surgeon or medical officer to proceed accordingly.

25. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for, and take the opinion of, professional persons.

26. The result of this preliminary local inquiry will be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the railway.

27. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the railway departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused or to proceed with the case.

28. If the Manager of the railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the Civil Officer the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

29. If, in the course of the judicial inquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector or Manager of the railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the railway to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the court.

30. On the conclusion of the judicial inquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the local Government; and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the railway.

31. Magistrates through whose jurisdiction a State Railway passes shall maintain a list of railway officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager), to whom summons may be sent for service on subordinate railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

SECTION IV.

Government Inspectors' duties.

32. On receiving notice of a serious accident, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by Deputy to the scene of the accident; shall note the facts; watch the proceedings, and make such inquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or officer in charge of the line for any assistance needed; and shall form his own conclusions.

33. He shall send his report, with any notes he may desire to record, to the Government concerned, forwarding a copy to the Manager of the railway or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in native territory as the case may be.

34. He shall assist the Magistrate, so far as he can in person or by deputy, in the judicial inquiry, whenever called upon to do so.

35. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, he shall inform the Government of India what steps have been, or are proposed to be taken by the Railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accident, and whether, in his opinion, further action in the matter is desirable.

MEMO No. 3,099.

Dated 12th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

It is requested that the subjoined notification regarding enlistments into

HONG-HONG POLICE.

Conditions on which
Sikh recruits are enlisted.

the Hong-Kong Police (a copy of which in Urdu will be enclosed in an early issue of the *Urdu Police Gazette*) may be pasted on the Notice-Board of each Police Station:—

Notification.

1. In consequence of certain persons having proceeded to Hong-Kong with a view to obtain employment in the Sikh Police of that colony, and having been rejected as unfit, the following statement of the qualifications required in recruits is hereby published.

2. At the present time no recruits are wanted, and persons who contemplate going to Hong-Kong in the hope of obtaining service in the Sikh Police are advised, first, to see whether they answer to the conditions required of recruits; and, second, to ascertain through their friends in the Hong-Kong force whether there are any vacancies, before they incur the expense of the journey.

3. The Colonial Government undertakes no responsibility in regard to such persons, unless and until they are permanently enlisted.

Conditions of Service.

- (a). No person will be engaged, unless he is in sound health; is under 30 years of age; is at least 5 feet 8 inches in height; and the measurement round his chest is at least 33 inches.
- (b). That the medical inspection here will be severe.
- (c). that, at the end of three months' probation should there be any sign of weakness, the man will not be re-enlisted.
- (d). That the Government will not be answerable for return passages, if any of the above regulations apply to the candidate's case.

MEMO No. 3,100.*Dated 12th November 1879.***To****ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.**Forwards for information and guidance of Police Officers, a copy of Secretary to Punjab Government's No. 978 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 6th ultimo,**STATE TELEGRAMS.**

Concise language to be employed.

and enclosures, regarding careful observance of the rules relating to State telegrams, and particularly enjoining concise language in such messages and the exclusion of private matters.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Rev. and Agri. Dept., to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 113-1701, dated 17th September 1879.

I am directed to forward, for information and guidance, the accompanying Circular* No. 1 dated the 18th March last, issued by the Public Works Department, drawing attention to the necessity for brevity in telegraph messages despatched on the public service, and for confining the use of the telegraph to cases of a really urgent nature. In the Circular of 21st September 1874, it is also pointed out that telegrams connected with the interests or convenience of individual officers should not, save under exceptional circumstances, be communicated on the public service.

The annexed statement* shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number and value of State messages as compared with private messages, and the Governor-General in Council accordingly considers it desirable to invite attention to the subject, in order that care may in future be taken to restrict the use of the telegraph to cases of actual necessity, and to avoid as far as possible the use to "precedence" and "clear line" messages, the despatch of which interferes with the working of the telegraph lines.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department, to Local Governments and Administrations.

Circular No. 1, dated 21st September 1874.

THE telegraph has been so much used of late for lengthy messages sent on the public service and for messages in matters of minor urgency and connected more or less with the interests or convenience of individuals, that it seems very important to draw the special attention of the officers of the Public Works Department generally to the following points.

2. It appears to be a not unfrequent practice on the part of public officers to communicate by telegraph on the public service regarding applications from other officers for leave of absence, and for appointments. Such communications are in fact very rarely required in the interests of the public service, and the messages relating to such matters ought not to be sent at the public expense unless it is known without doubt that the interests of the public service require it.

3. If an officer seeking for leave, or applying for an appointment, desires to receive a reply by telegraph, he should pay for the reply himself.

4. Another common and very serious evil in communications by telegraph on the public service, is the absence of any care to express the message in the fewest possible words. It should always be borne in mind that a message should consist of as few words as are consistent with a clear rendering of its meaning.

5. It cannot be too strongly impressed on all officers that communications by telegraph must be conveyed in a style altogether different from that which is usual in postal communication. Brevity, next to clearness, must be considered the most important consideration in telegraphic messages.

Circular No. 1, dated the 18th March 1879.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

To—The Government of Madras and Bombay, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation and Railway Branches.

To—The Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

To—The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg and Assam.

To—The Resident at Hyderabad.

To—The Agents of the Governor-General for Central India and Rajpootana.

To—The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

To—The Inspector-General of Military Works.

To—The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

To—The Director of State Railways.

In inviting attention to Public Works Department Circular No. 1, dated 21st September 1874, I am directed to state, for information and future guidance, that as all Public Works telegrams are paid for out of grants for work or establishment, and such expenditure really means a reduction of work or a reduction of the power of supervising it, it is necessary that care should be taken not to expend money in using the telegraph for messages that could, with equal advantage to the public service, be sent by post.

2. These orders are not intended to prevent the use of the telegraph on any urgent cases, but it is observed that many of the long and expensive telegraph messages received in this office are due to inattention on the part of officers to the orders requiring periodical papers, especially those connected with the budgets, to be submitted in due time.

3. The Government of India considers that this want of foresight, on the part of those responsible for their preparation, causes not only an expense on this Department, which should be avoided, but much inconvenience and waste of time in the delay which occurs in the submission to the Government of India and the Secretary of State of periodical reports.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Endorsement by the Punjab Government No. 978½C, dated 6th October 1879.

Copies forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 42 OF 1879.

(No. 3,106.)

Dated 14th November 1879.

MEMORIALS.
Rules regarding transmission of memorials.

In continuation of this office Circular No. 41 of 1879, regarding memorials, the Inspector-General publishes the subjoined notification by the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2,112, dated 7th November 1879.

The following addition is made to Rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878 :—

"9. When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non exercise, by one of the Governments or Administrations in India, of a dispensatory discretion vested in such Government or Administration by law or rule."

MEMO. No. 3,134.

Dated 15th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

In continuation of this office Memo 2,937 of 29th ultimo the Inspector General

INSPECTIONS.

Diagram of kit inspection.

of Police desires that the second cloth coat may be shown at kit inspections between the shoes and the havresack. The diagram should be corrected accordingly.

CIRCULAR No. 43 or 1879.

(No. 3,135.)

Dated 15th November 1879.

CHANDA.

Remounts : country-bred.

In accordance with the orders of Government, the Inspector-General makes the following rule :

Chanda.

1. The following paragraphs shall be inserted immediately after paragraph eighteen in Circular No. 15 of 1877 (CHANDA), namely :—

“18, A. When a police remount, whether for the Chanda or for a mounted

Return of remounts out of mares by Government stallions.

officer, is purchased at a horse show or fair, and such remount is the progeny of a Government stallion, the police officer making the purchase shall, when the purchase is not made by the District Superintendent of Police of the district in which such show or fair is held (in this paragraph called the District Superintendent of Police), furnish the District Superintendent of Police with the particulars needed to complete the return given in the Appendix.

“The District Superintendent of Police shall furnish, for every horse show or fair held in his district, to the Civil officer superintending such show or fair, a return, in the form given in the Appendix, giving particulars of all such remounts purchased thereat.

“18, B. District Superintendents of Police shall allow officers of the Department of Horse-Breeding Operations all reasonable opportunities for inspecting police remounts.”

Inspection of police remounts.

Orders of Government published.

The orders of Government are subjoined for information.

APPENDIX.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRICT.

Return showing Number of Remounts purchased at the Horse Fair or Horse Show of 18—by

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name of Officer pur- chasing.	Depart- ment.	Sex of animal.	PEDIGREE.			PRICE PAID.			Class of Remounts obtained, compared to former years.	General opinion of Horses exhibited for sale, as compared with other Fairs and to former years.	Suggestions for im- provement in con- nection with the Fair.
			SIRE.								
			Name.	Class.	Dam.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			

Dated

18—

District Superintendent of Police.

No. 32, M.D., dated 11th July 1879, from the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of Section 1 of this office letter No. 18, M.D., dated 7th June 1879, I have the honor to state as follows.

2. In order that the Government of India may be duly informed of the out-turn of remount stock obtained at the several horse fairs and shows throughout the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, I beg to suggest that the Civil officer superintending each fair and show may be furnished with a return, in the accompanying form, by every officer purchasing Government Cavalry or Police remounts, to be attached as an appendix to the report of the horse fair or show.

3. It will be observed that not only will the number of remounts obtained be recorded, but that purchasing officers will have the opportunity of noting opinions relative to the classes of horses offered for sale, and of making suggestions for improvement in connection with the fair.

4. Moreover, as breeders are now always provided with certificates of pedigrees of produce by Government stallions, so purchasing officers should be enjoined to always obtain, if possible, the pedigrees of remounts they may buy, so that the Government of India may have evidence of the names and classes of stallions which produce the largest number of remounts.

The certificates show the date of birth and marks of each head of produce, with pedigree, and they should be obtained from the breeders, either by the dealers who buy the stock in the districts to bring to the fair, or by the officers who purchase either from the dealers or direct from the breeders.

No. 979, S.D.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, with a request that, under the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the necessary auxiliary orders may be issued for the return required.

No. 75, M.D., dated 3rd October 1879, from the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Adverting to paragraph fifty seven of this office letter No. 68, M.D., dated 16th September 1879, a copy of which, for facility of reference, is herewith attached, I have the honor to state as follows :—

2. As it is very important that the officers of this Department should see the remounts purchased for Her Imperial Majesty's Service, so as to arrive at sound opinions as to the comparative worth of the different classes of stallions employed in the breeding districts, I beg to recommend that the officers of this Department be directed to inspect, as opportunity offers, the young stock and remounts purchased by Remount Agents of the British Cavalry and Artillery ; also that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab be moved to allow the horses of Bengal and Punjab Cavalry Corps and the Police to be seen by the officers of this Department.

Extract from letter No. 68, M.D., dated 16th September 1879, from the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

PARA. 57. At horse fairs and shows, the officers of this Department have not always the

Inspection of remounts by officers of this Department.

opportunity or the time to see many of the remounts purchased, and as it is very important that they should carefully inspect the stock with regard to results of the services of Government stallions, so as to have practical grounds for arriving at sound opinions as to the comparative worth of the different classes of stallions in use, it is recommended that they should be directed to take every opportunity of inspecting remounts purchased by the several Native Cavalry Corps, as well as those bought by the Remount Agent, Upper Provinces. It is therefore solicited that the Government of India may be pleased to direct that officers of the Department of Horse-breeding Operations may inspect young stock and remounts purchased by Remount Agents of the British Cavalry and Artillery ; also that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India may be moved to allow the horses of Native Cavalry regiments to be inspected by the officers of this Department, with a view of their being enabled to judge of the merits of the country-bred horses in the ranks.

No. 2,218 S.D., dated 18th October 1879.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, with a request that the necessary orders may be issued under the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB,—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 2,740, dated 29th October 1879.

Copy forwarded to Inspector-General, Police, Punjab, for compliance.

MEMO No. 3,139.

Dated 15th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Police Officers are not authorized to grant leave to Hospital Assistants,

LEAVE.

Native Doctors and Medical pupils attached to police hospitals.

To Hospital Assistants,
Native Doctors and Dressers.

2. Such Medical subordinates should apply for leave through the Civil Surgeon to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Circle, as ordered in the subjoined circular by the Punjab Government.

Circular No. 41, dated 3rd July 1874, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Civil Surgeons in the Punjab.

I am directed to inform you that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to delegate the power of transferring, posting, or granting privilege leave to members of the Subordinate Medical establishments (i. e., Hospital Assistants, Native Doctors and Medical pupils) to all Deputy Surgeons General within their respective Circles of Medical Administration.

MEMO. No. 3,151.

Dated 17th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector-General republishes, for the guidance of officers in the police, the subjoined resolution by the Government of India,

BUILDINGS.

in the Financial Department, regarding allowances for office rent.

Rent for public offices.

2. Where officers draw an allowance for rent and provide separate accommodation, rule one must be followed; and where officers provide accommodation for their offices in their own houses, rules two and three must be followed. In this latter case, the certificate of the Executive Engineer should be obtained and attached to the next contingent bill; and, hereafter, to the first contingent bill after the commencement of such an arrangement.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3,253, dated 17th October 1879.

READ again—

Pay and Allowances Proceedings, Nos. 199—222 of 1879.

RESOLUTION.—From these Proceedings it appears to be an occasional practice in the Madras Presidency for the Government to make daily allowances to Public Officers for the provision of accommodation for their offices and records.

2. The Governor-General in Council considers that, subject to proper restrictions, this practice may be, sometimes, economical and convenient.

Accordingly, Local Governments and Administrations are authorized to grant allowances for the provision of office accommodation at their discretion upon the following conditions and restrictions, which shall apply as well in the Madras Presidency as elsewhere:—

1.—If separate accommodation is provided, the allowance shall not exceed the actual rent paid for such accommodation.

II.—If the officer provides accommodation for the office in his own house, the allowance shall not exceed half the rent paid by the officer if he rents the house, or half the proper rent of the house if it is his own property.

III.—The allowance shall not exceed—

- (i) any general or special departmental limit which is, or may be, prescribed by authority ; or
- (ii) what is ascertained in the Public Works Department to be a proper proportion of the rent of the house jointly occupied, with reference
 - (1) to the share of the accommodation occupied ;
 - (2) to the injury to the house as a private residence from its partial occupation as a public office.

IV.—Except in the Forest Department, all grants for office accommodation being in substitution for charges which must otherwise fall upon Provincial Revenues, shall be recorded as office rent and charged to the Provincial Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Foreign, Military and Public Works Departments of the Government of India ; to the Local Governments and Administrations ; and to the Comptroller-General and Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

CIRCULAR No. 44 of 1879.

(No. 3,152.)

Dated 17th November 1879.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

Powers of Local Government to modify rule relating to shortest distance.

The Inspector-General directs that the subjoined notes be inserted below the explanation to paragraph forty-eight of Circular No. 43 of 1877 (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES) namely :—

“ NOTE.—The Local Government may, in particular cases and subject to any appropriate conditions, modify this rule.”

Addition to Appendix III of Circular 43 of 1877.

2. The following Notification shall be inserted below the order given as No. 18 in the third Appendix to the above mentioned Circular (namely) :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3,725, dated 8th November 1879.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower Local Governments to relax, in particular cases and subject to any appropriate conditions, the rule laid down in the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 320, dated the 12th May 1875, “ that, for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, the distance between two stations shall be held to be the length of the shortest of two or more practicable routes between them, or the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short ; and that the shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling.”

MEMO. No. 3,153.

Dated 17th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Forwards for the information of District Superintendents a copy of a letter

CRIMINALS.

Aged men accepting punishment in order to save the younger men from imprisonment.

No. 3,779 of the 20th ultimo, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home Department, relative to the substitution of aged and innocent persons for the younger and real culprits in certain cases.

2. The Inspector General desires that in all cases in which the accused is an aged person and there is reason, from the circumstances of the crime, to doubt the truth of the accusation so far as it relates to the culpability of the person complained against, the greatest pains be taken, by examining the complainant and his witnesses, in order to ascertain whether the real offender has been secured.

3. The tracks, the acts done by the real offender (some of them perhaps impossible of performance by an infirm or aged person), the clothing or appearance, &c., said to have been worn or presented by the criminal, will afford a means of testing the truth or falsehood of the assertions in respect of the guilt of the accused.

4. Cases in which old men confess to offences commonly the work of vigorous young men, must be thoroughly sifted, and such confessions, especially if they are volunteered at an early stage of the case when evidence points to a younger member of the family, must be regarded with great suspicion.

5. Any cases of substitution which come to light, should be reported by District Superintendents, through their Deputy Inspectors General, to this office.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT,—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Letter No. 3,779, dated 20th October 1879, to Offg. Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

You were addressed in my letter No. 1,381, of the 10th April last, on the subject of statements which had been made as to the older members of families, to which some offence against property had been traced, accepting punishment in the room of the younger members, and the Gujranwala district was specially noticed as that to which common report attributed the practice. The Inspector General of Prisons has now furnished statistics showing the number of prisoners convicted of offences against property, under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, and the number of those of 50 years of age and more. The statistics are interesting, and the Lieutenant Governor considers that, on the whole, they show that the charge of fraudulent representation is unfounded as regards the majority of districts, where the average of persons convicted of offences against property, and over 50 years of age, is not more than 10 per cent. In some districts, however, the figures appear to give some justification of the charge, and especially Gujranwala, where it originated and where the percentage of prisoners of this class over 50 years of age is no less than 25 per cent; in Jullundar, it is 19·4; and in Mooltan, 13. Your attention is specially directed to the police working of these districts, and the District Superintendents of Police should be instructed to carefully note whether any facts come to their knowledge which strengthen or support the belief that fraudulent representation is practised as has been described.

MEMO. No. 3,161.

Dated 18th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Publishes for information a copy of Inspector General of Ordnance and
AMMUNITION. Magazines' No. 7,834, I., of the 8th instant, and requests

Indents for buck-shot he will see that in indents for buck-shot cartridges the
cartridges. bore ('656) of police weapons is correctly given.

No. 7,834, I., dated 8th November 1879, from the Officiating Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 2,759, dated 9th October 1879, I have the honor to state that there is no difficulty in making buck-shot cartridges for muskets of '656 bore.

CIRCULAR No. 45 OF 1879.

(No. 3,185.)

Dated 21st November 1879.

The Inspector General makes the following rule :—

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES. 1. The following additions are made to Circular No. 43 of 1877 (TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES), namely :—
Power to sanction special allowances.

“56, B. The Local Government may, in exceptional cases which are not provided for by any existing rule, which are of a temporary nature and not likely to recur, sanction special travelling allowances in accordance with the principles described in the papers given as No. 33 in Appendix III.”

The subjoined papers shall be added as No. 33 in Appendix III.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

No. 3,302, dated 15th October 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower Local Governments and Administrations, and Heads of Departments under the Government of India, to sanction, upon the following conditions, in exceptional cases, Special Travelling Allowances in excess of the allowances admissible by rule :—

I.—The occasion must be special, such as, in the opinion of the Local Government or Head of Department, was not contemplated, and is not provided for by any existing Rule.

II.—The occasion must be temporary : if any permanent or recurring circumstances are discovered for which, in the opinion of a Local Government or Head of Department, adequate or proper provision is not contained in any existing Rule, an appropriate Rule should be proposed for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

III.—From the nature of the case, therefore, the orders of the Local Government or Head of Department are not to have the weight of a Rule or Precedent, and must not be so treated. If a Local Government desires to create any Rule or Precedent, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council must be obtained.

IV.—The allowance should not be so calculated as to constitute a reward or profit, and therefore, should never, designedly exceed the cost of the actual locomotion of the Officer and a reasonable following of personal attendants. The Government does not pay for the hotel accommodation or commissariat of its servants when journeying on public duty, or, ordinarily, for the journeys of their families. If the circumstances seem to require any provision of this kind, they must be met by a deputation or other special allowance which usually requires the sanction of the Government of India.

V.—The Accountant-General, or, in the Public Works Department, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, or, in the case of a Head of Department, the Chief Departmental Account Officer, should invariably be consulted before the allowance is fixed.

VI.—The allowance should conform, as far as possible, to the principles and analogies of the General Rules, from which no departure should be permitted, lightly or without obvious necessity. No allowance must be granted in contravention of any Rule.

VII.—If the Accountant-General, or Examiner of Public Works Accounts, or Chief Departmental Account Officer considers that the proceedings of the Local Government or Head of Department, in any particular case, should be reviewed by the Government of India, the Local Government or Head of Department shall be bound to forward them for the perusal of the Governor-General in Council. In such case the papers may usually be sent in original.

2. The object of these orders is to relieve the Local Governments and Heads of Departments and the Supreme Government from routine correspondence, and facilitate the despatch of business. In giving effect to them, Local Governments and Heads of Departments should bear in mind that the intention is not that Local Governments and Heads of Departments should legislate, independently, on matters upon which it is, for obvious reasons, important that the Rules of the Administration should be, as far as possible, uniform, but that they should forego references to the Supreme Government, which, though giving trouble and taking time, it may reasonably be assumed would, as a rule, result in the sanction of the proposals of the Local Government or Head of Department.

3. In short, in giving effect to this Resolution, Local Governments and Heads of Departments should consider themselves to be the Agents of the Governor-General in Council, specially empowered to expound, on his behalf, what experience tells them would be his decision, and not authorised to make any concessions which they do not feel confident that the Governor-General in Council would approve.

4. It will be the duty of the Accountant-General, or Examiner of Public Works Accounts, or Chief Departmental Account Officer to exercise the check entrusted to him by Rule VII, whenever he considers that the orders of a Local Government or Head of Department involve any transgression of these principles; otherwise, he should not require any references to the Governor-General in Council without substantial reasons, or merely because, as a matter of discretion, he, personally, may not approve the orders of the Local Government or Head of Department.

CIRCULAR No. 46 of 1879.

(No. 3,192.)

Dated 22nd November 1879.

As it is necessary to correct a mistake in Book Circular XIV, (COURT INSPECTORS) the Inspector General makes the following rule :—

1.—So much of Book Circular XIV, (COURT INSPECTORS,) as cancels Police not to carry daks. Circular 48 of 1868 (*Mounted police not to carry the post*) is cancelled.

Circular No. 48 of 1868 shall be noted in the table annexed to Circular No. 28 of 1875 as in full force.

LETTER No. 3,193.

Dated 22nd November 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

LAHORE CIRCLE.

In reply to your letter No. 1,385 of the 17th instant, I have the honor to explain that the meaning of this office No. 1,162 of the 18th April last is, that the Railway ceases to be considered as a district of the Lahore Circle, but it is not intended to affect the original principles of the Railway police organization, which maintain the authority of the Deputy Inspector General.

2. From the nature of the case it would be inconvenient to require the Assistant Inspector General to submit diaries to all three Deputy Inspectors General, and for this reason it has been decided that he shall submit them direct to the Inspector General. The same rule applies to returns generally. But a copy of each special report should be sent to the Deputy Inspector General in whose Circle the crime or occurrence took place.

3. Deputy Inspectors General are to exercise precisely the same powers of inspection and control (including that of hearing appeals and approving of recruits, invalids, &c.) over the police of the Railway within their Circles, as they possess over the ordinary district police.

MEMO No, 3,217.

Dated 24th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

In continuation of this office Memo No. 3,099 of the 12th instant, the sub-

HONG-KONG POLICE. joined correspondence, regarding the Sikh police in Hong-Kong, is published for information.

Candidates for employment may be examined by the Medical Officers at Lahore, Umritsar or Delhi. 2. Candidates for the above police force, if they so desire, may be medically examined at Lahore, Delhi and Umritsar by applying to the District Superintendent of Police at the station selected.

3. It must be understood that such candidates proceed to Hong-Kong at their own charges and risk, and that the Indian Medical examination is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the Colonial one.

No. 375, dated 10th November 1879, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to the Secretary to the Government, Punjab.

In continuation of the letter from this office No. 351, dated the 22nd ultimo, on the subject of enlistments in the Hong-Kong Police, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a further letter from the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary, Hong-Kong, and to request that, unless His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sees any objection to such a course, the wishes of the Colonial Government may be complied with.

2. I am also to request that a copy of any orders which may be issued by His Honor in the matter, may be forwarded to this office for communication to the Colonial Government.

No. 1,173, dated 26th September 1879, from the Colonial Secretary, Hong-Kong, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

WITH reference to the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter No. 1,066, of 30th August 1879, on the subject of Punjabis who come to this Colony in the expectation of being enlisted in the Police Force, and who are frequently rejected on account of being unable to pass the medical examination, I am directed by His Excellency, Governor Hennessy, to enquire whether there would be any objection on the part of your Government to allow such persons before they undertake the long journey, to be examined by local Medical Officers at the district police offices of Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi, in the same manner as candidates for the local district constabulary.

2. It is not probable that more than one or two candidates would present themselves in the course of a month.

3. Should His Excellency the Viceroy be pleased to accede to this request, it would no doubt be the means of preventing some natives of India from coming here, who have no chance of getting employment in the Hong-Kong Police, and who find themselves, consequently, in a state of destitution. Governor Hennessy would suggest that forms similar to that enclosed should be kept at the district police offices of Lahore, Delhi and Amritsar, to be filled in by candidates.

4. A copy of the conditions of service is also enclosed.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN THE HONG-KONG POLICE.

1. Each candidate must be in sound health, under thirty years of age, at least 5 feet 8 inches in height, not less than 33 inches round the chest (chest measurement increasing proportionately according to height).
2. He will be required to pass a strict medical inspection in Hong-Kong.
3. If approved of by the Captain Superintendent of Police and Colonial Surgeon of Hong-Kong, he may be enlisted for three months on probation. Should there be any sign of weakness at the expiration of that term, he would not be re-enlisted.
4. The Government will not be answerable for return passages of any candidate if rejected before or on completion of the three months' probation.
5. Each constable at the termination of each service of five years is entitled to a sum, by way of bonus, equal to three months' pay of his rank, if he leaves the service, or if he shall engage for a further period of five years.

6. Each constable at the termination of ten years' service is entitled to a pension at the rate of 15/60ths of the pay of his rank, or calculated upon the average amount of pay received during the last three years of his service, and an addition of 1/60th for every full and complete year's service after 10 years.

Subject to the following provisions :

- (a). Full pension will be granted only on the candidate's conduct having been uniformly good.
- (b). A modified pension or superannuation allowance will be granted should his conduct not have been uniformly good.
- (c). Should his conduct have been decidedly bad no pension or superannuation allowance will be paid.
7. A superannuation allowance of an amount equal to five years' pension may be granted, if the applicant would be unable to draw his pension in Hong-Kong, London, or one of the principal towns of British India.
8. The rates of pay for constables are—
- | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|---------------|
| 1st Class, | \$ 15.50 | cents. | } per mensem. |
| 2nd " | 13.50 | " | |
| 3rd " | 12.50 | " | |

He receives two suits of uniform a year, and also free lodging. The sum of \$ 1 per month is deducted from each man's pay for 31 months; this sum is placed to his credit, and handed to him on leaving the service.

9. The average period of regular duty each man has to perform daily is eight hours.
10. Each constable is liable to immediate dismissal, imprisonment, or fine, for breach of discipline, misconduct or negligence.

Roll of the candidate for service in the Hong-Kong police.

1	2
Police Office.	District.
(1).—Name, and father's name	
(2).—Age	
(3).—Height	
(4).—Chest measurement	
(5).—Complexion	
(6).—Eyes	
(7).—Hair	
(8).—Particular marks	
(9).—Where born	{ Village or Town Thanna District
(10).—Trade	
(11).—Caste	
(12).—Read and write	
(13).—Single or married	
(14).—Number of children	
(15).—With whom last employed and length of service	
(16).—If ever in any public service and length of service	
(17).—Name, address, and profession of nearest relative	
(18).—Signature of candidate	

Dated..... }
18..... } *District Superintendent of Police.*

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE.

I HEREBY certify that I have examined the above candidate as to his health and bodily strength, and that I consider him fit for police duty in Hong-Kong.

Dated..... }
 }

CIRCULAR No. 47 of 1879.

(No. 3238).

Dated 26th November 1879.

In consequence of the reduction recently made in the number of probationers, the Inspector-General makes the following rules :—

- Circular 7 of 1876 altered. 1. The following paragraphs shall be substituted for paragraphs one and two of Circular No. 7 of 1876 (Probationers), namely :—
- Number sanctioned. “1. There shall be three probationers in each Circle, and all vacancies in this grade shall be filled by Hindus and Mahomedans alternately.
- Appointments by whom made. “2. Appointments to the grade of Probationer shall be made by the Inspector-General of Police and by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Circle alternately.
- Duty of District Superintendent. “It shall be the duty of the District Superintendent in whose district a vacancy occurs in the grade of probationer to report the matter to the Officer whose duty it is to fill up the appointment.”
- Orders cancelled. 2. Clause three of paragraph two of Circular No. 7 of 1876 is cancelled.

REPUBLICATIONS.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 4114 of 11th November 1879.

RAILWAY FENCES.

In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 52, Act IV of 1879, and with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare that the iron wire railings erected by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company along the line of that Railway shall be deemed to be a fence suitable for the exclusion of all animals mentioned in Section 42 of the same Act.

RAILWAYS.

Wire fencing on the S. P. and Delhi Line.

Notification No. 4132 of 12th November 1879.

SECTION 34, ACT V OF 1861.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of

NUISANCES.

Section 34 of Police Act.

Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the towns of Batala and Pathankot, in the Gurdaspur District.

ACT XX OF 1879,—GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT.

The following extracts from Act XX of 1879 are published for information :

HORSES.

Glanders and farcy.

(Section 2).—Horse includes also ponies, asses, mules and jennets.

Diseased means affected with glanders or farcy.

* * * * *

(Section 10.)—The owner or any person in charge of a diseased horse (see definition above) shall give immediate information of such horse being diseased to the Inspector (*i. e.*, Inspector of horses appointed under Section 4 of the Act), or to some officer of police.

LETTER No. 3,291.

Dated 2nd December 1879.

To

THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

LAHORE CIRCLE.

In reply to his letter No. 1,412, of 25th ultimo, regarding Sergeants of the 1st grade, states that a Sergeant of this grade who elects under paragraph two, Circular 40 of 1879, to keep a horse, and thus to be a mounted officer, must make the election once and finally. Such election to be noted in his service roll.

SERGEANTS 1st GRADE.
To elect finally whether to keep a horse.

The belts to be worn by him.

2. The Sergeant electing must wear the belt prescribed for, and worn by, mounted men as it is the most convenient.

3. The arms for such Sergeants, *i. e.*, the sword and pistols (the second one to be carried in the right holster bag) are distinctly prescribed in paragraph six of the Circular above quoted. Sergeants who are mounted do not carry carbines.

The arms to be worn by him.

CIRCULAR No. 48 of 1879.

(No. 3,323.)

Dated 5th December 1879.

As, in consequence of the pressure of duty, it is necessary to economize the services of the police as far as possible, and with a view to increasing the control of Deputy Inspectors General and to enable these officers to meet demands for guards and escorts to the best advantage, the Inspector General makes the following rules :—

1. Each District Superintendent of Police (including in this term the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Simla) shall prepare and despatch monthly, on the first working day of the month, to the Deputy Inspector General of his Circle, a duty state in the form given in the Appendix.

2. Rule one shall apply to the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police with this exception, namely, that the railway duty state shall be despatched to the Inspector General of Police.

3. The Deputy Inspector General of the Circle, or, in the case of the railway return, the Inspector General of Police, shall retain in his office the first two pages of the return and shall, after recording his order on the third page and taking a copy of it, send the last two pages of the return to the office from which it was submitted for guidance and record.

1	2										10																		
RANKS.	FIXED DUTIES, (i. e., DUTIES SANCTIONED BY STANDING ORDERS.)										DISPOSAL OF THE RESERVE SHOWN IN COLUMN 9.																		
	Jail and Magisterial Lock-up.	Treasury.	Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Police Officers' Orderlies.	Police Office.	Sadr Courts and Court Orderlies.	Assistant Commissioner at Outpost.	Settlement Department.	Canal Department.	* Rural duty (Stations, Tahsils and Posts).	Magazine and Quarter Guard.	Total on fixed duties.	Sick.	Leave.	Vacancies.	Total (Columns 3-6).	Sanctioned strength.	Reserve—(Column 8 less 7).	Recruits.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Inspectors																													
Deputy Inspectors	...																												
Ser- grants.	{ 1st Grade (Mounted), 1st, 2nd and 3rd Grade (Foot)† Mounted. Foot.																												
Do.																													
Cons- tables.																													
TOTAL	...																												

* For rural duty see next page.

† Show here only those 1st Grade Sergeants who are *not* mounted, i. e., those not subscribing to the Chanda.

Dated

The

18

District Superintendent of Police.

Employed on rural duties.

1	2						3	4	5
Name and class of Stations, and number of Road-posts.	DETAIL.						Total of all ranks.	Sanctioned number.	REMARKS.
	Deputy Inspectors.	SERGEANTS.			CONSTABLES.				
		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Mounted.	Foot.			
						1st Grade. 2nd Grade.			
Class.									
OUTPOSTS, ROADPOSTS, &C.									
No.									
Outposts	{	1st Class ...							
		2nd Class...							
Road-posts		...							
Tahsils		...							
TOTALS ...									

Duty state for the month of 18 .

Explanation as to all new duties, increase to or decrease in fixed duties, changes in arrangements, &c.

Order by the Deputy Inspector General of Police.

No.

Dated

18

Deputy Inspector-General of Police,

Circle.

CIRCULAR No. 49 of 1879.

(No. 3,338.)

Dated 6th December 1879.

In continuation of Circular No. 23 of 1879, the subjoined General Order, adding a second clause to the certificate already pre-

FURLOUGH.

Applications for furlough by Military Officers.

scribed for applications for furlough by Military Officers, is published for information.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

G. O. No. 834, dated 11th November 1879.

With the sanction of Government, the following addition is made to the certificate required, by G. O. 133 of 1879 from officers applying for furlough :—

“Further, that I must take with me to England a copy of the order granting me furlough and a last-pay certificate * from the Presidency Paymaster.”

* NOTE.—In the case of Military Officers in Civil employ, this certificate is given by the Accountant-General.

MEMO. No. 3345.

Dated 8th December 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

EXAMINATION.

Correction of orders regarding Punjabi tests.

In Circular 33 of 1879 (at page 82) erase the words in brackets, "and translation from Punjabi into English," in Resolution No. 2752 of 6th October 1870.

MEMO. No. 3390.

Dated 11th December 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

FORMS.

Application for Extraordinary pension.

Copies to be obtained from Central Police Office.

Obsolete forms to be destroyed.

Forwards for record in his office a sample copy of the revised form of application for extraordinary pension, under Chapter 22, Civil Pension Code.

2. On occasions arising requiring the use of this form, application should be made to this office for the requisite number of copies.

All the old forms now in stock should be at once destroyed to prevent mistakes.

MEMO. No. 3,414.

Dated 17th December 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

CHANDA.

Branded mares certified to be barren may be purchased as remounts.

In continuation of Memo. No. 2,471, of 13th September last, publishes a letter by Government of India, stating that branded mares which are certified to be barren may be purchased as remounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 84, M. D., dated 5th November 1879, from the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Adverting to your Department Memorandum No. 1,174, S. D., dated 24th July 1879, and with reference to your Department endorsement No. 2,320, S. D., dated 30th ultimo, bearing on the subject of the prohibitory order

Branded brood mares. Purchase of.

for the purchase of *branded* brood mares, I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. It is the rule in this Department that owners of such branded mares as have proved barren receive, on application from the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations of the Province, a written certificate to the effect that the mare therein described has been found barren, and that the owner is at liberty to sell her to whom he likes.

3. I would therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, that the Government of India in the Military Department, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, may be moved to cause it to be notified that Remount Agents, Officers Commanding Bengal and Punjab Cavalry Corps, and Police, may purchase only such branded mares as are certified by the General Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, to have proved barren; every care being taken to minutely compare the description given in the certificate as to the color, age, height and marks of the mares offered for sale.

No. 1,539, D., dated 3rd December 1879, from the Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government, Punjab, in continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 1,171, S. D., dated 24th July 1879, for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and for the issue of the necessary orders.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB,—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 3,368, dated 11th December 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, for information.

MEMO. No. 3,426.

Dated 18th December 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

The Inspector General republishes, for information of police officers, the following notification by the Punjab Government,

FOREST ACT.

Rules by the Local Government regarding duties of forest officers and payment of rewards.

prescribing rules relating to the duties of forest officers, and regulating the rewards to be paid out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under the Forest Act.

2. The Punjab Government has decided (*vide* letter annexed) that the rewards payable under these rules are not chargeable to the ordinary grant under head rewards provided for in the police budget.

No. 4,550, dated 18th December 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 332, of 13th instant, enquiring with reference to notification No. 553, F., of the 8th idem, whether the budget grant for rewards in the Police Department, and of which a portion is held available for rewards given by Magistrates, is to be considered a fund at the disposal of the Magistrate for rewards in forest cases.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that it will be clearly seen from Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the notification that rewards in the Forest Department have no concern with the budget grant for rewards in the Police Department; they will be paid from the proceeds of the property confiscated, or by sums provided by the forest officer.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB,—DEPARTMENT REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.
(FORESTS.)

Notification No. 533 F., dated 8th December 1879.

(Extract from the Punjab Gazette, dated 11th December 1879, pages 717-18.)

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under Section 75 of Act VII of 1878, (the Indian Forest Act), to prescribe and limit the duties of forest officers, and to provide for the payment of rewards to certain revenue, police and forest officers, by the following rules :—

1. The Conservator of Forests, all Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards are appointed to do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act, or by rules made under it, to be done by a forest officer or by any forest officer.

2. The forest officers mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall exercise the powers under the sections of the Act mentioned in the second column of the same opposite each class of officers respectively :—

3. Conservators of Forests are empowered to exercise all or any of the powers conferred in the foregoing schedule.

4. Conservators of Forests are empowered, under Section 24 of the Act, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forests, subject to the provisions of that section.

5. All revenue officers below the rank of Tahsildars, and all police officers up to and including Inspectors, all forest officers below the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservators, and forest office clerks and messengers, as well as persons who are not public servants, are eligible for rewards under these rules.

6. On conviction of an offender, or on directing the confiscation of property under Section 56, the Magistrate by whom the case has been decided is authorized to grant such reward, and in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the property confiscated or the conviction of the offender, provided that the total amount of the reward shall not exceed the estimated value of the property confiscated plus the amount of any fine imposed.

7. If in any case the fine and the proceeds of the property confiscated cannot be immediately realized, the Magistrate deciding the case shall at once pay the reward (provided that it does not exceed Rs. 100). If in any case the Magistrate considers that more than Rs. 100 should be distributed as rewards, he shall distribute Rs. 100 at once, and shall submit his recommendation for a larger reward, through the Conservator of Forests, for the orders of the Local Government, giving his reason for the same.

8. In case the Magistrate has not at his disposal a fund out of which the reward can be paid, or in the case of an order of confiscation where, by law, the forest officer takes charge of the property, the forest officer of the Division shall, on requisition, furnish the Magistrate with the necessary funds.

9. In any case, the rewards shall be paid within the limit and under the sanction provided in rule 6, even though the fine may not have been realized. In cases in which the forest officer has furnished the funds under the rule, the fine on recovery shall be paid over to him.

10. If after payment of the reward the conviction is reversed in appeal, the amount paid away in reward shall not be recovered from the persons to whom it has been paid, unless it shall appear that they have acted fraudulently in the case.

11. In cases where, under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, a forest officer had accepted a sum of money as compensation for any damage which may have been committed, the Conservator of Forests may authorize the payment of a portion of the amount realized (not exceeding three-fourths) as a reward to any person or persons who may have contributed to the discovery of the offender.

1	2	3
Class of officers empowered.	Section of the Act under which powers are given.	Brief description of nature of powers conferred.
I.—All Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators and Sub-Assistant Conservators, when in charge of Forest Divisions.	20	To publish translation of notifications of reserved forests.
	25	To notify seasons during which the kindling, &c., of fire is not prohibited.
	45	To notify depôts for drift timber, &c.
	46	To issue notice to claimants of drift timber, &c.
	47	To decide claims to drift timber, &c.
	50	To receive payments on account of drift timber, &c.
	60	To direct release of property seized.
	82	To take possession of, and sell, forest produce for Government dues.
II.—All Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators and Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest Rangers and Foresters, when specially authorized in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests.	25	To permit acts otherwise prohibited in reserved forests.
	33	To permit acts otherwise prohibited in protected forests.

MEMO. No. 3,500.

To *Dated 24th December 1879.*
ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

District Superintendents of Police should be instructed to obtain their supplies of vernacular forms, as far as practicable, from the local or nearest local Jails, as this will save the carriage charges that would be incurred by distant districts getting their supplies from the Central Jail at Lahore.

PRINTING.

Supply of vernacular forms.

MEMO. No. 3,512.

To *Dated 30th December 1879.*
ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB,
AND COMMISSIONERS TRANS-INDUS.

Under the orders of Government the Sanitary Commissioner will have prepared in vernacular and issued to all districts, registers for recording statistics of births and deaths. It has been ruled that village chaukidars are to be employed for collecting the reports of births and deaths, and for this purpose they have been furnished with a simple form of register which they will bring weekly to their respective police stations.

STATISTICS.

Registration of births and deaths.

2. District Superintendents of Police should be directed to instruct their station house officers that the forms supplied to them must be most carefully filled in from the chaukidar's registers by the station clerks, and be punctually submitted as directed. (Circular 40 of 1876, para. 82.)

MEMO. No. 3,516.

The following circular by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, regarding the extent of service rendered by Thanna Mohurrirs, which is admissible for pensions under the rules and in which the Accountant-General, Punjab, concurs, is republished for the information of the force.

PENSIONS.

Service as Thana Mohurrir admissible under the rules.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Circular No. 29. Dated 24th November 1879.

On reference to the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it has been ruled that, service rendered as Thanna Mohurrir before 1861 (when the Superannuation Police Fund was established)—on pay of more than Rs. 10 per mensem, counts in full under Section 118 (g); and pay of Rs. 10 and under, counts as half under Section 118 (i) Civil Pension Code.

MEMO. No. 3,517.

To *Dated 30th December 1879.*
ALL POLICE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

The attention of all Police officers is called to the subjoined notification by Government extending the Serais Act (XXII. of 1867) to the Punjab, with effect from 1st January 1880.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4,499, dated 13th December 1879.

(*Vide Punjab Gazette of 18th December 1879.*)

Under the authority vested in him by Section 17 of Act XXII of 1867 (the Serais Act 1867), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Punjab, with effect from the 1st January.

CIRCULAR No. 50 OF 1879.

(No. 3,518).

Dated 31st December 1879.

THE Inspector-General annexes, for convenient reference of Police Officers, the annexed pages (taken by permission from the 5th edition of Newbery's Schedule of Local and Special Laws) giving information regarding certain recent Acts.

LOCAL & SPECIAL LAWS.

Schedule of certain recent Acts.

2. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that the schedule now printed is not issued by authority.

Translation.

3. Vernacular copies will be issued as soon as possible.

Army Discipline and Regulation Act, and the Opium Act.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
149	<p>Buying, exchanging, taking in pawn, detaining or receiving from a soldier, or any person acting on his behalf; or</p> <p>Soliciting or enticing any soldier to sell, exchange, pawn or give away; or</p> <p>Assists or acts for a soldier in selling, exchanging, pawning or making away with, Any arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, regimental necessaries, or clothing, or any Military decorations of an officer or soldier, or any furniture, bedding, blankets, sheets, utensils, and stores in regimental charge, or any provisions or forage issued for the use of an officer or soldier, or his horse, or of any horse employed in Her Majesty's service.</p>	<p>Statute 42 & 43 Vict., C. 33.</p> <p>May arrest without warrant.</p>	Summons,	Bailable,	<p>First offence, fine not exceeding £20, together with treble the value of any property possessed by means of such offence;</p> <p>Second offence, the same with minimum fine of £5; or to imprisonment with or without hard labor, up to six months.</p> <p>[The penalty is reduced to fine not exceeding Rs. 50 in lieu of £20; and the minimum fine on second offence is Rs. 5 under Act VII of 1867, which appears still in force.]</p>	<p>Probably Magistrate of the 1st class.</p> <p>[The Court is to be one exercising jurisdiction in the like cases to those in which the Summary Jurisdiction Acts are applicable. These cases include security to keep the peace and bastardy orders which, in India, are only within the competence of a Magistrate 1st class.]</p>

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.—(OPIUM)

Notification No. 2 dated 3rd January 1880.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has made the following Rules, which have received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and are now published as required by the Act. Excepting as in any case expressly limited, these Rules apply to all the territories in British India administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and will come into force on the 1st April 1880, the date of the extension of the Act to the Punjab.

Interpretation clause.

1- In these Rules—

- (1) "Deputy Commissioner" means any revenue officer in independent charge of a district or division of a district.
- (2) "Officer in charge of the excise revenue" means any subordinate officer of his staff whom the Deputy Commissioner may place in executive charge of the excise administration of the whole or part of a district. In Kulu, the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu for the time being shall be considered the officer in charge of the excise revenue of the district for the purpose of granting passes for transport from the area under his jurisdiction.
- (3) "Opium" means the inspissated juice of the poppy.
- (4) "Intoxicating drugs" include madak and chandu, and every preparation and admixture thereof, and kafa, and all other intoxicating or narcotic preparations of opium and of the poppy, but does not include poppy-heads.
- (5) "Poppy-heads" or "post" means the capsules of the poppy plants.
- (6) "Farmer" means a person who has obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, under Rule 51 or Rule 56, a farm of the duties leviable on the retail vend of opium, of all or any "intoxicating drugs" or of "poppy-heads."
- (7) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license for retail vend under Rules 43 to 49, 52 or 56.
- (8) "Medical practitioner" means a medical practitioner to whom a license has been granted by a Deputy Commissioner under Rule 23.
- (9) The words "import," "export" and "transport" have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Opium Act, 1878.
- (10) "India" means the country included within the British frontier lines on the extreme west and north of the Presidency of Fort William, and within the British frontier line on the extreme east of the Presidency of Fort William and of British Burma.

Cultivation.

2. The cultivation of the poppy is permitted in all parts of the Punjab, except in the districts of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions where it is prohibited.

3. A duty of two rupees will be levied on every acre of poppy cultivation. The minimum charge will be for a quarter of an acre; any area under a quarter of an acre will be charged as a quarter of an acre.

4. The measurements will be effected by the Patwáris under the supervision of the Tahsildars.

5. Any person desiring to grow poppy must, before the first of November of each year, inform the Patwári of his village of the area he intends to cultivate, and the Patwári shall enter the information in a register to be kept by him for the purpose. If a cultivator, after intimating his intention under this rule, abandons his intention, the Patwári shall record the fact in his register.

6. On the 1st of January of each year, the Patwari shall furnish an abstract of the area under poppy cultivation to the Tahsildár, who shall keep up a register embodying these abstracts, and the Tahsildár shall then, or at any other time before removal of the crop, personally, or through the medium of any revenue official not below the rank of Assistant Kanungo, test the measurements of the poppy cultivation recorded by the Patwari.

7. After the measurements have been tested, the Patwári shall inform the Lambardár of each village of the amount payable on account of poppy acreage duty, and the persons who are to pay it; and the Lambardár shall be responsible for the collection of the same and its payment to Government along with the instalments of Government land revenue. No percentage shall be claimable by Lambardars on account of such collections.

8. Immediately after he has prepared and communicated to the Lambardár his statement of demand, the Patwári shall furnish to each poppy cultivator a memorandum of the recorded area of his crop (hereinafter called the cultivator's license).

9. The cultivator's license shall entitle him to keep the produce from the time of the maturity of the crop until the time for the renewal of the license, not later than the 1st of November, or, subject to the rules as to the quantities, hereinafter provided, to sell the standing crop to any person holding a license under Rule 18, or to sell the produce to a farmer of the duties leviable on the retail vend of opium, or to any person holding a license under Rules 37 to 42.

10. When selling the standing crop, the cultivator shall not sell less than one acre at a time to one purchaser, unless his entire crop is less than one acre, in which case he may sell his entire crop. When selling opium, the cultivator shall not sell except in such quantities as are provided hereinafter for wholesale dealing.

11. The holder of a cultivator's license shall enter, or cause to be entered thereon, the actual out-turn of opium and particulars of all sales thereof, and every sale shall be attested by the signature of the purchaser.

12. The Patwári shall, at intervals, examine and check these entries on the cultivators' licenses.

13. The licenses granted to cultivators shall be returned to the Patwári at the time of preparation of the next demand statement, and the Patwári shall forward them to the Tahsildar. Should any of the produce covered by the old licenses remain undisposed of, the amount of the balance will be entered in the new license, and shown as opium to be disposed of in addition to the current year's out-turn.

24. Should a licensed cultivator, who does not wish to continue the cultivation, possess any balance of opium undisposed of, the old license may be renewed for a stated period to allow of the sale of the opium to a licensed purchaser. Such extension shall not be for a period exceeding three months, and no second extension shall be granted.

15. If a cultivator wilfully conceals any portion of his opium cultivation, he shall, if the crop be standing, be liable to pay double duty, in addition to any order penalty to which he may be liable; and if the opium has been extracted or the poppy-heads gathered, he may be prosecuted at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner for an infringement of these rules.

16. All Zaildárs, Lambardárs and Patwáris shall give information to the Tahsildár of unlicensed cultivation of the poppy or unlicensed manufacture of opium within their villages.

Manufacture.

17. The holder of a cultivator's license is entitled to manufacture opium.

18. Any person who procures a license for that purpose from the Deputy Commissioner, may purchase standing crops of poppy from the cultivators. A fee of Rs. 20 shall be payable for such license. Such license conveys the right to manufacture opium. A register of licenses so issued shall be kept up by the Deputy Commissioner. The license shall authorise the purchase of the crops of any number of cultivators for one season.

19. A license-holder who purchases the standing crop of poppy is authorised to extract the opium and to gather the poppy-heads, and to sell them in accordance with the rules applicable to licensed opium vendors and purchasers, for wholesale vend.

20. A licensed purchaser of a standing crop of poppy is entitled to all the privileges attaching to an actual cultivator of poppy.

Possession.

21. No person, other than a person holding a license, order, or pass under these rules, shall have in his possession a greater quantity of opium or intoxicating drugs than three tolas weight, or of post or poppy-heads than five seers weight.

22. Rule 21 does not apply to—

(i) travellers and visitors from foreign countries beyond India, having in their possession any quantity of opium produced in such foreign country, or intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom, not exceeding two seers in weight for the whole party, intended for the personal use of such travellers and visitors or their attendants, and not for sale or barter;

(ii) foreign horse-dealers entering India with their horses, having in their possession opium produced in foreign territory, or intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom, limited to ten tolas weight per horse.

if opium and intoxicating drugs be found in possession of any such travellers, visitors or, horse dealers in excess of the authorised quantity, such excess shall be liable to confiscation.

23. The Deputy Commissioner may grant to any medical practitioner residing within his district a license in form II appended to these rules, for the possession and retail of opium, intoxicating drugs, and poppy heads for medical purposes only, provided that such medical practitioner shall not have in his possession at one time more than a half seer of opium, of half a seer of intoxicating drugs, and more than ten seers of poppy-heads.

Transport.

24. When a farmer, licensed vendor, or wholesale license-holder desires to transport opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads—

case (a), from one district to another,

case (b), from one pargana to another pargana of the same district, when the parganas of a district are farmed to different farmers.

he shall obtain a pass for each consignment in such form as the Financial Commissioner may from time to time, prescribe—

in *case (a)*, from the officer in charge of the excise revenue of the district,

in *case (b)*, from the Tahsildár of the pargana,

from which, as the case may be, such opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy heads are to be transported.

The pass shall specify—

(1) the name of the person in charge of the consignment ;

(2) the name of the consignee ;

(3) the number of packages and the weight and contents of each ; and

(5) the destination of the consignment.

Each package shall be stamped in the presence of the officer granting the pass with his official seal.

No such pass shall be granted unless the person applying for it produces a written permission to apply for such pass—

in *case (a)*, from the officer in charge of the excise revenue of the district,

in *case (b)*, from the Tahsildár of the pargana,

to which, as the case may be, the opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads are to be transported.

A copy of every transport pass granted shall be sent—

in *case (a)*, to the officer in charge of the excise revenue of the district,

in *case (b)*, to the Tahsildár of the pargana.

to which, as the case may be, the consignment is to be transported.

The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken in transit.

The pass and the packages shall, on arrival, be presented for examination—

in *case (a)*, to the officer in charge of the excise revenue of the district ;

in *case (b)*, to the Tahsildár of the pargana.

25. No Railway Company shall receive or convey opium, intoxicating drugs, of poppy-heads not covered and accompanied by a pass of an officer competent under these Rules to grant the same ; or shall convey opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy-heads, otherwise than direct in the custody of its own officers to the station at which, according to the route prescribed in such permit or pass, it should leave the Railway. Such opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads may be detained and examined as to number, weight and tampering in transit, at any station at which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may direct such detention or examination either generally or specially.

26. Subject to these rules, sales by wholesale, of Punjab-grown opium may be effected during transit by a wholesale license-holder : provided they are duly recorded and attested on the pass by an officer not below the rank of a Tahsildár.

27. Packages covered by a pass must be effectually sealed by the officer granting the pass, and, after every sale on the journey, they must be re-sealed by the officer attesting the sale after re-examination and re-weighment.

28. Every Deputy Commissioner and other revenue officer not below the rank of Tahsildár, and every police officer not below the rank of Deputy Inspector, and every customs officer not below the rank of Assistant Patrol, is authorised to detain and inspect any despatch of opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads passing through his jurisdiction, and call for production of the pass.

29. Any Deputy Commissioner may extend the period for which a pass has been granted on application from the person in charge, on due cause being shown, and provided the packages are intact.

30. If, on the inspection of a despatch under Rule 27 or 28, or on the arrival of a despatch at its destination, any deficiency is found that cannot be accounted for by dryage, or wholesale sale as permitted by Rule 26, the holder of the pass and the persons in charge shall be held to have infringed these Rules. The authorised rate allowed for diminution by dryage is a maximum of six per cent. of which one-and-a-half per cent, during the first week, and three per cent. during the first fourteen days from the date of the pass.

31. The transport pass prescribed by Rule 24 must in all cases be delivered up to the Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildár on arrival at destination.

Import.

32. No opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads shall be imported into the Punjab except—

- (a) on account of Government ;
- (b) by the persons and under the circumstances specified in Rule 22;
- (c) by licensed vendors in accordance with these Rules.

Licensed vendors, and their agents, are allowed to make their own arrangements for the purchase of opium in places beyond the limits of the Punjab other than places in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or Bengal, or in Nepal. In such cases, the importer must, ordinarily, take out a permit from the Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab district which the consignment may first enter, as also from the district where he is licensed to sell opium. Rules 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 apply to such a consignment, both in transit while in the Punjab, and on arrival at its destination.

But if the licensed vendor desires to import Malwa opium, he must procure from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which he is licensed to sell opium a written permit addressed to the Opium Agent, Indore, authorising him to import Malwa opium. Such permit will not be granted unless the licensed vendor gives approved security to the Deputy Commissioner for the payment to the Opium Agent, Indore, of a sum equal to the duty imposed by the Local Government on opium for home consumption, and not being less than the full British pass duty of Rs. 700 per chest of 140½ lbs. avoirdupois.

On production of the permit, and on payment of the duty specified above at Indore, the Opium Agent at Indore will issue a pass to the licensed vendor covering an amount of Malwa opium equal to that indicated in the permit, sending a counterpart of the pass to the Deputy Commissioner who issued the permit.

Export.

33. The re-export of foreign opium which has been imported for sale into the Punjab is prohibited.

34. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, and when the person applying for the pass produces a written permission so to apply, signed, in the case of Native States under the Punjab Government, by the Vakil of the State concerned, and in other cases by the Political Officer accredited by the British Government to the Foreign States into which such opium is to be imported, grant to a wholesale licensed-holder a pass in such form as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe for the export of opium to Native States or independent territory; but no license shall be granted for the export of such opium to, or its sale in, any place in British territory.

The pass shall specify—

- (1) the name of the person in charge of the consignment;
- (2) the name of the consignee ;
- (3) the number of packages and the weight and contents of each ; and
- (4) the destination of the consignment.

Sale,—General.

35. Opium may be purchased by four classes;

- I.—Those who purchase Punjab-grown opium on wholesale licenses;
- II.—Those who purchase opium (Punjab-grown or otherwise) on licenses for retail vend ;
- III.—Manufacturers who purchase the standing crop ;
- IV.—Private consumers (without license).

Sale,—Wholesale.

36. By wholesale dealing is meant the purchase of, or sale of, not less than the following quantities, or if the entire stock or crop of the cultivator be less than these quantities, then such entire stock :—

Poppy-heads or post	...	...	20 seers.
Opium or intoxicating drugs	...	...	10 "

37. A license for dealing wholesale in Punjab-grown opium, or intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom, or in poppy-heads within the limits of any districts in the Punjab, except the districts of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, may be granted by a Deputy Commissioner at his discretion to any farmer or to any other person.

38. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable for such license. Such license shall specify the districts in which Punjab-grown opium or intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom may be purchased, and those in which such opium or intoxicating drugs may be sold under it, and it shall authorise the licensee to purchase wholesale from other wholesale license-holders, and from licensed cultivators and to sell wholesale to other wholesale license-holders, to farmers and to licensed vendors in the said districts respectively and to such persons only. It shall be in force for one year from the date of issue; and at the end of the year it shall be returned to the Deputy Commissioner who issued it.

39. Whenever the holder of such a license effects a sale opium or intoxicating drugs under it, he shall, before delivering such opium or intoxicating drugs cause the sale to be recorded on his license at the nearest tahsil, and attested by the Tahsildar.

40. When a wholesale license-holder wishes to purchase or sell in a district not specified in his license, he shall apply to the Deputy Commissioner of that district to have his license enlarged or modified. The Deputy Commissioner will decide on the necessity or desirability of alteration, and if the enlargement or modification be sanctioned, it shall be communicated by such Deputy Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner who issued the original license. For every such enlargement or modification there shall be payable a fee of ten Rupees.

41. Opium shall be supplied in quantities of not less than one seer from the Deputy Commissioner's office on pre-payment, at such rates as the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the *Punjab Gazette*, to wholesale license-holders, farmers, and to licensed vendors.

42. A licensed vendor or farmer may sell any quantity of opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads to another licensed vendor or farmer; and a quantity not exceeding half a seer in the case of opium, or intoxicating drugs, and not exceeding ten seers in the case of poppy-heads, to a duly licensed medical practitioner.

Sale—Retail.

43. No person shall retail opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads, except under license from the Deputy Commissioner, or from a farmer, and in accordance with the conditions specified in the license.

44. The sale of any quantity not exceeding three tolas of opium, or intoxicating drugs, or five seers of poppy-heads or post, is a retail; and no larger quantities shall be sold, except to a wholesale licensed holder, farmer, licensed vendor, or medical practitioner, or under a special order from an officer exercising the powers of Deputy Commissioner.

45. Licenses for the retail of opium may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner. Such limited number of shops for the retail vend of opium as the Commissioner may from time to time decide, shall be allowed in each district, and the monopoly of retail vend at such shops shall be put up to auction at the commencement of each official year. The shop shall be sold singly or in such groups as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

46. Licenses for the retail of opium shall be granted to licensed vendors in Form III.

47. Whenever the Deputy Commissioner grants a license for the retail of opium or of intoxicating drugs, he shall impose such conditions on the licensee, besides those specified in the license, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Financial Commissioner.

48. Licenses for retail of intoxicating drugs shall be granted by the Deputy Commissioner in Form IV.

49. Licenses for retail vend shall be granted for one year only, unless the Financial Commissioner shall otherwise specifically direct.

50. Every person taking out a license in Form III, or Form IV shall execute a counterpart engagement for the due performance of all the conditions expressed in the license, and any additional conditions which may be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner under the directions of the Financial Commissioner, and shall give such security for the performance of his engagement, or make such deposit, in lieu of security, as the Deputy Commissioner may require.

51. With the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, the Deputy Commissioner may let in farm the duties leviable on the retail of opium, or of all or any intoxicating drugs, for a term not exceeding two years, and, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, for a term not exceeding five years. The Financial Commissioner may prescribe rules (a) for the invitation and acceptance of tenders for such farm; (b) for the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the farmers; and (c) as to the form and conditions of such leases. Any breach of such engagement shall render the lease liable to annulment by the authority by whom the farm was sanctioned.

52. When the duties leviable on opium or any intoxicating drugs are let in farm, the farmer may make his own arrangements consistently with the other provisions of these Rules, for the manufacture and retail thereof within the limits of his farm. All the penalties prescribed in the 9th and following sections of the Opium Act 1878, for the unlawful manufacture, sale, or possession of any such drug, shall be incurred by all persons manufacturing, selling, or possessing the same without license from the farmer.

53. Before entering into engagements for any such farm, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, make such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses by the former as he thinks fit.

Such licenses shall be granted in Form V.

54. Every farmer shall file in the Deputy Commissioner's office, in such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Financial Commissioner, a list of all licenses granted by him.

55. With the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, obtained through the Commissioner of the Division, the Deputy Commissioner may cancel any lease granted under Rule 51; or may, within the period of the lease, impose any new reservation or restriction on the farmer.

If a lease be cancelled for any cause other than a breach of the conditions of the lease, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be imposed during the lease, the Financial Commissioner may award to the farmer compensation for any loss thereby caused to him.

56. The Deputy Commissioner may grant licenses for the retail of poppy-heads, or may farm the duties leviable on the retail of the same, on such terms as the Financial Commissioner shall, from time to time, prescribe.

57. If any licensed vendor or farmer shall have in his possession, on the expiry of his license or farm, any opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads, which he is unable to dispose of to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner by private sale to other licensed vendors or farmers, he shall surrender the same to the officer in charge of the excise revenue; and the incoming licensed vendor or farmer, or, if the expired license or farm is not renewed, any licensed vendor or farmer, within the district, when required by the Deputy Commissioner, shall be bound to purchase the articles aforesaid to the extent of two months' supply, at such price, and in such quantities, as the Deputy Commissioner shall adjudge; provided that if such articles be declared by the Civil Surgeon of the district to be unfit for use, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause them to be destroyed.

Permission to cultivate, &c.

58. Subject to the exceptions, conditions, and regulations hereinbefore imposed and prescribed, the cultivation of the poppy, the manufacture of opium, the possession, transport, import, export and sale of opium, intoxicating drugs, and poppy-heads, and the manufacture of opium and of such preparations, admixtures, and drugs are permitted; and, except as permitted by these Rules, the cultivation of the poppy, the manufacture of opium, the possession, transport, import, export and sale of opium, intoxicating drugs, and of poppy-heads is prohibited.

Disposal of things confiscated.

59. (i). All things confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, except opium, intoxicating drugs, and poppy-heads, shall be disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner by public sale.

(ii). Opium so confiscated shall be sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon of the district and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Financial Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

(iii). Intoxicating drugs so confiscated shall be immediately destroyed.

(iv). Poppy-heads so confiscated shall be disposed of as the officer in charge of the excise revenue of the district in which the confiscation is made may direct.

60. Any Magistrate convicting an offender under Section 9, or any Magistrate or other authorised officer ordering the confiscation of opium under section 12 of the Opium Act, 1878, may grant, in such proportions as he thinks fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender, a reward not exceeding the value of the opium (at the rate of three rupees a seer) and other articles confiscated in the case, plus the amount of any fine imposed.

61. If in any case the fine or forfeiture is not realised, the Financial Commissioner may grant such reasonable reward, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as may seem fit. The Financial Commissioner may also direct, by general order, what classes of excise officers shall receive rewards and what classes shall have no title to share therein.

Miscellaneous.

62. These Rules, except where otherwise expressly stated, extend to opium imported into the Punjab as well as to opium grown within the Punjab.

63. Farmers are prohibited from levying any fees from cultivators or manufacturers of opium for permission to cultivate or manufacture, or on any other pretext whatever.

64. The Financial Commissioner shall regulate the form and conditions of all licenses, leases, and passes granted under these Rules, and not specially provided for in the Rules: and all other forms, registers, returns and accounts required under these Rules shall be in such form as the Financial Commissioner may direct.

65. Suspensions and remissions of demand may be made under the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. In the case of suspensions, a date or dates for payment must be fixed.

Refunds may be made under the rules applicable to refunds on account of land revenue.

All suspensions, remissions, and refunds sanctioned by Commissioners must be reported at the time to the Financial Commissioner.

• FORMS.

I.—Wholesale license granted under Rules 36 to 39.

License to deal in opium grown in the Punjab (except in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, where the cultivation is prohibited) is granted to _____ subject to the undermentioned conditions, and to all other provisions relating to wholesale dealing in opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-head, contained in the rules relating to opium grown in the Punjab :—

The license-holder is authorised to purchase Punjab-grown opium, intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom, and poppy-heads, wholesale, from other wholesale license-holders, and from licensed cultivators in the following districts or places—
and is authorised to sell the said opium intoxicating drugs prepared therefrom, and poppy-heads, wholesale, to other wholesale license-holders, to farmers, and to licensed retail vendors in the following districts or places—

This license remains in force for one year from date of issue, and shall be returned on expiry to the undersigned.

Date _____

Place _____

Deputy Commissioner.

II.—Special license to medical practitioner under Rule 23.

Special license granted to _____ following the profession of _____ at _____ in the district of _____, for the retail of opium, pure or mixed, on the condition that such opium shall be procured from a licensed vendor, and shall be used *bonâ fide* as medicine or in medical preparations or prescriptions.

District _____

Dated _____

III.—License for retail vend (general).

District _____

No. of license in Register _____

Name of retailer _____

Locality of shop _____

Be it known that _____ resident of _____ pargana _____ district of _____, is hereby authorised by the Deputy Commissioner of _____ to sell opium by retail at _____ in _____ from the date of this license to the day of _____ 18 _____, upon the following conditions :—

I.—That he will pay to Government a monthly duty of _____

II.—That he will retail opium only in the shop for which this license is granted.

III.—That, except to a licensed vendor or to a medical practitioner holding a special license from the Deputy Commissioner, he will not sell more than three tolas weight of opium to any person at one time.

IV.—That he will not adulterate the opium sold by him.

V.—That he will not receive any wearing apparel, or other goods, in barter for opium.

VI.—That he will not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he will not keep it open, or make sales therein, after _____; and that he will not harbour any person therein during the night.

VII.—That he will not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he will prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he will give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VIII.—That he will have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription, in legible characters, in the vernacular language ;—

(Name of vendor.)

“ Licensed to retail opium.”

IX.—That, if he buy less than _____, which is the quantity estimated to be retailed at _____ in each month, he will, if required, explain the reason of the falling-off to the Deputy Commissioner.

X.—That he will keep up daily an account in this form, showing the receipts and deliveries of opium at his shop each day, and the balance in store :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Quantity of opium in store from yesterday.	Quantity of opium received this day and whence received.	Total quantity to be accounted for.	Quantity sold this day.	Quantity left in store.

XI.—That he will at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, empowered under section 14 of the Opium Act; and that he will not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering this shop at any hour of the day or night,

XII.—This license shall have effect from _____ to _____ and, unless renewed by the order of the _____ by the _____ day of _____ being the expiration of the period for which it was granted, shall cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the _____

XIII.—This license may be recalled by the Deputy Commissioner—

- (a) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in clause I;
- (b) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;
- (c) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace, or of any other criminal offence during the currency of this license.

Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder will have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to any refund of any duty, or instalment of duty, already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

Should the Deputy Commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted for any cause other than those above specified, (a), (b) and (c), he shall give 15 days' previous notice, and remit a sum equal to the duty for 15 days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation, in default of notice, as the Commissioner may direct.

XIV.—This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one month's notice to the Deputy Commissioner, and paying such fine, not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the failure to carry out any condition imposed, as the Deputy Commissioner may adjudge.

Should the Deputy Commissioner be satisfied that the reason for resigning the license is adequate, he may with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, remit the fine.

XV.—On the infringement of any of the above articles, or of any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium or for the manufacture or sale of madak or chandu, will be forfeited; he will also be liable to the punishment prescribed by law for the specific offence committed.

IV.—License for the retail sale of madak or of chandu.

District _____
No. in Register _____
Name of vendor _____
Locality of shop _____

Be it known that _____ resident of _____ pargana _____ district of _____, is authorised by the Deputy Commissioner of _____ to open a shop for the retail vend of madak (or chandu, as the case may be) at _____ from the date of this license to the _____

upon the following conditions:—

I.—That he will pay to Government a monthly duty of _____

II.—That he will sell madak (or chandu) only in the shop for which this license is granted, and that he will not sell madak (or chandu) in any other place.

III.—That, except to a licensed vender or to a medical practitioner duly licensed, he will not sell more than three tolas weight of madak (or chandu) to one person at one time.

IV.—That he will not receive any wearing apparel, or other goods, in barter for the drug.

V.—That he will not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he will not keep it open, or make sales therein, after _____; and that he will not harbour any suspected person therein.

VI.—That he will not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he will prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he will give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop

VII.—That he will have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription, in the vernacular language of the country :—

(Name of vendor.)

“Licensed vendor of madak (or chandu).”

VIII.—That he will keep up daily the following account, showing the receipts of opium in his shop, the quantity used in the manufacture of madak (or chandu), and the balance remaining in store at the end of the day :—

I.—OPIUM.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Quantity of opium remaining in store yesterday.	Quantity received out of and whence received.	Total quantity of opium to be accounted for. M. S. C.	Opium used in the preparation of madak (or chandu). M. S. C.	Quantity remaining in store.

II.—MADAK OR CHANDU.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Quantity remaining in store yesterday.	Quantity manufactured out of opium to-day.	Total quantity of madak or chandu to be accounted for. M. S. C.	Madak or chandu sold to-day. M. S. C.	Quantity remaining in store this day.

IX.—That he will at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, empowered under section 14 of the Opium Act ; and that he will not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

X.—This license shall have effect from _____ to _____ and, unless renewed by the order of the _____ by the _____ day of _____, being the expiration of the period for which it was granted, shall cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the _____.

XI.—This license may be recalled by the Deputy Commissioner—

- (a) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in clause I ;
- (b) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license ;
- (c) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace, or of any other criminal offence during the currency of this license.

Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder will have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to any refund of any duty, or instalment of duty, already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

Should the Deputy Commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted for any cause other than those above specified, (a), (b) and (c), he shall give 15 days' previous notice, and remit a sum equal to the duty for 15 days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation, in default of notice, as the Financial Commissioner may direct.

XII.—This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one month's previous notice to the Deputy Commissioner, and paying such fine not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the failure to carry out any condition imposed as the Deputy Commissioner may adjudge.

Should the Deputy Commissioner be satisfied that the reason for resigning the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, remit the fine.

XIII.—On the infringement of any of the above articles, or any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of madak or chandu, will be forfeited ; he will also be liable to the punishment prescribed by law for the specific offence committed.

V.—License for the retail sale of opium, madak or of chandu granted by a farmer.

District
No. in Register
Name of vendor
Locality of shop

Be it known that _____ resident of _____ pargana _____ district of _____, is authorised by _____ the farmer of _____, to open a shop for the retail vend of opium, madak (or chandu, as the case may be), at _____ from the date of this license to the _____ 18 _____, on the following conditions :—

I.—That he will pay to the farmer, _____ a monthly duty of _____

II.—That he will purchase all the opium he may use in the manufacture of madak (or chandu, as the case may be) direct from the farmer, _____ and not from any opium vendor.

III.—That he will sell madak (or chandu) only, in the shop for which this license is granted.

IV.—That, except to a licensed vendor or to a medical practitioner duly licensed, he will not sell more than three tolas weight of madak (or chandu) to one person at one time.

V.—That he will not receive any wearing apparel, or other goods, in barter for the drug.

VI.—That he will not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he will not keep it open, or effect sales therein after _____; and that he will not harbour any suspected person therein.

VII.—That he will not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he will prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he will give information to the nearest Magistrate or police officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.

VIII.—That he will have constantly fixed up at the entrance of the shop a signboard, bearing the following inscription, in the vernacular language of the country :—

(Name of vendor.)

"Licensed vendor of opium (madak or chandu)."

IX.—That he will keep up daily the following account, showing the receipts of opium in his shop, the quantity used in the manufacture of _____, and the balance remaining in store at the end of the day :—

I.—OPIUM.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date.	Quantity of opium remaining in store yesterday.	Quantity received to-day, and whence received.	Total quantity of opium to be accounted for.	* Opium sold.	† Opium used in the preparation of madak (or chandu).	Quantity remaining in store.
			M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	

II.—MADAK OR CHANDU.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Quantity remaining in store yesterday.	Quantity manufactured out of opium to-day.	Total quantity of madak or chandu to be accounted for.	Madak or chandu sold to-day.	Quantity remaining in store this day.
				M. S. C.	

X.—That he will at once produce his license and accounts for inspection, on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, empowered under section 14 of the Opium Act; and that he will not prevent any such officer, of whatever rank, from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.

XI.—This license may be recalled by the farmer,—

(a) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in clause I; and by the farmer or Deputy Commissioner;

(b) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;

(c) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace or of any other criminal offence during the currency of this license.

XII.—On the infringement of any of the above articles, or of any of the conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license and any other license or licenses that the holder may have taken out for the sale of opium, or for the manufacture or sale of madak or chandu, will be forfeited; he will also be liable to the punishment prescribed by law for the specific offence committed.

* This column will be blank when the license is to sell intoxicating drugs only.

† This column will be blank when the license is to sell opium only.

The Indian Treasure Trove, Forest, Ferry and Railway Acts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
20	Finder of any treasure failing to give the notice, or either not making the deposit or giving the security, required by Section 4; or altering or attempting to alter such treasure so as to conceal identity.	The Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878. Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	The share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would be entitled, shall vest in Her Majesty; and, on conviction, he may be sentenced to imprisonment of either description up to one year; or to fine, or to both.	Any Magistrate. (As the Act mentions the Court as "a Magistrate," the provisions of Act I of 1868 will come in; Section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code has no effect).
21	Owner of place in which treasure is found abetting any offence in Section 20.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Confiscation as above; imprisonment of either description up to six months; or fine; or both.	Any Magistrate.
25	(RESERVED FORESTS). Any person (except under permission in writing of the Forest Officer, or under any rule made by the Local Government; or in the exercise of any right continued under Section 14, Clause c, or created by grant or contract in writing made by, or on behalf of Government under Section 22)— (a). Making any fresh clearing in a proposed reserved forest contrary to Section 5;	The Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878. Forest Officer or Police Officer may arrest.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description up to six months, or fine up to Rs. 500, or both, in addition to compensation at the discretion of the Court. [In addition: all timber or forest produce (not the property of Government), and in respect of which a forest offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any forest offence, shall be liable to confiscation, Section 54].	Any Magistrate. (Magistrate of District and Magistrate 1st class, specially empowered, may try summarily).

The Indian Forest, Ferry and Railway Acts—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
	The Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878.—<i>contd.</i>					
	(RESERVED FORESTS)— <i>continued.</i>					
	(b). Setting fire to a reserved forest : or kindling any fire so as to endanger the same ; In a reserved forest—					
	(c). Kindling, keeping or carrying any fire, except as allowed under notification by Forest Officer ;					
	(d). Trespassing or pasturing cattle, or permitting cattle to trespass ;					
	(e). Causing any damage by negligence in felling any tree, or cutting or dragging any timber ;	Forest Officer or Police Officer may arrest.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description up to six months, or fine up to Rs. 500, or both, in addition to compensation at the discretion of the Court. [In addition ; all timber or forest produce (not the property of Government), and in respect of which a forest offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any forest offence, shall be liable to confiscation, Section 54.]	Any Magistrate. (Magistrate of District and Magistrate 1st class, specially empowered, may try summarily).
	(f). Felling, girdling, lopping, tapping or burning any tree ; or stripping off the bark or leaves from, or damaging the same ;					
	(g). Quarrying stone, burning lime or charcoal, or collecting, subjecting to any manufacturing process, or removing any forest produce ;					
	(h). Clearing or breaking up any land for cultivation, or any other purpose ;					
	(i). Against rules, killing or catching elephants, hunting,					

<p>shooting, fishing, poisoning water, or setting traps or snares.</p> <p>[As regards the above offences in village forests, see Section 27, last clause.]</p>	<p>(PROTECTED FORESTS).</p>	<p>32 Any person (except under the permission in writing of the Forest Officer, or in accordance with rules made under Section 31, or [except as regards any portion of a forest closed under Section 29] in the exercise of any right recorded under Sections 28 and 33)—</p>	<p>(a). Felling, girdling, lopping, tapping or burning any tree reserved under Section 29, or stripping off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damaging the same;</p>	<p>(b). Contrary to any prohibition under Section 29, quarrying any stone, or burning any lime or charcoal, or collecting, subjecting to any manufacturing process, or removing any forest produce;</p>	<p>(c). Contrary to any prohibition under Section 29, breaking up or clearing for cultivation, or any other purpose, any land in any protected forest;</p>	<p>(d). Setting fire to such forest, or kindling a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under Section 29, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;</p>	<p>May not arrest (Section 63, last clause).</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Imprisonment of either description up to six months, or fine up to Rs. 500, or both. [As to confiscation, see Section 64, above.]</p>	<p>Any Magistrate. (Magistrate of District and Magistrate 1st class, specially empowered, may try summarily).</p>
								Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
								Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
								Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
								Forest Officer or Police Officer may arrest (Section 63).	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
								Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
								May not arrest (Section 63, last clause).	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.

The Indian Forest, Ferry and Railway Acts—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
	(RESERVED FORESTS)— <i>continued</i> .	The Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878—<i>contd.</i>				
	(e). Leaving burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or closed portion.	May not arrest (Section 63 last clause).	Summons	... Bailable	... Imprisonment of either description up to six months, or fine up to Rs. 500, or both.	Any Magistrate. (Magistrate of District and Magistrate 1st class, specially empowered, may try summarily).
	(f). Felling any tree, or dragging any timber so as to damage any tree as aforesaid;				[As to confiscation, see Section 54, above.]	
	(g). Permitting cattle to damage any such tree;					
	(h). Infringing any rule made under Section 31.					
42	Breach of rules made under Section 41 for regulating the transit of forest produce.	Forest Officer or Police Officer may arrest if punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.	Ditto	... Ditto	... The penalties provided by the rules up to imprisonment and fine as above.	Any Magistrate. (If penalty does not exceed imprisonment for six months with fine of Rs. 500, may be tried summarily as above). If penalty is one year's imprisonment, then Magistrate 2nd class is the lowest Court having jurisdiction in the ordinary way.
	When the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.					
	[In case of accident or emergency involving danger to property at a forest dépôt, every person employed at such dépôt, whether by Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest Officer or Police Officer demanding his aid in averting such danger, and securing such property from damage or loss—Section 44.]	Ditto	Ditto	... Ditto	... Double penalties—(As to confiscation, see Section 54, above).	

51. Infringement of rules made under Section 51, regarding drift and stranded timber.	Forest Officer or Police Officer may arrest if punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	The penalties provided by the rules up to imprisonment of either description for six months; fine up to Rs. 500; or both. (As to confiscation, see Section 54, above).	Any Magistrate. (Summary trial as above).
61. Forest Officer or Police Officer vexatiously and unnecessarily seizing any property, on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act.	Forest Officer or Police Officer may arrest.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description up to six months; or fine up to Rs. 500; or both.	Ditto
62. With intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain— (a). Knowingly counterfeiting up on any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest Officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of Government, or of some person, or that it may be cut or removed; (b). Altering, defacing, or obliterating any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by, or under the authority of, a Forest Officer; (c). Altering, moving, destroying, or defacing any boundary mark of any forest or waste land to which this Act is applied.	Forest Officer or Police Officer may arrest.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description up to two years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 2nd class.

The Indian Forest, Ferry and Railway Acts—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
The Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878—conclud.						
76	(RESERVED FORESTS)—concluded. Breach of rule made by Local Government, see sections 27 [<i>village forests</i>], 31 [<i>protected forests</i>], 35 [<i>protection of private forests for special purposes</i>]. [NOTE.—Such of the rules under Section 31 as covered clauses a, d, e, f, g and h of Section 32 would be non-cognizable.] 75 [<i>Miscellaneous</i>].	Forest Officer or Police Officer may arrest.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description up to one month, or fine up to Rs. 500, or both.	Any Magistrate. (Summary jurisdiction as above.)

When there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed in respect of forest produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest Officer or Police Officer. Property to be marked and report made to Magistrate having jurisdiction; if the forest produce, with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed, is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it need not be marked, and the report is to be made to official's superior, Section 52.

NOTE.—All persons arrested are to be taken without unnecessary delay* to the Magistrate having jurisdiction. This would bar taking bail by the police, but not investigation without unnecessary detention, nor, when necessary for safe transit, taking the accused to the police station (Section 63). Every Forest Officer and Police Officer shall prevent and may interfere for the purpose of preventing the commission of any forest offence (Section 64). Power to compound offences, except those under Sections 61, 62, 67; presumption that forest produce belongs to Government (Section 68). Power of Forest and Police Officers to seize cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or a portion of a protected forest lawfully closed to grazing (Section 69). Regarding obligation to furnish information of forest offences, Section 75 provides as follows:—

"Every person who exercises any right in a reserved or protected forest, or who is permitted to take any forest produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in such forest, and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community, shall be bound to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the nearest Forest Officer or Police Officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest offence, and shall assist any Forest Officer or Police Officer demanding his aid—

(a). In extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b). In preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest;

(c). In preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence; and

(d). When there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender."

* See *Government Advocate's opinion on page 147.*

Opinion by E. P. HENDERSON ESQ., Government Advocate Punjab.

I am of opinion that the words "without unnecessary delay," as used in the Forest Act VII of 1878, and Section 49 of the Railway Act IV of 1879, do not mean *forthwith*, *i. e.*, without delay, and that this clause does not preclude the Police from investigating according to the law applicable to cognizable cases generally. These words are found in the old Code of Criminal Procedure, as also in that of 1872, but not in any local or special law, that I can call to mind, enacted earlier than 1878.

2. Various language was formerly used, or none. The old Arms Act, XXXI of 1860, used none. Act XVIII of 1854 required that the person arrested be carried before a Magistrate "with all convenient despatch." In both the corresponding new Acts the words now under consideration are employed. Under the Canal Act, VIII of 1873, the person arrested is to be *forthwith* made over to the Officer in charge of a Police Station "to be dealt with according to law." Under the Opium Act, I of 1878, persons arrested are to be forwarded *without delay* to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, who, on the other hand, is to dispose of him according to law *with all convenient despatch*.

3. The only special Acts still in force, of which I am aware, which require *the Police* to forward the person arrested "without delay" are Act III of 1864 regarding foreigners,—a subject evidently requiring provision for specially prompt and considerate action towards the persons arrested; the Cantonment Act, XXII of 1864, and the Gaming Act, III of 1867. The latter two are old Acts, nearly contemporary with the old Forest Act, VII of 1865, and in my opinion they cannot be regarded as expressing the general intention of the legislature at the present day as to Police procedure. There are also, I think, in these cases, special reasons for prohibiting the detention of offenders by the Police. On the other hand, the words "*forthwith*" and "as soon as possible" are not in any single case applied to *the Police*; while it is remarkable that they are frequently employed in juxtaposition with the materially different terms already described as having reference to the Police.

4. Thus, in Sections XXVI and II of the old and new Arms Acts respectively, we find it provided that private persons making an arrest are to deliver the offender to a Police Officer "as soon as possible;" while the latter is to carry him before a Magistrate for trial (in the old Act, no direction as to time is given), according to the new Act, "without unnecessary delay." So, persons in charge of the works making arrests under Section 73 of the Canal Act are to take the offenders *forthwith* to the nearest Police Station, where they are to be dealt with *according to law*.

5. Under Sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, the Officers duly empowered are to forward persons and things seized "*without delay*" to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, who is to dispose of them *with all convenient despatch*. Section 174 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, requires that the person arrested be taken *forthwith* before the nearest Magistrate or Customs Collector. The arrest in this case is not by Police Officers. A similar provision existed in the Consolidated Customs Act, VI of 1863, Section 201. Chankidars and Jamadars arresting under Act XX of 1856 are required by Section 52 to convey *immediately* the person seized to the nearest Police Station. Under Act X of 1872, the information under Section 90 is to be communicated (again by private persons) *forthwith*; and private persons making arrests are required by Section 107 to *forthwith* make over the person arrested to a Police Officer, who may arrest or detain him under the section applicable.

6. The nature of the offences regarding which some of these special Acts give the power of arrest is trifling, and this would seem adverse to the view which I have taken, but this difficulty is removed by the fact that the power to investigate and detain is evident in the case of the Ferries Act (XVII of 1878), and that there the offences are the most trifling of all.

7. My conclusions are—

1st. That the Legislature employs the terms "without unnecessary delay" and "with all convenient despatch" indifferently, although the latter expression is at times misused.

2ndly. That the former never means, and the latter does not usually mean, "*without delay*."

3rdly. That "*without delay*" is used by the Legislature indifferently with "*forthwith*."

4thly. That the latter expressions mean "without any delay whatever;" as soon as is possible; immediately."

The Indian Forest, Ferry and Railway Acts—continued.

LIST OF RESERVED FORESTS (Taken from PUNJAB GAZETTE of 6th March 1879, pages 73—86).

District.	Parganah.	Name of Forest.	District.	Parganah.	Name of Forest.
RAWALPINDI.	Attock ...	Kherimar. Kawagarh.	KANGRA—continued.	Dera—continued.	Do. Drang, Amb, and a portion of Khandwar.
	Fateh Jang...	Khairi Murat. Kantial.			Kalidhar, Khandwar, second portion.
	Rawalpindi...	Margalla. Banigala. Maira. Tamaira—Block I. Do. do. II.			Do. Phakloh. Do. Ghoala. Do. Gagru & Bharnal. Do. Shatair. Do. Chanki Dhorian. Do. Soniali. Do. Tiri.
	Kahuta and Gujar Khan.	Bagham.			Ban Nalian. Do. Khalag. Do. Jamoli. Do. Tilli. Do. Chamb and Ghagar. Do. Kohli. Do. Mehrban. Do. Khairian. Dhar Paniali. Do. Dhangar I. Do. do. II. Do. Jaini, Masrur and Tungli. Do., 2nd portion.
GUJRAT.	Kharian ...	Pabbi.	KANGRA—continued.		Ban Khamahan. Do. Baldoa. Do. Janat. Do. Tohjang. Do. Samlian. Do. Kabru. Do. Balwal. Do. Chopla. Do. Chanaur. Do. Tiramal. Do. Dodra. Do. Bakarar. Do. Biban. Do. Balian. Do. Dangarra. Do. Sadwan and Garli. Do. Kloha Khas. 1st portion. Do. Rakar and the 2nd portion of Kloha. Do. Kharoti. Do. Bharanta. Do. Chaplah. Do. Kokahar. Do. Naun. Do. Santhla. Do. Saleti. Do. Aloha I. Do. do. II. Do. Jarni.
	Gujrat ...	Dhul. Mari. Bahlolpur. Kaulowal. Bela Syan. Kotla Goban. Sadhoke. Bela Nath. Pindi Tatar. Rakh Rasul. Chhimman. Gohar. Bakkan. Bhachchar. Bhikhi. Sohawa Kadim. Do. Jadid. Wassu. Shahidanwali. Minargarh. Terawanianwali. Tibbi Tarar.			
	Phalian Tahsil				
HOSHIARPUR.	Unah ...	Panjal. Lohara—Block I. Do. do. II. Darni, do. I. Do. do. II. Do. do. III. Do. do. IV. Do. do. V. Do. do. VI. Do. do. VII.			
	Dasuya ...	Karnpur. Bindraban.			
KANGRA.	Dera ...	Kalidhar, Habrol, and a portion of Gumar. Do. Gumar, second portion. Do. Bohan.			

The Indian Forest, Ferry and Railway Acts—continued.

LIST OF RESERVED FORESTS (*Taken from PUNJAB GAZETTE of 6th March 1879, pages 73—86*).

District	Parganah.	Name of Forest.	District.	Parganah.	Name of Forest.
KANGRA—concluded.	Nurpur ...	Tatal. Medhar. Bholtakuran. Batuhi. Swarka. Mastghar. Jakar. Chitril. Kalak. Talara and Gurial. Khani. Dhamtal, Suth & Badru. Soldah. Balah. Dholba and Bhali. Bindraban.	MOOLTAN— <i>continued.</i>	Tahsil Lodhran —continued.	Bahadurpur. Sherpur. Gillanwala. Adamwahan.
				„ Mailsi ...	Sharaf. Tajwana. Chak Kanra. Sahoke.
AMRITSAR.	Tarn Taran ... Amritsar ...	Gagriwal. Naz. Bahora. Sarai Amanat Khan.	LAHORE.	Chunian ... Lahore ...	Changa Manga Forest. Jhok.
				Forming the Sadhan-wali plantation.	Wazir Khan. Himat Singh. Chak Muhammad Bukhsh. Kahn Singh. Shahdara. Mozang, Carob plantation.
HOSHIAHPUR AND GURDASPUR.	Dasuya and Gurdaspur.	Bagarian.	GUJRANWALA.	Gujranwala ...	Kikranwali.
				Wazirabad ...	Thatta Faqirulla.
HOSHIAHPUR.	Dasuya ...	Mullanwal.	JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur ...	Jullundur.
				Phillour ...	Phillour.
MOOLTAN.	Sarai Sidhu ...	Vanohi. Makhdumpur. Akil. Burakotla. Pakka Haji Masjid. Dangra.	LUDHIANA.	Nawashahr ...	Saragwal Bir—1st plot. Ditto 2nd plot.
	Tahsil Lodhran	Shujaitpur. Obaorah. Kotwalak. Nauraja Bhutah.		Ludhiana ...	Ludhiana.
			UMBALLA.	Jagadhri ...	Jagadhri.

NAME OF A PROTECTED FOREST. (*Taken from the PUNJAB GAZETTE of 6th March 1879, page 74*).

District.	Tahsil in which situated.	Name of Forest.
Rawalpindi ...	Fatehjang, Pindigheb, Attock & Rawalpindi.	Kalachitta.

NOTE.—No prohibitions have as yet been notified in regard to protected forests.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

(FORESTS.)

Notification No. 208 dated 2nd May 1879.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules under Clause I, Section 25 of Act VII of 1878, the Indian Forest Act, regarding hunting and shooting in Reserved Forests :—

I.—Hunting or shooting with elephants and with large parties of coolies or beaters is prohibited.

II.—Hunting or shooting between the 15th March and 15th December (both days inclusive) in each year is prohibited.

III.—The Conservator of Forests may declare and publicly notify any Reserved Forest or portion of such forest to be altogether closed for such periods as may be necessary, when it is desirable in his judgment to close such forest or portion of a forest.

IV.—The poisoning of water and the setting of snares and traps is prohibited.

V.—Subject to the above restrictions, hunting or shooting is permitted ; but nothing in this rule shall be taken to exempt any person from liability in respect of any offence by fire, injury to the forest or its produce, or other offence punishable by Section 25, Act VII of 1878.

VI.—When not restricted by any existing right or lease of such right, fishing, otherwise than by nets, in any stream or other water, is permitted in any forest not being a forest closed under the provisions of Rule III.

Notification No. 340 F, dated 19th August 1879.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 41 of Act VII of 1873, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make, and, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, hereby to publish, the following Rules ;—

Punjab River Rules.

Rule I.—All words used in these Rules and defined in Act VII of 1878, (The Indian Forests Act), shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

Interpretation-clause. **Rule II.**—No person having launched his timber, or set it afloat on any river, shall collect the same, except—

(a) with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Forest Division ;

(b) at the places which such officer may publicly notify as places at which such collection shall ordinary be made.

Rule III.—No person shall raft, or otherwise convey, any timber which has been collected on any river, without first obtaining a pass from the Forest Officer in charge of the Forest Division in which such river is situate, or from such subordinate Forest Officer as the Officer in charge of the Division may authorize in that behalf.

Pass to be obtained for rafting timber after collection. Such pass shall show the number of logs or pieces, the kind of timber, the marks indicative of the owner's property therein, the place of its destination, and the time for which it shall remain in force. It may specify that the timber may be stopped for examination at certain places to be named in the pass, and the Forest Officer may require the measurements of the timber (when such is practicable) and its estimated value to be entered.

What the pass contains. No pass shall be issued for any unmarked timber, or for such timber as bears a mark not registered as hereinafter provided.

Provided, that when any person having timber in transit on a river, at the date of the publication of these rules, applies for a pass for such timber within six months from such date, such pass may be granted, though the marks on such timber have not been registered.

Any Forest Officer may require any person rafting or conveying timber, as aforesaid, to produce the pass for the same at any time. No person shall be entitled to raft or convey timber by virtue of a pass which he does not himself hold, but which is, or is stated to be, in the hands of some other person.

In the event of the pass not being produced, the Forest Officer may detain the timber.

Rule IV.—No person is permitted to deposit any timber, for which a pass has been applied for, but not yet issued, so close to the water's edge as to endanger its being carried away by a rise in the river before the pass is issued.

Timber not to be deposited close to the water.

Fee chargeable for the issue of the pass.

Rule V.—For the issue of the pass a fee not exceeding one anna for each log or piece of timber may be levied on such rivers, and at such places, as the Conservator of Forests may, from time to time, direct.

Rule VI.—No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Division, cut up, move, conceal, mark or efface or alter any marks on any timber while in transit or adrift on any river, or stranded on any bank or island of the same.

Any such permission, if granted, shall specify the place at which only it is to take effect, and may contain such other conditions regarding the previous inspection of the timber and otherwise as may be necessary.

Rule VII.—All persons wishing to float or otherwise convey timber by any river shall register, at the Forest Office of the Division to which the control of the river pertains, the mark or marks which indicate their proprietary right in such timber. A registration fee of five rupees shall be payable for every separate mark so registered; and if the number of marks exceeds three, the said fee shall be ten rupees for each mark.

Rule VIII.—In the case of persons having, at the date of the publication of these rules, timber in transit on any river, a period of six months from such date shall be allowed within which the timber marks existing at such date on such timber in transit may be registered.

Subject only to the provisions of Rule X, the Forest Officer shall, during such period, be bound to register all such marks as owners of timber can show to his satisfaction to have been already made use of and put on their timber previously to the publication of these rules; but no such owner shall be entitled to register any new or additional marks without the special permission of the Forest Officer.

Rule IX.—In the case of persons not having, at the date of the publication of these rules, timber or other forest produce in transit on any river marked with several different marks, the registration of one mark only shall be permitted, unless permission be given for any special reason to register more than one.

Rule X.—No person shall be allowed to register a mark already registered in favor of another person, nor any mark used by Government; and the Forest Officer may refuse registration of any mark which, in his judgment, so closely resembles a mark used by Government, or registered in favor of any person, as to be easily producible by altering such marks.

Rule XI.—Every registration under these rules shall hold good for three years, following the 1st of January next, after the date of registration.

A certificate showing the marks registered, the date of registration, the period for which it holds good, and acknowledging the payment of the fees, shall be given to every person registering his mark or marks.

Rule XII.—Any person infringing any provision of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Notification No. 341 F, dated 19th August 1879.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 51 of Act VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make and hereby to publish the following Rules:—

Rule I.—Whenever on any river, owing to flood or otherwise, timber has passed the place or all the places where it would ordinarily be caught and brought under control, or has, after being brought under control, broken loose, and is consequently adrift or stranded below, the Forest Officer in charge of the Forest Division in which such river is situate may, instead of collecting such timber himself, under Section 45 of Act VII of 1878, grant permission in writing to the owner or owners to collect such timber.

Rule II.—The permission shall specify the kind of timber, the marks it should bear, the destination or manner of its disposal when collected, and the time for which such permission shall hold good.

Rule III.—No person shall, without such permission, cut up, remove, conceal, burn, mark or efface, or alter any mark or marks on, or sell or otherwise dispose of any such timber.

Rule IV.—The Forest Officer in charge of the Division may authorise zaildars, lambardars, or other respectable persons to salve timber which is adrift at any point on the river below the last catching place, and may cancel such authority.

For every log salvaged and taken to any drift timber depôt notified by the Forest Officer under Section 45 of the Act, the following salvage rates shall be payable, either to the authorised salver or to the Forest Officer, as the case may be :—

For every log of deodar of 8 feet in girth and over	1 rupee.
Ditto 5 ditto	8 annas.
Ditto under 5 ditto	3 annas.

Sleepers and scantlings 3 annas each.

For logs and scantlings of other woods, half the above rates.

For salvage of scraps or firewood, one-fourth of the pieces collected in kind.

The Forest Officer in charge may fix any higher rate, not exceeding twice the above rates, for salving on any portion of the river where such salving is unusually difficult or dangerous.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the Forest Officer contracting with such salvagers to raft the timber at certain places at rates agreed on by the parties, and no salvage rate shall be claimable in addition to any rate paid under such contract.

Rule V.—The collection or salving of timber adrift or stranded below all the catching places by unauthorised persons is prohibited.

Rule VI.—Whoever infringes any provision of the above rules shall be punished for every such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

The Indian Ferry and Railway Acts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
Northern India Ferries Act, XVII of 1878.						
21	Lessee or other person authorized to collect tolls of a public ferry— Neglecting to affix and keep in good order the table of tolls; Willfully removing, altering or defacing such table, or allowing it to become illegible; Failing to produce, on demand, the list of tolls; Lessee neglecting any return lawfully required.	May not arrest	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Fine up to Rs. 50 ...	Any Magistrate.
22	Lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public ferry, or person in possession of a private ferry— Asking or taking more than the lawful toll; Without due cause, delaying any person, animal, vehicle, or other thing. Any person breaking a rule made under Section 12 or Section 13.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine up to Rs. 100 ...	Ditto
23	Person crossing by any public ferry, or using the approach to, or landing place thereof, and refusing to pay the proper toll—	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description up to six months, or fine up to Rs. 200, or both.	Ditto
25	With intent to avoid payment of such toll, fraudulently or forcibly crossing by any such ferry without paying the toll;	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine up to Rs. 50 ...	Ditto

The Indian Ferry and Railway Acts—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
	Northern India Ferries Act, XVII of 1878— <i>concluded.</i>					
	Obstructing any toll collector or lessee of the tolls of a Public ferry, or any of his assistants, in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act ; After being warned by any such toll collector, lessee or assistant not to do so, going or taking any animals, vehicles, or other things into any ferry boat, or upon any bridge, at such ferry, which is in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger human life or property ; Refusing or neglecting to leave, or to remove any animals, vehicles or goods from any ferry boat or bridge, on being requested by any such toll collector, lessee or assistant to do so.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Fine up to Rs. 50 ...	Any Magistrate.
26	Conveying for hire any passenger, animal, vehicle, or other thing within such distance of a public ferry as may be unlawful under section 13.	May not arrest	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine up to Rs. 50 ...	Any Magistrate. Ditto.
28	Navigating, anchoring, mooring or fastening any vessel or raft, or stacking any timber, in a manner so rash or negligent as to damage a public ferry.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description up to three months; fine up to Rs. 500; or both.	Any Magistrate or Bench has summary powers. Section 30.]

[Toll collector, lessee or assistants may seize and detain such vessel, raft or timber, pending inquiry and assessment (Section 28). Court may assess value of the damage (if any) done to the ferry by any offence under this Act, and shall order the amount to be paid in addition to any fine imposed. Leviable as a fine. In cases under Section 28, it is leviable by the sale of the vessel, raft or timber causing the damage, and of anything found in or upon such vessel or raft. Persons, animals, vehicles and other things crossing any river and being employed or transmitted on the public service are exempt from toll (Section 15). Troops on the march, horses, baggage, &c., are also exempt under Section 137 of 42 and 43, Vict., C. 33.]

The ordinary provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure apply to investigation and bail under this Act.

The Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879.

8	<i>Committing breach of rules duly made, sanctioned and notified for regulating travelling upon, use, working and management of a railway.</i>	May arrest ...	Summons	...	Bailable	...	As provided by the rule up to a maximum fine of Rs. 50; or, in default, simple imprisonment up to two months.	Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate 2nd class.
21	Railway administration opening (before inspection and favorable report under Section 5) any Railway, or portion, or extension or addition to a railway.	Shall not arrest	Nil	...	Nil	...	To forfeit to Government Rs. 1,000 for every day the same remains open in contravention of the Section	Court of Session.
22	Railway Administration omitting to give notice of accidents as required by Section 6.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	To forfeit to Government Rs. 100 for every day during which such omission continues.	Court of Session.
23	Railway Administration failing— to deliver any return of accidents within fourteen days of due date; to make or notify general rules as required by Section 8; to exhibit abstract of this Act, and copy of Time-Tables and Tariff of Charges, as required by Section 9.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	To forfeit to Government Rs. 50 for every day during which such failure continues.	Court of Session.
24	Station Master or Officer in charge of section of railway omitting to give notice of accident as required by Section 6.	Ditto	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Fine up to Rs. 50.	Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate 2nd class.
25	Railway servant— intoxicated whilst actually employed upon a railway in the discharge of duty; negligently omitting to perform his duty; performing duty improperly.	May arrest...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Railway servant (including person employed by any person in execution of a contract with Railway Administration) guilty as above, when act or omission is likely to endanger safety of any person travelling or being upon railway.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description up to one year; or fine; or both.	Ditto.

The Indian Railway Act—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest warrant, or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
		The Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879.—continued.				
26	Railway servant (including person employed by any person in execution of a contract with Railway Administration) in discharge of duty, endangering safety of any person— (a), by disobeying any general rule under Section 8; (b), by disobeying any proper rule or order, which he was bound by the terms of his employment to obey, and of which he had notice; (c), by any rash or negligent act or omission.	May arrest...	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description up to three years, or fine up to Rs. 500, or both.	Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate 1st class.
28	Railway servant compelling, or attempting to compel, a passenger to enter a carriage or compartment containing maximum of passengers.	Shall not arrest	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Fine up to Rs. 100 ...	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate 2nd class.
29	Owner or person having the care of any property which has been carried on any railway, or is brought into any station, &c. to be so carried, on demand by proper Railway servant, neglecting or refusing to give an exact account, in writing, of the quantity and description of such property, or wilfully giving a false account.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine up to Rs. 5 for every maund of such property in addition to charge.	Ditto
30	Taking, delivering or tendering dangerous luggage or goods for carriage by railway without notice; or delivering or tendering such goods for such carriage without distinctly marking nature on packages.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine up to Rs. 200 ...	Ditto

31	Passenger travelling on a railway without a proper ticket; or having such a ticket and not showing it as required, or not delivering it up when required by collecting officer;	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Pay the fare of the class in which he is found travelling from place whence train started, unless he can prove he travelled a shorter distance, when he shall pay for such shorter distance.	Ditto. Recoverable as a fine on proof of liability.
32	Any person who defrauds, or attempts to defraud, any carrier by railway by— (a), travelling, or attempting to travel, without having previously paid his fare; (b), riding or attempting to ride in or on a carriage or by a train of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare; (c), using or attempting to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available; (d), continuing his journey in or upon any carriage beyond the place to which he has paid his fare, without previously paying the fare for the additional distance; in any other manner whatever, attempting to evade the payment of his fare; willfully altering or defacing his ticket, so as to render the date, number, or other material portion illegible.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fine up to Rs. 50, and to pay any fare due.	Ditto. Ditto.
33	Passenger getting into or upon or attempting to get into or upon, or quitting, or attempting to quit any carriage upon a railway whilst carriage is in motion. Passenger riding or attempting to ride on the steps or upon part of carriage not so intended.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fine up to Rs. 20	Presidency Magistrate and Magistrate 2nd class. Ditto.
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fine up to Rs. 50	Ditto.

The Indian Railway Act—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By what Court triable.
The Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879—continued.						
34	Without proper permission, riding on engine or tender, or upon vehicle not for passengers.	Shall not arrest	Summons	Bailable	Fine up to Rs. 100	Presidency Magistrate and Magistrate 2nd class.
35	Smoking in non-smoking compartment, or carriage, without consent of fellow passengers (if any). Persisting in so smoking after warning by Railway servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine up to Rs. 20	Ditto.
36	Being in a state of intoxication—committing nuisance or act of indecency in any railway carriage, or upon any part of a railway; Willfully and without lawful excuse interfering with the comfort of any passenger, or extinguishing any lamp in any railway carriage.	May arrest...	Ditto	Ditto	Fine up to Rs. 50; may be removed from premises, and shall forfeit fare and ticket.	Ditto.
37	Male person without lawful excuse entering, or remaining after information in carriage, compartment, room or place reserved for females.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine up to Rs. 100; may be removed from premises, and shall forfeit fare and ticket	Ditto.
38	Willfully obstructing or impeding any Railway servant in the execution of his duty. (Servant includes person employed to perform functions by any person in execution of a contract with Railway Administration).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine up to Rs. 100	Ditto

39	Passenger wilfully entering a carriage or compartment containing maximum number.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
40	[No power to remove him.] Without authority or reasonable excuse, making, altering, shoeing, hiding, removing or extinguishing any signal or light upon any railway, or upon any engine, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle upon a railway: Negligently damaging any engine, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle belonging to a railway, or any warehouse, building, machine, fence, or other thing so belonging: Needlessly interfering with means of communication in any train.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
41	Unlawfully entering upon a Railway ... So entering and refusing to leave on request by Railway servant or other person on behalf of Railway Administration.	Ditto Ditto	Ditto Ditto	... ...	Ditto Ditto	... ... Fine up to Rs. 20 Fine up to Rs. 50. May be immediately removed from railway by such servant or other person.	Ditto Ditto
42	Owner or person in charge of cattle straying on any railway provided with suitable fences. Wilfully and unlawfully driving, or knowingly and unlawfully permitting to be, cattle on railway with suitable fences. Wilfully driving, or knowingly permitting to be, cattle on railway not provided with fences otherwise than for lawfully crossing, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Fine up to Rs. 10 for each animal in addition to cattle trespass fees.	Ditto
43	[Fines under this section may be recovered under Section 25 of Act I. of 1871, and may be appropriated in compensation.] Knowing or having reason to believe that an engine or train is approaching, opening railway gate, or passing or attempting to pass, or driving or taking, or attempting to drive or take, any vehicle, animal or other thing across the railway. In absence of gate-keeper, omitting to shut or fasten such gate after passing.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Person in charge, or, if he cannot be identified, owner liable to fine up to Rs. 50 for each animal in addition to cattle trespass fees. [Any Railway servant may, in addition to Police, &c., seize.] Fine up to Rs. 50.	Ditto

The Indian Railway Act—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable, or not.	Punishment.	By that Court triable.
	The Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879—concluded.					
44	<p><i>Minor under 12, unlawfully—</i> <i>(a), placing or throwing, or attempting to place or throw, upon or across a railway any wood, stone or other thing;</i> <i>(b), removing or displacing, or attempting to remove or displace, any rail, sleeper, spike, key or other thing belonging to the permanent way of a railway;</i> <i>(c), throwing or causing to fall, or attempting to throw or cause to fall, against, into or upon any engine, tender, carriage or other vehicle used upon a railway, any wood, stone, or other thing.</i></p>	May arrest	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Shall be deemed guilty of an offence; if a male may be whipped, or the father or guardian be compelled to execute a bond binding himself to prevent the minor from repeating the offence. Bond, if forfeited, coverable as a fine. Person neglecting or refusing to execute bond liable to fine up to Rs. 50.	Presidency Magistrate and Magistrate 2nd class
45	<i>Willfully doing any act, or wilfully omitting to do what a person is legally bound to do, intending by such act or omission to endanger, or knowing that he is thereby likely to endanger, the safety of any person travelling or being upon any railway.</i>	May arrest	Warrant ...	Not bailable	Transportation (or penal servitude) for not less than seven years, or imprisonment of either description up to ten years.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate and Magistrate 1st Class.
46	<i>Rashly or negligently doing any act, or omitting to do what he is legally bound to do, such act, or omission being likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a railway.</i>	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description up to one year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate and Magistrate 2nd class.

74	Driver or conductor of an omnibus, carriage, &c., in station-yard or premises disobeying reasonable directions of authorized Railway servant. [Police have no power save under Section 48.]	Shall not arrest ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fine up to Rs. 20	Ditto
52	Railway Administration willfully neglecting or violating rule made regarding fences, gates, or bars.	Ditto	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Forfeit to Government Rs. 500 or, for continuing neglect, Rs. 500 a day.	Court of Session.

Section 48 provides—"If any person commits any offence punishable under this Act and there is reason to believe that he will abscond, or his name and address are unknown and he refuses to give his name and address, or there is reason to believe that the name or address given by him is incorrect, any Railway servant or Police Officer, or any other person whom such Railway servant or Police Officer may call to his aid, may without any warrant or written authority, arrest and detain such offender until he can be taken before a Magistrate or give sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law."

The Police may remove in cases under Section 41, but, except in arresting or acting under Section 48, cannot otherwise remove persons under other sections. Under Section 20, Railway servants may remove persons suffering from infectious diseases when there is likelihood of spread of such diseases.

Apparently, the use of locomotive engines is not lawful on railways not used for the public conveyance of passengers and goods (Sections 3 and 4; see, however, Sections 34 and 39). In the case of such railways and of railways under construction, the Police have, under this Act, no powers of arrest without warrant. *The sections applicable to these railways are printed in Italics.* In cases where the Police may arrest without warrant under this Act, they cannot take bail, but must convey the accused, without unnecessary delay,* to the Magistrate having jurisdiction (Section 49). Persons may be tried where found, and in places specially notified (Section 50).

* See Government Advocate's opinion on page 147.

Opinion by E. P. HENDERSON, ESQ., Government Advocate Punjab.

Railway Police Officers not entertained by, and under the sole orders of, a Railway Administration are not, in my opinion, Railway servants within the meaning of Act IV of 1879.

I consider that in the Act the word "employed" bears its ordinary signification, and connotes both the above conditions.

In the case of State Railways, as the facts are stated in the Inspector-General's docket, the police deputed for duty on the Railways are not in any degree remunerated or managed by the Railway Administration, while in the case of the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway I am unable to agree that the mere contribution by the Company of a portion, however large, of the pay of the police used on the railway, or the fact of their being so used, involves the inference that they are "employed" by the Company. I regard the true criterion as being the questions,—by whom are these officials entertained; who has the control, management and discipline of them; who has the power of reward and punishment, of suspension, and dismissal? The view which I have expressed seems to be confirmed by certain passages in the Act, and the contrary view seems to be, in at least one place, contradicted by it.

(1).—Section 26 (*b*) alludes to the "terms of his employment;" and Section 27 refers to "any employer" of a Railway servant. These expressions seem to me to point to a contract of service between the Railway Administration and Railway servant, but none exists in the case of Railway police.

(2).—In Section 32 (*c*), the word "employed" clearly means "entertained," not merely "used."

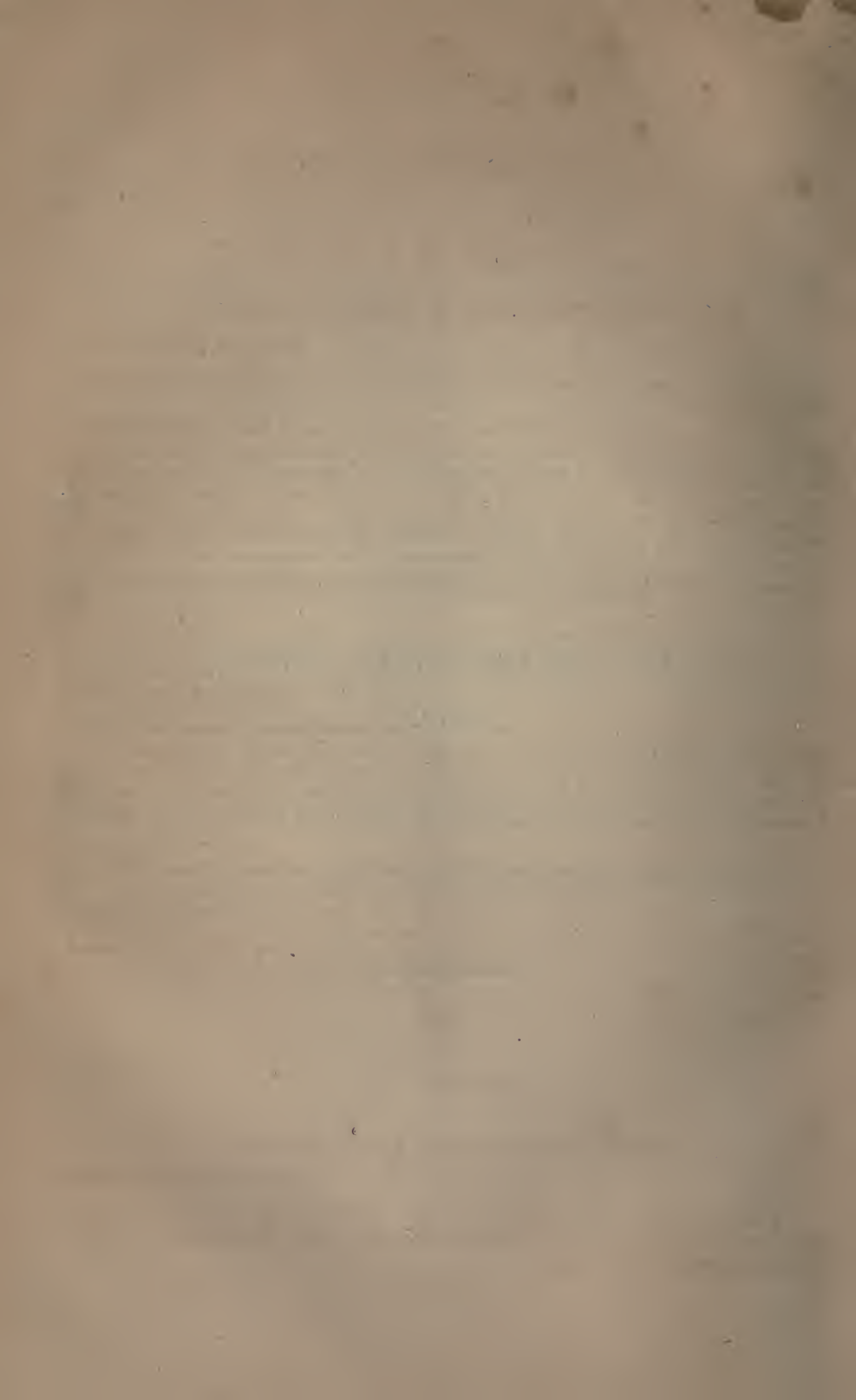
(3).—Section 41 affords more or less support to my view, as showing that the use by Railway Administrations of persons other than employes is contemplated, but on this section I lay no stress at all.

(4).—A conclusive argument, however, is apparently furnished by the whole tenor of sections 48 and 49. The Police Officers referred to must be taken to at least include, if not indeed exclusively consist of, the "Railway police" deputed by Government for Railway duty; and here these are expressly distinguished from Railway servants. We find the distinction noted repeatedly, and to my mind nothing can be clearer than that the one class is regarded by the Act as separate and distinct from the other class.

The manner in which the wording of the old Act XVIII of 1854 has been modified first by Act XXV of 1871, and now by the present Act, seems, to my mind, to confirm the above view. The old Act expressly included persons employed by, *or on behalf of*, a Railway Company. This clearly included Railway Police: Act XXV of 1871 substituted what seems to be (for the purposes of the present reference) an equivalent expression, viz., "any person employed *on* a Railway."

The present Act, however, confines the term Railway servant to persons employed by a Railway Administration, the distinction between the *place* and the *manner* of employment being thus distinctly emphasized.

JAIL DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS,
1879.



JAIL DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1—16.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th January 1879.

I have the honor to draw attention to the subject of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has lately more than once commented on the large number of prisoners punished by Superintendents, more especially the large number punished by flogging, and has expressed his disapprobation very clearly. I must request that you will not resort to corporal punishment whenever you can by any possibility substitute for it any other punishment. Whatever may be your views on the subject of punishments, they must be subordinated to those held by the Government, and these you will find clearly expressed in the orders on the Jail Report for 1877, which you will very shortly receive.

MEMO No. 54.

Dated 8th January 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, in continuation of Memo No. 3258, dated 26th June 1876, with a request that a fresh Statement may be forwarded, *as soon as possible*, showing for the period in question *all English* stationery, whether supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery, purchased in the local market, or supplied by contractors for the use of Jails and Jail Presses.

No. 4048, dated 24th December 1878, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Inspector General Prisons, Punjab.

In reply to his No. 5342, dated 19th October 1876, returns the Statement therewith received, which apparently shows only such English stationery as has been supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery during the years 1873-74-75, and requests that all *English* stationery, whether supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery, purchased in the local market, or supplied by contractors for the use of Jails and Jail Presses, may be shown.

2. Country stationery should not be included.
3. This information is very urgently required.

MEMO No. 66.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 9th January 1879.

For “(a) value of raw material for one *gaddi*” in the enclosure of this office Circular No. 27—6621, dated 7th December 1878, please read “(a) value of raw material for one *heap*.”

CIRCULAR No. 2—96.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 11th January 1879.

I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to decide that the hours for reception and release of prisoners at jails be from 12 o'clock noon to 6 o'clock in the evening.

2. I request you will communicate the above to all Courts sending prisoners to your Jail.

MEMO No. 183.

Dated 18th January 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance.

No. 15—1653—65.

Extract from Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Fort William, the 26th December 1878.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 1—164 to 77, dated 2nd February 1875, prescribing a revised set of forms for exhibiting the Judicial, Medical and other statistics regarding prisons in India.

Home Department letter to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. 623, dated 2nd May 1876, sanctioning a modification of the "annual return of sick prisoners" prescribed by the Resolution dated 2nd February 1875.

Home Department Circulars to Local Governments and Administrations Nos. 12—1257 to 1267, dated 22nd July 1876, requesting, among other things, that duplicate copies of the monthly and annual returns of jails may be regularly sent to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for inclusion in his annual report as desired by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Read also—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 148 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 31st July 1878, forwarding a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1876.

RESOLUTION.—In the 14th paragraph of their memorandum on the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1876, the Army Sanitary Commission remarked that there was an "absence of local information as to the state of Jails and their surroundings," and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, in forwarding the memorandum to the Government of India, and drawing special attention to the matter, observes that "the point is the more important as some of the death-rates are very serious."

2. This defect had already attracted the notice of the Government of India, and to remedy it a special sheet has been drawn up with a few printed questions on the most important sanitary facts, to be appended to each annual jail return of sickness and mortality. The Government of India believe that the information which this sheet is intended to supply will contain far more definite, and therefore more valuable, data as to the causes which produce such excessive mortality in jails, than the reports which are now submitted. The annual jail returns are now received by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India from the jails in all three Presidencies, and the Government of India desire that the sanitary sheet now prescribed should be used by all of them in supplying information for the current year.

3. After consulting the Surgeon General, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a duplicate copy of this sheet, duly filled in, be submitted from each jail in the Bengal Presidency to the Surgeon General in substitution of the separate reports and returns, which have been heretofore forwarded to the Surgeon General by every officer in medical charge of a jail.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the sanitary sheet referred to, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, also to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, and to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for information,

ENDORSEMENT BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 93, dated 6th January 1879.

Copy forwarded to Inspector General Prisons, Punjab, for issue of the necessary instructions.

CIRCULAR No. 3—225.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 21st January 1879.

I have the honor to request that you will, as soon as possible, furnish to the Principal of the School of Art, Lahore, a complete set of the patterns used for carpets made in your Jails, and in future, that you will use no pattern, other than those now in use, until it has been approved of by the Principal of the School of Art.

2. I have also to request that you will furnish me, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, with a report on the carpet manufactory in your Jail, showing especially—

- A. Whether you make carpets for exportation;
- B. If for exportation, to what value you made such carpets last year (1878); to what country you exported; and the name of the person or persons ordering the carpets of you;
- C. Whether the patterns of which you made the carpets were of native origin or in harmony with native taste; if not, what patterns were used;
- D. Whether aniline dyes are, or ever have been within your knowledge, used in carpet making in your Jail.

I shall be glad to get as full information as you can afford on this branch of industry in your Jail, particularly as to patterns and dyes used.



MEMO. No. 514.

Dated 5th February 1879.

COPY of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, and Civil Surgeons, Punjab; undersigned must in self-protection report any delay that occurs in the submission to him of the reports and returns from which he has to compile his, or in the submission of answers to queries in connection therewith.

No. 8—179—93.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Fort William, the 24th January 1879.

READ the undermentioned papers—

Home Department Circular Nos. 32—1338 to 1347, dated 23rd July 1878. Despatch from Secretary of State No. 181 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 17th October 1878, and two enclosures.

Home Department telegram to Local Governments Nos. 55—2191 to 2199, dated 7th December 1878.

Telegram from the Government of Madras, dated 12th December 1878.

Ditto from the Government of Bombay, dated 10th December 1878.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 4274, dated 9th December 1878.

Ditto from Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3024 A, dated 11th December 1878, and telegram dated 12th idem.

Telegram from the Government of the Punjab, dated 9th December 1878.

Letter from Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 3537—453, dated 21st December, and telegram dated 7th idem.

Telegram from Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 9th December 1878.

Ditto from Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated 9th December 1878.

Ditto from Resident at Hyderabad, dated 8th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.—In the Home Department circular of July 1878, which gives cover to a despatch from the Secretary of State, laying down certain instructions for preparing the annual Administration Reports, opportunity was taken of drawing attention to the unpunctuality with which some Local Governments furnished their annual Administration Reports, and greater punctuality in this respect was enjoined for the future.

2. The Secretary of State has again, in his despatch No. 181, dated the 17th October 1878 (transmitting copies of two despatches to the Madras Government respecting the disregard of repeated instructions as to the early submission of annual Administration Reports of that Presidency) noticed the serious delay that occurred in the transmission of the reports for 1876-77 from Assam, British Barma and Mysore. Special explanation was called for in the case of Assam, the report from which Province had not reached the India Office up to the 17th October 1878, although copies of it had been received in this Office on the 6th March 1878. The 15th of December had been fixed as the latest date on which an Administration Report should reach the Home Department; and there should, the Secretary of State considered, be nothing to prevent the receipt in the India Office of all the reports for 1877-78 before the 1st February next; and he requested the issue of early instructions to Local Governments to make such necessary arrangements as would prevent the possibility or any failure in carrying out the object in view.

3. The Local Governments and Administrations were accordingly asked by telegraph to state whether their reports for 1877-78 would be despatched to London and reach Calcutta by due date. The replies received to this requisition show the following results.

The Madras Government said that their report would be despatched on the 14th December to Calcutta and London, one day before due date; and the report has been received within a very few days of the date fixed.

The Bombay report was sent to London on the 9th December, and copies posted to Calcutta on the following day.

The Bengal Government promised submission of their report on due date, and the promise was fulfilled.

As regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it was said that the report would be delayed till about the middle of January 1879. It was explained that owing to this being the first amalgamated report of the united Provinces, in which two different systems had to be assimilated, and in consequence of the heavy work connected with the recent scarcity, the punctual submission of the report had been retarded.

The Punjab Government on the 9th December 1878 reported that the report was complete and would be issued in a week or ten days; it was received a few days after the due date.

The Chief Commissioner of British Burma expressed regret that he could not submit the report for 1877-78 on the date fixed, and could not offer any opinion as to the date on which it would probably be ready. It was added—"The only explanation which the Chief Commissioner can offer for the delay is that the work during the current year has increased considerably, and with a weak and inefficient establishment it is impossible to get through it more rapidly."

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore explained that the delay in the punctual submission of his report was due to the pressure of Famine Relief Work and the introduction of an elaborate system of land revenue settlement. He expected that the Mysore report would be ready by the 15th December 1878, and the Coorg report a little later on. The Mysore report was received a few days after the 15th; but the Coorg report has not yet come.

The Assam report was delayed somewhat by reason of the Chief Commissioner's absence on tour; but it reached the Home Office in January.

The Resident at Hyderabad reported the despatch of his report to the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the 8th December 1878.

4. Comparing the results of 1877-78 with the four previous years, as shown in the statement appended to Home Department circular Nos. 32—1338 to 1347 of 23rd July 1878, the Government of India are glad to see that a marked improvement has been achieved in punctuality. The only reports still due are those from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Coorg and British Burma; all the others have come in either punctually on the due date or soon after. The Central Provinces report has, as in previous years, been received considerably before the date fixed for its submission; and the example set by this Administration is worthy of imitation. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Coorg there may have been exceptional circumstances, but their occurrence might have been foreseen; and the Government of India trust that no delay will be allowed to intervene in the punctual submission of these reports in future. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma will, the Governor-General in Council hopes, be able to enforce greater punctuality next year by requiring all his officers to forecast their plans. The Chief Commissioner of Assam will be good enough to submit the explanation called for in paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 181, dated 17th October 1878, as to the delay in the submission of his Annual Administration Report for 1876-77.

5. The Government of India hope that in future years there will be no occasion either for them or for the Secretary of State to notice any such delays as have formed the subject of lengthy and repeated correspondence during the past few years.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 181, dated 17th October 1878, and its enclosures, be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign, Financial, Revenue and Public Works Departments for information in continuation of Home Department endorsement Nos. 1348 to 1351, dated the 23rd July 1878.

India Office, London, the 17th October 1878.

STATISTICS & COMMERCE, No. 181.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I transmit a copy of two despatches* that I recently addressed to the Government of Madras respecting the extraordinary disregard by the responsible officers of the repeated instructions of the Secretary of State as to the preparation and early transmission of the Annual Administration Reports of that Presidency.

2. I have now to make a similar complaint regarding the Assam report, of which no copy has yet reached this office, although, according to a tabular return forwarded with your letter of 19th August last (No. 63, Public), this report was received in the Home Department of your Government as long ago as 6th March. I request that a copy of the report may be immediately despatched, and that Your Excellency will order an explanation to be furnished as to the cause of the omission.

3. The very serious delay that has occurred this year in the case of the Assam, British Burma, Mysore and Madras reports has necessarily retarded the completion of the annual "Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India" that had to be presented to Parliament before the close of the late session.

4. The Mysore report is known to have been published early in the year; yet some months elapsed before copies found their way to this Office; and I observe from the tabular return above mentioned that no copy of the report had at the date of your letter been received even by the Home Department of your Government.

5. It has long been understood that one copy at least of all Administration Reports and of all other important annual reports should be supplied to this Office by the first post after they are printed, and I must request that Your Excellency will direct the strict enforcement of this rule. As the 15th December has been prescribed as the latest date on which an Administration Report should reach the Home Department of the Government of India, there can be nothing whatever to prevent the receipt in this Office of all the reports for 1877-78 before 1st February next. The Local Governments should accordingly be at once instructed to make such necessary arrangements as will prevent the possibility of any failure in carrying out the object in view.

*Nos. 27 and 40, dated 18th July and 6th September 1878.

No. 27 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, the 18th July 1878.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council.

I HAVE to request Your Excellency's attention to the repeated disregard of orders by the officers responsible for the preparation and transmission of the Annual Administration Reports of your Presidency.

2. In the despatch dated 20th July 1876, No. 20, you were reminded that in 1870 the rule had been laid down by the Secretary of State that the Administration Reports must be sent in time to reach this Office during the month of February at the latest, and it was pointed out that the report for 1874-75 was, at the date of the despatch, five months behind time.

3. Notwithstanding this communication, the report for 1875-76 was likewise delayed as stated in the despatch of 22nd March 1877, No. 3.

4. Under the above circumstances I am unable to understand the non-receipt up to this date of the report for 1876-77. The extraordinary delay has again caused very great inconvenience through retarding the preparation of the moral and material progress report for presentation to Parliament.

5. I request to be furnished with an explanation on this subject, and I trust that Your Excellency will cause such steps to be taken as shall prevent such discharge of the Secretary of State's instructions in future years.

No. 40 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, the 5th September 1878.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council.

In continuation of my despatch of the 18th July last, No. 27, requesting your attention to the delay in the transmission of the Administration Report for 1876-77, I have now further to state that a letter* from your Government to the Government of India has been brought to my notice, showing that a copy of the report in question was forwarded to the latter Government on the 24th of April last. The first copy which reached this Office was received on the 13th of August.

2. I shall be glad of an explanation of the great delay in forwarding this report, as a copy might apparently have been transmitted to this Office on the same date on which a copy was furnished to the Government of India.

Endorsement by Government, Punjab, Home Department, No. 428, dated 30th January 1878.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries, Punjab, with a request that he will arrange for the punctual submission of his Report, as failure to furnish it in proper time must necessarily delay the Administration Report.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 515.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 5th February 1879.

The following addition is to be made to para 1 of the *Jail Manual* after the words "Police Officers of the District"—"including Inspectors of Police."

CIRCULAR No. 4—724.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 12th February 1879.

With advertence to this Office Circular No. 3—225, dated 21st ultimo. Superintendents are informed that the use of Aniline dyes in the manufacture of carpets is forbidden by Government, and must at once be stopped.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1242.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 17th March 1879.

Begs to draw attention to this office Circular No. 12 dated 29th March last, on the subject of the adjustment of transfer accounts, and to request that the instructions contained therein may be considered to apply to the accounts of March 1879, and that endeavours be made to realize the full amount of the Budget Estimate before the accounts are finally closed.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1331.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 21st March 1879.

Superintendents are requested to send to Rupar Central Jail, as soon as possible, all prisoners eligible for that Jail, taking special care that only strong, healthy men, fit for extra mural labor, are sent.

MEMO. No. 1332.

Dated 21st March 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance, in supersession of Memo. No. 183 dated 18th January last.

No. 25—1653-65.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Fort William, the 26th December 1878.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 1—164 to 177, dated 2nd February 1875, prescribing a revised set of forms for exhibiting the Judicial, Medical and other statistics regarding prisons in India.

Home Department letter to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. 623 dated 2nd May 1876, sanctioning a modification of the "annual return of sick prisoners" prescribed by the Resolution dated 2nd February 1875.

Home Department Circulars to Local Governments and Administrations Nos. 12—1257 to 1267, dated 22nd July 1876, requesting, among other things, that duplicate copies of the monthly and annual returns of jails may be regularly sent to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for inclusion in his annual report, as desired by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Read also—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 148 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 31st July 1878, forwarding a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commissioner on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1876.

RESOLUTION.—In the 14th paragraph of their memorandum on the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1876, the Army Sanitary Commission remarked that there was an "absence of local information as to the state of jails and their surroundings," and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, in forwarding the memorandum to the Government of India, and drawing special attention to the matter, observes that "the point is the more important as some of the death-rates are very serious."

2. This defect had already attracted the notice of the Government of India, and to remedy it a special sheet has been drawn up with a few printed questions on the most import-

ant sanitary facts, to be appended to each annual jail return of sickness and mortality. The Government of India believe that the information which this sheet is intended to supply will contain far more definite, and therefore more valuable, data as to the causes which produce such excessive mortality in jails, than the reports which are now submitted. The annual jail returns are now received by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India from the jails in all three Presidencies, and the Government of India desire that the sanitary sheet now prescribed should be used by all of them in supplying information for the current year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the sanitary sheet referred to, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, also to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, and to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for information.

Endorsement by Punjab Government, Home Department, No. 93, dated 6th January 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General Prisons, Punjab, for issue of the necessary instructions.

CIRCULAR No. 5—1434.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 26th March 1879.

With reference to the mode of calculating the monthly expenditure on account of prisoners' diet, whereby no allowance is made for single meals issued to prisoners on the dates of their admission into and release from a jail; nor sometimes for penal or reduced diet; it is requested that foot notes to the following effect may in future be given to Voucher No. II of the jail detailed Contingent Bill :—

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------------------------------|
| I. | Number of prisoners who on admission during the | } Laboring :—
... } Non-laboring. |
| | month received evening meal | |
| II. | Number of prisoners who on release during the | } Laboring :—
... } Non-laboring. |
| | month received a morning diet | |
| III. | Total aggregate number of prisoners on penal diet during the month | ... |

MEMO. No. 1539.

Dated 1st April 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, in continuation of Memo. No. 6384, dated 25th November 1878, for information and guidance.

Copy of No. 210, dated 1st March 1879, from the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Recalling the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. $\frac{16}{354-67}$ dated 18th December 1878, I have the honor to inform you that the revised form of Cholera Registers therein prescribed is now ready for issue, and to request that Officers serving in the Punjab may be instructed to indent in the usual manner on the Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government, for any number of copies of the new Register they may require.

No. 860, dated 6th March 1879.

Copy of the above forwarded to Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance, in continuation of No. 758, dated 15th September 1878.

CIRCULAR MEMO No. 1684.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 5th April 1879.

As contingent charges incurred in one month are sometimes recorded in the next month, Superintendents are requested to be very careful in future to show such expenses in the bill of the month in which they have been actually incurred and disbursed from the treasury.

MEMO. No. 1779.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 10th April 1879.

Superintendents are requested, before sending prisoners to the Lahore Central Jail, to ascertain from the Superintendent of that Jail whether they can be received.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1896.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 17th April 1879.

Superintendents are requested, for the present, to abstain from sending any prisoners to the Umballa Jail, whether for that Jail or for Rupar, as there is fever of a supposed contagious type in the Umballa Jail.

If prisoners can be sent direct to Rupar, they may be sent; if not, transfers to that Jail must be, for a time, suspended.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1897.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB,

Dated 17th April 1879.

The attention of Superintendents is drawn to this Office Circular No. 8—896 dated 23rd March 1872, directing the use of the Jail workshops to relieve the sleeping barracks whenever necessary to prevent crowding, and it is requested that these instructions may be borne in mind and carried out.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1970.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 21st April 1879.

This Office Circular No. 2—96 dated 11th January 1879, directing the release of prisoners between the hours of 12 and 6, does not apply to the ordinary releases on expiry of sentences.

These releases may be made early in the morning as heretofore.

The Circular refers to releases on payment of fine, or acquittal, or in any other than expiry of sentence, and is to prevent the order for release in these cases being sent to the Jail after it is closed for the night, as has very often been the case.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2018.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd April 1879.

The monthly bills and returns of Jails should, as Superintendents must be aware, be submitted so as to reach this office not later than the 8th of a month, yet those of some Jails, notably Umballa, are generally received so late, that, not only is the general abstract to be submitted by the undersigned to Government, very considerably delayed, but it is difficult, in fact almost impossible, to judge of the necessity for relieving the crowding that may exist in the Jails. The attention of Superintendents is accordingly again drawn to para. 917 of the *Jail Manual*, and it is requested that the instructions contained therein may in future be strictly adhered to, and the returns in question submitted with punctuality.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2019.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd April 1879.

Great delay often occurs in the submission of the monthly Jail bills to this office, in consequence it is alleged of the delay on the part of Deputy Commissioners in furnishing the Superintendents with the monthly Prices Current.

The Jail bills are required to be submitted so as to reach the undersigned's office by the 8th of a month ; and it is therefore begged that endeavours may be made to supply the Prices Current as soon after the close of the month concerned as possible, to enable Superintendents of Jails to submit their bills punctually by the prescribed date.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2096.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 29th April 1879.

Forwards for information copy of an endorsement No. 1517 dated 19th April 1879, from Secretary to Government Punjab, with the enclosures received therewith, and requests that for the future Superintendents will submit to this office for transmission to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and *not* to the Deputy Surgeon General, the returns referred to.

Copies of the returns for the past months of current year, January, February, March and April, should be submitted to this office with the least possible delay.

Copy of a docket No. 1517 dated 19th April 1879, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

Copy of the following forwarded to Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for compliance, in continuation of this office No. 93, dated 6th January last.

Copy of a letter No. 419 dated 14th April 1879, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I am directed to forward copy of a letter addressed to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. 158, dated the 13th February last, stating that it will be unnecessary for him to receive Jail returns from any province where an administrative Chief of the Civil Medical Department has been appointed, or when the Inspector General of Jails is a medical officer. I am to request that from the beginning of the current year, the Inspector General of Prisons in the Punjab may be called upon to collect all the Jail returns of the province, and transmit them regularly month by month to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Copy of a letter No. 158, dated 13th February 1879, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.

In reply to your letter No. 6 dated the 2nd ultimo, I am directed to forward a copy of an amended Resolution No. 25-1653 to 1665, dated the 26th December 1878, and to request that it may be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same number and date which was previously circulated.

2. I am to add that the Government of India deem it unnecessary that you should be troubled with Jail returns from any province where an administrative Chief of the Civil Medical Department has been appointed, or from any province in which the Inspector General of Jails is a medical officer.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2480.

Dated 19th May 1879.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Copy of an endorsement No. 1562, dated 22nd April 1879, from L. H. Griffin, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab, together with copy of a communication No. 96, dated 14th April 1879, from Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, setting forth the procedure to be followed in dealing with appeals submitted by convicts, is circulated for general information and guidance.

Copy of a letter No. 96, dated 14th April 1879, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1,125, dated the 27th January last, asking for an authoritative ruling as to the procedure to be followed in dealing with appeals presented by convicts. You desire to know whether the Superintendent of Port Blair is bound to forward, to the appellate authority, appeals which are barred by limitation; or whether he can exercise his own discretion in each case, and decline to forward such appeals when no satisfactory explanation of the delay in preferring them is afforded.

2. In reply to explain that under the existing law, a convict has a right to appeal once. The Superintendent of Port Blair is bound to forward the convict's appeal, and is also bound to procure for the convict a copy of the order appealed against (Section 276 of the Criminal Procedure Code) and also to procure a copy of the proceedings in the case on the cost of the latter being paid. As a rule, no convict is sent to the Andamans until the result of his appeal is known; or until the period within which an appeal can be submitted, has elapsed. But in order to enable the Superintendent to know whether a convict has appealed or not, orders will be issued to provide that the descriptive roll of every convict sent to Port Blair should show whether an appeal has been preferred or not.

3. Save as explained above, the Superintendent of Port Blair is not bound to forward appeals, and he will exercise his discretion in withholding appeals or petitions for mercy, which he is not bound by law to forward. After once forwarding to any appellate authority, a petition or appeal, the Superintendent need not (unless in his discretion, he sees fit) forward a further representation or petition.

No. 3—101.

Copy forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations with a request that orders may be issued so that the descriptive roll of a prisoner sent to Port Blair may show whether he has, or has not, appealed against the sentence under which he is transported. If he is transported under a sentence of the High Court passed on revision, the fact should be stated.

No. 1562.

Dated 22nd April 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 6—2542.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 22nd May 1879.

Forwards two copies of revised rules made under Section 18 of Act XV of 1869 (The Prisoners' Testimony Act). These rules are to be pasted into the *Jail Manual*, opposite page XCIV in the Appendix.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 28th March 1879.

No. 1042.—*Notification.*—The following revised Rules, made under Section 18 of Act XV of 1869 (The Prisoners' Testimony Act), have received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and are published for general information:

RULES.

1. Upon delivery of any order duly made under the Prisoners' Testimony Act 1869, to the officer in charge of a jail, such officer shall, unless such order may be, and is, disobeyed under the provisions of Section 11, send a copy of such order to the District Superintendent of Police in whose jurisdiction such jail is situated.

2. Such District Superintendent of Police shall be responsible for providing the escort, hereinafter described, and for the safe custody of the person named in such order until he is re-delivered to jail.

Scale of escort.

3. The scale of escort shall be as follows :—

(a). When the journey is made by rail—

- 1 to 2 prisoners, 2 Constables.
- 3 to 6 prisoners, 1 Sergeant and 2 Constables.
- 7 to 9 prisoners, 1 Sergeant and 4 Constables.

(b). When the journey is made on the Grand Trunk Road—

- 1 to 2 prisoners, 2 Constables.
- 3 to 6 prisoners, 4 Ditto.
- 7 to 9 prisoners, 1 Sergeant and 4 Constables.

(c). When the journey is made on a district road—

- 1 to 2 prisoners, 2 Constables.
- 3 to 6 prisoners, 1 Sergeant and 3 Constables.
- 7 to 9 prisoners, 1 Sergeant and 5 Constables.

Discretion allowed to District Superintendent of Police.

Provided that, if the prisoner or prisoners to be removed is, or are desperate or dangerous characters, the District Superintendent of Police furnishing the escort may increase the strength at his discretion.

4. Prisoners under sentence for an offence shall be handcuffed before being removed from jail and shall continue handcuffed, except when in Court or in a lock-up or jail. Desperate or dangerous prisoners shall be handcuffed in Court (unless the Court expressly orders to the contrary).

5. The Courts before which persons removed from jail under the Prisoners' Testimony Act give evidence shall, whenever it is possible, return such persons to secure confinement before dark.

Prisoners to be returned to buildings before dark.

6. The Inspector-General of Prisons shall from time to time, fix the scale of diet for prisoners removed under these rules, and the officer in charge of the escort shall provide that such prisoner receives diet as nearly as possible in accordance with such scale. Where the Court in which evidence is to be given is situated at the same station as the jail from which the prisoner is removed, the officer in charge of the jail shall supply the prisoner's food ready cooked.

When the Court as aforesaid is situated at a distance, the estimated cost of the prisoner's rations shall be paid to the officer in charge of the police escort by the officer in charge of the jail.

7. When a prisoner, ordered to be removed under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, is, from disease or other cause, unable to walk, although not so ill as to be unfit to give evidence, suitable means of carriage shall be provided on a certificate under the hand of the Medical Officer of the Jail from which he is removed.

Such carriage shall be provided and paid for by the Superintendent of the Jail from which such prisoner is removed.

8. When the Court in which evidence is to be given is situated at a station, other than the station at which the Jail in which the prisoner to be removed is confined, such prisoner shall (subject to the provisions of the last preceding rule) be removed as follows :—

(a) Where there is a railway, by rail ; and

(b) in all other cases, by marches, by road.

Provided that when the evidence of such prisoner is urgently required, and the person at whose instance the prisoner is removed deposits in advance all the costs of such transit for such prisoner and the escort, such prisoner may be forwarded by *ekka*, horse-dak, or other mode of conveyance which may be deemed suitable.

9. When the police escort halts *en route* to the Court in which evidence is to be given, prisoners shall be confined in a police lock-up; and at the station of destination prisoners shall be confined either in the magisterial lock-up, or in the local jail, as may be most convenient.

10. When a prisoner is removed from jail to give evidence before a Civil Court, the following expenses shall be costs in the case:—

(a) The salaries of the escort, calculated at six annas *per diem* for each Constable, and 10 annas *per diem* for each Sergeant;

(b) diet expense of such prisoners; and—

(c) conveyance, railway or other transit charges of such prisoner and the escort.

11. When an application in a civil suit is made for the attendance of a prisoner to give evidence before a Court, the person applying for such attendance shall, if the Court sanctions the application, pay into Court, previous to any orders for the prisoner's attendance being issued, the sum which is calculated by the Court to cover the costs of his conveyance, diet and escort, in accordance with Rule 10, and the rates prescribed in previous rules. Unless such costs be paid into Court by the party desiring the attendance of the prisoner, no orders for his attendance shall be made.

When such costs are lodged in Court as aforesaid, and an order is made for the removal of the prisoner whose evidence is sought, that portion of the estimated charge due for the police escort and for jail or road charges other than under Rule 7, shall be paid to the District Superintendent of Police, and that for diet and conveyance of the prisoner, under Rule 7, to the Superintendent of the Jail from which he is despatched.

12. Should the sum estimated by the Court fall short of the actual costs, it shall be the duty of the District Superintendent of Police or Superintendent of the Jail concerned, or of both, (as the case may be) to submit to the Court a bill or bills for the excess payments.

Should the sum estimated by the Court exceed the actual costs, it shall be the duty of the District Superintendent of Police furnishing the escort to refund the excess payment to such Court.

These rules shall, so far as may be, govern the cases of prisoners removed under Section 8 of the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

13. No State prisoners may be moved from jails under the provisions of the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2644.

Dated 27th May 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance.

Nos. 1,424—31R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAY.

Dated 8th April 1879.

Carriage of prisoners by rail.

READ again—

Public Works Department Resolution, Nos. 4,160—9, R. of 13th November 1877.

RESOLUTION.—In revision of the Resolution of the Government of India, promulgated under Public Works Department, Nos. 4,160—9, R. of the 13th November 1877, the President in Council is pleased to rule as follows:—

I. Military prisoners in all cases and Civil prisoners, if insane, violent or dangerous, are never to be despatched by rail, except in reserved compartments. Other parties of prisoners and guards, when, inclusive of guards, the party exceeds three in number, are also to be carried in the same manner. Payment is to be made according to the number of compartments required for the carriage of the whole body of guards and prisoners. For example,—supposing a party to consist of 31 prisoners and each compartment to be adapted for the carriage of 10 persons at a charge of 8 fares, the payment to be made is to be for four compartments or 32 fares—not three compartments and one ordinary fare, *i. e.*, 25 fares.

II. Military prisoners and Military insanes will be carried in second class carriages, which being in compartments, will not require to have iron frames attached for purposes of segregation.

III.—Payments for reserved compartments are to be made at the rates noted in the			margin, irrespective of the number carried in the compartment; but this number should in no case be permitted to be in excess of the capability of the compartment. Prisoners and guards, when the party does not exceed three in number and reserved accommodation is not needed, are to be paid for at the ordinary rates in force on the line.
East India Railway, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, State Railways (<i>broad gauge</i> .)	{	8 fares for each third class compartment, capable of holding 10 passengers, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 per compartment per trip.	
South India Railway, State Railways (<i>narrow gauge</i>).		6 fares for each lower class compartment, capable of holding 8 passengers.	
Madras Railway.		12 fares for one-half of a second class carriage, capable of holding 20 passengers.	
Great Indian Peninsular Railway.		Prison-vans fitted up with movable gratings divided into two compartments, capable of holding 20 passengers each. One or both compartments can be reserved by payment of either 20 or 40 third class fares.	

IV.—A sufficient number of iron frames for dividing third class carriages, compartments, should be provided on each line of railway, the number being based on past demands; and their original cost should, in all cases, be borne by the Local Government concerned, and not by the Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India, for the information and guidance of Agents of Guaranteed, and Managers of State Railways. All overcharges made during the current official year should be refunded to the Jail authorities, in cases where claims for refund are made.

Ordered also that the Resolution be forwarded to the Home and Military Departments, for information.

No. 459.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information, with reference to their letter No. 490 dated the 11th February last.

No. 1,521.

Dated 30th April 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, in continuation of No. 4,685 dated 12th December last, with intimation that this disposes of Inspector General's No. 444 dated 5th February.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2670.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th June 1879.

It is requested that, when a Medicial Officer recommends the release of a prisoner from Jail on account of sickness, a brief statement of the man's case, in addition to the certificate ordered in para. 551 of the *Jail Manual*, may be submitted, to enable undersigned to judge of the necessity or advisability of the release being made.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2974.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 11th June 1879.

Superintendents are requested to stop sending prisoners to the Rupar Central Jail until they ascertain from the Superintendent of that Jail that the health of his Jail is sufficiently restored to enable him to take prisoners again. At present there is cholera and fever in the Rupar Central Jail.

CIRCULAR No. 7—2930.

Dated 20th June 1879.

Circulates Budget Estimate for Receipts of the Jail Department for the year 1879-80.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 3219.

Dated 23rd June 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all the Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information.

Copy of a letter No. 1613, dated 17th June 1879, from the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 2923 of the 9th instant, I am entirely of your opinion that a Gazetted Police Officer or Inspector wishing to hold an interview with a prisoner in Jail, should first inform the Superintendent of the Prison, or, in his absence, the Jailer.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 3239.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 24th June 1879.

I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to my address, and, in reference thereto, to request that you will furnish the information called for by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in the form given in this letter. The return should deal with the men in the Jail on the night of the 30th June, and I beg you will see that it is carefully prepared.

2. I shall be much obliged by your favoring me with any information you may be able to obtain regarding the matter under enquiry, viz., the substitution of old and feeble men to undergo sentences for crimes committed by their younger relations or others.

Copy of a letter No. 2280, dated 16th June 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

With reference to the remarks in para. 12 of the report on the inspection of the Gujranwala Jail received with your docket No. 1638 of 4th April, in which you notice the large proportion of old men among the prisoners, and expressed an opinion that the old or feeble often succeed in substituting themselves as accused to screen their sons or other younger relations, I am directed to request that you will procure, and submit for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, statements showing for each Jail in the Province, the number of prisoners convicted of offences against property under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, and the number of such prisoners who are 50 years of age or more.

2. In the case of the Lahore Central and other Jails to which prisoners are transferred from other districts, it will be necessary to show the districts in which the offences were committed, the object being to ascertain for each district, the proportion of old men to the total number sentenced to imprisonment for this class of crime.

Name of Jail.	Number of prisoners convicted of offences against property under Chapter XVII, I. P. C. in Jail on 30th June 1879.	Number of these 50 years of age or more.	REMARKS. N. B. In this column is to be shown the districts in which the offences were committed; in the case of prisoners received from other Jails, the number from each district should be stated.
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CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 3385.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 4th July 1879.

Forwards rules for using Sulphur as a disinfectant. These rules are to be pasted into the *Jail Manual* opposite para. 468, and a report that this has been done is to be made to undersigned.

RULES FOR USING SULPHUR AS A DISINFECTANT.

The cheapest disinfectant is sulphurous acid : made by burning sulphur in air ; each grain of sulphur produces two grains by weight of sulphurous acid, or about 3 cubic inches of the gas. It has not yet been correctly ascertained what proportion of air would be purified by this agent ; but it is probable that one grain of sulphur would be sufficient for 20 cubic feet ; and therefore, that 1,000 grains, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces would be enough for a ward $62 \times 18 \times 18$ (or 20,088 cubic feet). But as the gas diffuses itself slowly, it would be preferable to divide this amount into 5 half ounces, and burn each separately.

The following points are to be observed in fumigating a ward or room by means of sulphur :—

I.—Every person should be removed from the ward or room, excepting the man to kindle the sulphur.

II.—Every window and door, except that by which the man is to leave the ward, should be carefully closed.

III.—Half an ounce of sulphur ("gunduck") in lumps should be placed in each of five earthen saucers ; and these should be arranged at equal intervals down a ward, of the size above mentioned, viz :— $62 \times 18 \times 18$.

IV.—The man should light the sulphur in each of the saucers ; and then quickly leave the room, carefully shutting the door after him.

V.—The room should be allowed to remain shut for six hours ; and then all the windows and doors be opened, and allowed to remain open for 12 hours, before any person is allowed to enter it.

VI.—The quantity of sulphur to be used for any room can be decided of course from the data above given.

VII.—*To fumigate clothing.*—The clothing should be hung on lines or racks in a closed room or cup-board, and saucers of sulphur lighted beneath it. The quantity of sulphur to be used would be the quantity necessary to fumigate the room.

N. B.—It should be borne in mind that sulphurous acid bleaches most colored clothes.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 4334.

Dated 21st August 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance.

Copy of a letter No. 10824, dated 11th August 1879, from the Accountant-General, Punjab, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 1219, dated 17th March last, to Superintendent of Hissar Jail, I have the honor to state that a separate bill for travelling allowance of establishment is required by this office, according to Rule 14, Chapter IV of the Civil Account Code, and that, under the present system of audit, its inclusion in the detailed bill for contingent charges would prove inconvenient and against rule. The necessary instructions should therefore be given to the Jail Superintendents.

CIRCULAR No. 8—3965.

Dated 5th August 1879.

Circulates Budget Estimate for Charges of the Jail Department for 1879-80.

CIRCULAR MEMO No. 4,381.

Dated 25th August 1879.

Forwards copy of Circular No. 55, dated 29th November 1870, to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab.

MEMO No. 4,257.

Dated 18th August 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for very early compliance, as the matter is urgent.

A Statement is annexed, and this should be carefully filled in, and returned in original at as early a date as possible.

The calculations for the column of "cost" can easily be made with the aid of the Price List circulated with Circular No. 24—4830, dated 26th August 1878.

Copy of Memo. No. 672, dated 28th February 1879, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to all Heads of Departments.

Forwards copy of correspondence, with request that a detailed estimate may be furnished of the probable annual expenditure for stationery in each Department, including the Head as well as the subordinate officers, under the rules in force.

The estimate should show for each office, in abstract, the annual quantity of stationery of all kinds used, taking the average of the last three years, and its probable cost, in accordance with the arrangements prescribed in the Proceedings of this Government, No. 1, dated 2nd January 1879. English writing paper, which will continue to be got from the Stationery Department, should be shown quite distinctly from other articles of stationery, which may be obtained by local purchase.

*Statement showing the quantity of Stationery (English) obtained for the—
Jail, both from the Superintendent of Stationery, and in the local market,
and also its probable cost.*

ARTICLES OF STATIONERY.				1876.		1877.		1878.		TOTAL.	
				Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
ENGLISH WRITING PAPER.											
Foolscap								
Quarter post								
Note paper								
DRAFTING PAPER.											
Royal								
Medium								
Foolscap								
MISCELLANEOUS PAPER.											
Blotting paper								
Marble paper								
Envelopes—Foolscap size								
" Medium								
" Note								
Blank Book—English Foolscap—2 quires											
" " 3											
" " 4											
" Coarse											
" " 3											
" " 4											
Memorandum Books								
Black ink Powder (in bundles)								
Red " " " " " " " "								
Office pencils								
Colored								
Red Tape (bundles)								
Indian Rubber (pieces)								
Rulers								
Goose Quills								
Steel pens—Nibs—fine points								
" " medium								
" " broad								
" Magnum bonum								
Holders								
Wooden inkstands								
Glass for ditto.								
Screw top ink glasses								
Penknives								
Erasers								
Hones								
Strops								
Slates								
Slate pencils								
Paper cutters								
Scissors—large								
" small								
Wax cloth (pieces)								
Corba cloth (do.)								
Silk thread (skeins)								
Sealing wax (sticks)								
Paper weights								
Mill boards								
Paste boards								
Leather								
Needles								

CIRCULAR No. 9—4693.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 8th September 1879.

I have the honor to request that you will not submit, for release, the name of any prisoner who has committed murder in a fit of insanity; such prisoners are to be confined in a Lunatic Asylum or the Lahore Central Jail, according to the circumstances of the case.

CIRCULAR MEMO No. 4804.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th September 1879.

Prisoners are urgently wanted at Rúpar. Superintendents are therefore requested (in communication with Superintendent, Central Jail, Rúpar) to forward to that jail, as soon as possible, all the prisoners they may have eligible for extra-mural labor.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 5947.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 29th November 1879.

Begs to enquire the amount of workshop accommodation attached to his Jail, and whether, in case of emergency, it could be used for prisoners to sleep in; and, if so, how many prisoners, at the rate of 36 superficial feet per prisoner, could be accommodated therein.

2. Referring to this office Circular Memo. No. 5593, dated 12th November 1877, enquires whether since the date of its issue, any alteration and addition have been made in the barrack accommodation; if so, requests that a fresh measurement statement may be forwarded to this office with as little delay as possible.

DISPENSARY MEMO No. 452.

Dated 5th December 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Civil Surgeons, Superintendents of Jails, and Assistant Surgeons in charge of Dispensaries, Punjab, for information and compliance.

INDIA OFFICE.

London, 18th September 1879.

Statistics and Commerce.

No. 116.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—I transmit a copy of two letters* from Dr. Henry MacCormac, advocating the use of dilute sulphuric acid as a prophylactic in case of an outbreak of cholera, and I request that Your Excellency will at once take measures for bringing the specific under the notice of the Medical Officers, Civil and Military, in India.

Dated 26th August 1879.

From—The Consg. Physician to the Belfast Royal Hospital,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In common with every one who has paid any attention to the subject, I learn from the public journals that cholera is making and has made destructive ravages among the troops, Native and European, in Afghánistán and the Punjab. I have had an extensive experience of Asiatic cholera, and in the course of it became acquainted with the efficacy of dilute sulphuric acid in the treatment. It occurred to me that a remedy found so useful might prove further appropriate as a means of prevention. Before a disease breaks out in the living organism, there is commonly a period of incubation during which the malady does not show itself but is preparing to do so. This is the time to strike, and thereby, if possible, to hinder the disease from entering. For surely, it is better to prevent than to wait for the appearance of such a scourge. In a public institution to which I am visiting physician, cholera broke out in 1854. Fifty cases occurred almost simultaneously. Out of these seventeen presently died. At once I placed the whole establishment, consisting of some 300 or 400 persons, under the daily exhibition of one drachm, a large tea-spoonful or so, of dilute sulphuric acid in a small cup of peppermint water. I had, in fact, a large vesselful prepared so that it was quite a simple matter to give the acid, diluted as thus, to each one in prompt succession. The point I now wish to arrive at is this,—so soon as the members of the establishment came under the influence of the dilute acid—and that I may say was immediately after its administration—no other case of cholera whatever ensued. The facts are quite inexpugnable, and I conceive, justify an immediate message to India, ordering troops and civilians whenever and wherever the dreadful scourge of Asiatic cholera shows its head to be placed under the instant prophylactic efficacy of dilute sulphuric acid, given, say, once or even twice daily. Ten parts of water to one of sulphuric acid are found to dilute it sufficiently. Dilute sulphuric acid as a prophylaxis, is calculated, I believe, to rescue multitudes and avert great suffering. I have adverted to the subject before, and, actuated by a sense of a public duty, would now fain press the matter home afresh.

Dated 31st August 1879.

From—The Consg. Physician to the Belfast Royal Hospital,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

I beg to express my extreme satisfaction in respect of your kindness in informing me that you will lay the result of my experience in regard of the prophylactic efficacy of dilute sulphuric acid before the Government of India. I have also to return thanks to the conductors of the medical journals for their goodness in giving publicity to the subject in their columns. In 1832, and since, I have treated between three and four thousand cases of Asiatic cholera. I had not, however, at first ascertained the prophylactic efficacy of dilute sulphuric acid. It is one of the cheapest as well as one of the most powerful of remedies. A pound of sulphuric acid in bulk costs about a penny. This, diluted, yields ten pounds of medicinal acid, which, again sub-divided, gives 1,280 drachms or doses rendering the same number of persons, when administered, approximately safe for one day and night. Asiatic cholera, when prevalent, principally implicates the poor, the heedless, and the destitute; but persons in opulent circumstances are not always exempt. Officers—speaking of military men—are less frequently affected than privates, but officers themselves do not always escape. A vast number of valuable lives of all classes have been sacrificed. The primary cause of cholera aside, I do not know any source for its propagation except contagion or infection; and, secondarily, the garments or bed-coverings which the sufferers have made use of, and the dejections which have passed from their persons.

In India, the sanitary arrangements, as here, are exceedingly unsatisfactory. I would recommend the universal adoption of earth closets. Earth, properly dried and placed in elevated receptacles, will flow almost as freely as water, and can be used precisely in the same fashion.* The universal adoption of the earth-closet system would preserve a multitude of lives, and redound not less to moral than to physical well-being. The sinking of heart, the prostration, and the terror which the sudden invasion of Asiatic cholera is calculated to produce, and from which even the bravest cannot be said to be wholly exempt, are not to be described in words. The introduction of dilute sulphuric acid would prove not only an invaluable preservative from disease, but would constitute a moral support and encouragement of the highest importance.

Trusting that immediate telegraphic messages to every place where Asiatic cholera prevails may be the result of my communication.

* I recommend dried earth, pulverised, a hundred parts, sulphate of lime ten parts, sulphate of alumina five parts, sulphate of iron five parts, sulphuric acid five parts—all well blended together. Of this sanitary humus, as I would term it, thousands and tens of thousands of tons might be prepared in the dry season and laid past for use.

No. 11—588.

ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical, the 20th November 1879.

Copy forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Foreign and Military Departments, and to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, with a request that the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India may be complied with.

No. 4307.

ENDORSEMENT BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Dated 27th November 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Dispensaries, Punjab.

MEMO No. 6157.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 10th December 1879.

The question having been raised whether the sentence of whipping can be carried out in the case of prisoners a part of whose punishment is the infliction of stripes, and who have been transferred without the stripes being inflicted, from the district in which they were sentenced, Superintendents are informed that under no circumstances, save those provided for in Section 310 of Act X of 1872, may the whipping be inflicted by the Superintendent of the Jail to which such prisoners are transferred.

CIRCULAR No. 10—6276.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 17th December 1879.

I request your attention to para. 697 of the *Jail Manual*, and to column 4 of the table given in that para. In this column you will find the "average loss in making up" each article of the clothing for prisoners. The amount of loss given in this column, I have found by actual experiment to be utterly wrong. The amount of wastage in cotton articles is $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in woollen $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I therefore forward herewith a scale showing the loss that will in future—from 1st January next—be allowed in each article, except Tat taprees regarding which I will address you on a subsequent occasion; and I request the scale I forward may be pasted into your copies of the *Jail Manual* opposite para. 697, and a report that such has been done forwarded to my office.

2. The loss I allow is much above that which actually occurs, nevertheless I anticipate considerable opposition to the scale I now issue, but I rely on your co-operation in carrying it out; and I beg you to inform your Jailer that I shall

pass no more wastage than that given in the scale now issued; and that if he cannot, or will not, comply with my instructions in the matter, I shall take serious notice of his conduct.

Standard weight of each article of prison clothing and the quantity of raw materials expended in making up each.

1 Articles.	2 Dimensions.	3 Weight when ready for use.		4 Average loss in making up.		5 Total quan- tity of raw material expended.		6 REMARKS.
		Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	Seers.	Cks.	
<i>For male prisoners.</i>	L. B.							
Blankets (woollen)...	8 × 4½	2	8	...	1½	2	9½	Should be well shrunk.
* Winter coats (wool- len, lined with garah.)	Average length 2' × 10"	1	12	...	1½	1	13½	Woollen portion of coat 1 seer 8 cks.; garah portion 4 cks.; woollen portion to be made of shrunk blankets; garah portion ought to be entirely separate from that of woollen, in fact a separate coat.
Summer coats (cotton thread.)	2' × 8"	...	5½	...	¼	...	5¾	Should consist of one fold of dasuti.
Waist band or saffa (cotton thread.)	L. B. 7½ × 2	...	5½	...	¼	...	5¾	Ditto ditto.
Winter pyjamas, sanctioned for the frontier only instead of saffa.	...	1	5	...	1	1	6	Woollen lined with garah. Woollen portion ought to be entirely separate from the garah, in fact the garah should be made up as a pair of drawers.
Tat mattresses made of san thread.	7 × 2	5	8	1	8	7	...	The cost of san only, not of string, should be charged in clothing indent.
<i>For Female Prisoners†</i>								
Sheets (cotton garah)	7½ × 6	...	8½	...	¼	...	8¾	
Pyjamah „ ...	...	...	6½	...	¼	...	6¾	
‡ Caps „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The coats should be of different length to suit prisoners of different dimensions; 2 feet 10 inches is given as length suitable for an ordinary size prisoner.

† Winter and summer coats, blankets and tat mattresses the same as for male prisoners.

‡ Should be made of old blankets, the garah lining only being charged for.

CIRCULAR No. 11-6302.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 18th December 1879.

I have the honor to forward copy of an endorsement and its enclosure from the Registrar of the Chief Court, to my address, and in reference thereto, to request that whenever a prisoner in your Jail appeals, and his appeal is written by a Jail Official, you will have the appeal read over to the appellant in your presence, and will then countersign the document and stamp it with the Jail seal before forwarding it.

2. The enclosed slip is to be pasted opposite para. 250 of the *Jail Manual*.

Copy of Book Circular No. XX—3435, dated 15th December 1879, from the Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to all Criminal Appellate Courts in the Punjab.

It has been arranged, in communication with the Inspector General of Prisons, that henceforward all petitions of appeal, and the like, written by Jail Officials on behalf of prisoners, shall be authenticated by the Superintendent of the Jail.

The court accordingly directs that from the 1st January 1880 every petition of appeal or the like, received from the Superintendent of a Jail shall be examined, on receipt, to see whether it has been authenticated by the Superintendent, and if it has not been so authenticated, shall be forthwith returned for authentication.

No. 3436.

Dated the 15th December 1879.

Copy forwarded to Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, with the request that he will instruct Superintendents of Jails in the sense proposed in his letter No. 6073, dated 5th instant.

Whenever a prisoner in a Jail appeals, and his appeal is written by a Jail Official, the Superintendent will have the appeal read over to the appellant in his presence, and will then countersign the document and stamp it with the Jail seal before forwarding it.

Procedure when a
prisoner appeals.

MEMO No. 477.

To

ALL CIVIL SURGEONS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 19th December 1879.

Under Punjab Government Circulars Nos. 27 and 39 of 1873, all securities belonging to Dispensaries should be in the joint names of the Accountant General and the Inspector General of Dispensaries. The Civil Surgeon is requested to report whether the above orders have been carried out in the case of all securities belonging to the Dispensaries in his district.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS,
1879.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 442.

Dated 18th March 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

In supersession of all previous instructions, I have the honor to request that, commencing from the accounts for April 1879, one cash book alone may be maintained at your Treasury—one Cash Account monthly, and one List of Payments bi-monthly, being submitted to my office.

2. Attached is a Schedule showing the headings under which the revenues and receipts should now be credited in one consolidated account,—separate registers for each main head of receipt should continue to be maintained.

3. As the District Fund charges are now recorded in detail in the accounts of this office, it is requested that the charges on this account, entered in each List of Payments, be supported by a Schedule; which should be in the same form as that prescribed for District Fund Detailed Bill. The total of the Schedules submitted with both List of Payments should agree with the amount of the monthly consolidated receipt furnished to this office under the instructions laid down in Circular No. 333, dated the 20th May 1874.

T. F. 1.

Treasury.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE MONTH OF

187 .

On what account.		Amount.	Remarks Column for use in Account- tant General's Office.
I.—LAND REVENUE.	Fixed Collections for which the Canal Department is entitled to take credit (a) ...		
	Other Fixed Collections ...		
	Fluctuating Collections for which Canal Department is entitled to take credit (b) ...		
	Other Fluctuating Revenue ...		
	Collections from Government Estates ...		
	Sale of Government estates ...		
	Service Commutations ...		
	Sale Produce of Waste lands and redemption of Land Tax ...		
	Stone Quarry receipts ...		
	Rents of Railway Class C Lands and Rent of Buildings on such lands ...		
	Rate upon Wards' Estates ...		
	Settlement Parcha fees ...		
	Miscellaneous ...		
Carried over ...			

(a). For the present the whole of the Banjli and $\frac{3}{4}$ Chahi Nahri assessment only in Dera Ghazi Khan will be taken to this head.

(b). All fluctuating assessments of canal irrigated land in Montgomery; all water advantage rate and items under (a) not on the Revenue Roll in Dera Ghazi Khan,

RECEIPTS—(continued).

		On what account.	Amount.	Remarks Column for use in Account- tant General's Office.
I.—LAND REVENUE.— concluded.	{	<i>Brought forward</i> ...		
		<i>Revenue record-room receipts.</i>		
		<i>Fees for inspection and search of records</i> ...		
		<i>Fees for copies of records</i> ...		
		<i>Sale proceeds of waste paper</i> ...		
		<i>Mutation Fees</i> ...		
II.—TRI- BUTE & CONTRIBU- TIONS FROM NATIVE STATES.	{	<i>Miscellaneous (c)</i> ...		
		<i>Tribute from</i> ...		
		<i>Do. do.</i> ...		
		<i>Do. do.</i> ...		
		<i>Miscellaneous (c)</i> ...		
		<i>Fees on succession to Native States (d)</i> ...		
IV.—EXCISE ON DRUGS AND SPIRITS.	{	<i>License Fees</i> ...		
		<i>Distillery Fees</i> ...		
		<i>Still-head Duty</i> ...		
		<i>Farm of Drugs</i> ...		
		<i>Rent of Toddy Trees</i> ...		
		<i>Lease of Monopoly of sale of opium</i> ...		
		<i>Acreage on Opium under cultivation</i> ...		
		<i>Fines and Confiscations (e)</i> ...		
V.— ASSES- SED TAXES.	{	<i>Other Items</i> ...		
		<i>License Tax under Act II of 1878</i> ...		
		<i>General Collections</i> ...		
VI.—PRO- VINCIAL RATES.	{	<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...		
		<i>Taxes, Rates, and Cesses</i> ...		
		<i>One-fourth of Cess under Act V of 1878</i> ...		
		<i>Local Canal Cess</i> ...		
		<i>Canal Overseer's Cess (Miráb Cess)</i> ...		
		<i>Licenses</i> ...		
X.—STAMPS. SCH.—A.	{	<i>Stage Carriage Tax</i> ...		
		<i>One anna Stamps for Receipts and Cheques (f)</i> ...		
		<i>Bills of Exchange or Hundies (f)</i> ...		
		<i>Other General Stamps (f)</i> ...		
		<i>Sale of Court Fees Stamps (f)</i> ...		
		<i>Sale of plain paper to be used with Court Fees Stamps.</i> ...		
		<i>Duty on impressing documents</i> ...		
		<i>Duty on Unstamped paper</i> ...		
		<i>Do. insufficiently ditto</i> ...		
		<i>Other items</i> ...		
		<i>Fines and Penalties</i> ...		
		<i>Adjudication Fees under Section 39 of Stamp Act</i> ...		
		<i>Other items</i> ...		
		<i>Carried over</i> ...		

(c). Detail particulars.

(d). Note when last realized from the particular State.

(e). Fines and penalties imposed by Judicial Officers under the Excise and Stamp Acts to be credited to Law and Justice.

(f). As per Schedule A attached.

RECEIPTS—(continued).

On what account.		Amount.	Remarks Column for use in Account- tant General's Office.
XII.—POST OFFICE. SCH. G.	<i>Brought forward</i> ...		
	Post Office Receipts	...	
	Receipts from Postmasters	...	
	Sale of Stamps, ordinary	...	
	Sale of service stamps	...	
XIV.—LAW AND JUSTICE.	Miscellaneous	...	
	<i>Sale Proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property</i>	...	
	<i>Court Fees realized in cash</i>	...	
	<i>Process Servers' Fees</i>	...	
	<i>Recoveries on account of other items</i>	...	
	<i>General Fees of Chief Court</i>	...	
	<i>Do. of Subordinate Civil Courts</i>	...	
	<i>Magisterial Fines</i>	...	
	<i>Miscellaneous (g)</i>	...	
	JAILS.		
	<i>Sale proceeds of Jail manufactures</i>	...	
	<i>Receipts on account of Thaggi School of Industry</i>	...	
	<i>Hire of convicts</i>	...	
	<i>Recoveries of transportation & Jail charges from Native States</i>	...	
	<i>Miscellaneous (g)</i>	...	
XV.—POLICE.	REGISTRATION.		
	<i>Fees for registering documents</i>	...	
	<i>Fees for copies of registered documents</i>	...	
	<i>Miscellaneous (g)</i>	...	
	<i>Police supplied to Railways</i>	...	
	<i>Police supplied to private persons</i>	...	
	<i>Punitive Police</i>	...	
	<i>Cash Receipts under Act XXXI of 1860</i>	...	
	<i>Other fees, fines, and forfeitures</i>	...	
	<i>Contribution for pension of Police Guards recovered from Individuals and Corporate bodies</i>	...	
XVII.—EDUCATION.	<i>Miscellaneous (g)</i>	...	
	<i>Fees, Government Colleges</i>	...	
	<i>" " Schools, High</i>	...	
	<i>" " Middle</i>	...	
	<i>" " Lower</i>	...	
	<i>Contributions</i>	...	
	<i>Sale proceeds of Books</i>	...	
	<i>Sale of Books</i>	...	
	<i>Proceeds of Educational Press</i>	...	
	<i>Income from endowments</i>	...	
	<i>Contributions</i>	...	
	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	...	
	<i>Fees and Fines levied from Patwaris</i>	...	
	<i>Other receipts</i>	...	
	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	
<i>Carried over</i> ...			

(g.) Detail particulars,

RECEIPTS—(continued).

On what account.		Amount.	Remarks Column for use in Account- tant General's Office.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...			
XVIII.—INTEREST.	{ Interest on advances to cultivators (i) ...		
	Do. on temporary loans (h) ...		
	Do. on other items (h) ...		
	Do. on loans to Municipality (h) ...		
	Do. on arrears of revenue ...		
	Do. on unpaid portion of purchase-money of Waste Lands ...		
	Do. on unpaid portion of commutation of claim of Govern- ment to Land Tax ...		
	Do. on other accounts ...		
XIX.—PEN- SION CON- TRIBUTIONS.	{ Contribution for Pensions, &c., from employed by State for the month of ...		
	{ As above from employed by State for month of ...		
XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	{ Premium on Bills ...		
	Sale of Darbár Presents ...		
	Sale of Old Stores, &c. ...		
	Unclaimed Deposits ...		
	Receipts from experimental Cotton, Silk, and Tea Factories ...		
	Fees for registration of Copyrights ...		
	Fees of Copying and Inspecting declarations ...		
	Marriage Fees ...		
	Fees for Stamping Weights and Measures ...		
	Other items ...		
	Recoveries of Law Charges other than those in Pauper Suit ...		
	Sale of personal property of rebels ...		
	MEDICAL—		
	Medical College Fees ...		
	Hospital receipts ...		
	Lunatic Asylums ...		
	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeon ...		
	Sanitary Fees and Fines ...		
	Miscellaneous—		
	Fees on water analysis ...		
	Other Miscellaneous receipts (h) ...		
	TOLLS.		
	Major Ferries ...		
	Minor Ferries ...		
	District Roads ...		
	INTEREST.		
	On investment of Nazul Proceeds ...		
	RENTS.		
	Of General Local Fund Buildings ...		
	Staging Bungalows ...		
	Encamping grounds ...		
<i>Carried over</i> ...			

(h). Note particulars.

(i). Note particulars as required by No. 391 of 1876.

RECEIPTS—(continued).

On what account.		Amount.	Remarks Column for use in Account- tant General's Office,
<i>Brought forward</i> ...			
XXI.—concluded.	SALE OF LANDS, HOUSES, &c.		
	<i>Buildings and other property late Nazul (c)</i> ...		
	<i>Other General Local Fund Buildings</i> ...		
	<i>Stores, Materials, &c.</i> ...		
	CATTLE TRESPASS FINES.		
	<i>Fines on Stray Cattle</i> ...		
	<i>Sales of unclaimed Stray Cattle</i> ...		
	<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...		
	PRINTING.		
	<i>Sales of Gazette and other publications</i> ...		
	<i>Receipts from private Presses</i> ...		
	<i>Other Press receipts</i> ...		
	MISCELLANEOUS FEES AND FINES.		
	<i>Fees from Horses Fairs</i> ...		
	<i>Do. Cattle Fairs</i> ...		
	<i>Do. Other Fairs (g)</i> ...		
	<i>Examination Fees</i> ...		
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
	<i>Recoveries of excess payment in a past year (g)</i> ...		
	<i>Receipts for model and experimental farms</i> ...		
	<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...		
	<i>Rates levied for management of Wards' estates</i> ...		
	<i>Mail Cart receipts</i> ...		
	<i>Sale of grass, trees, manures, &c.</i> ...		
	<i>Zarnagha receipts</i> ...		
	<i>Miscellaneous (g)</i> ...		
CIVIL PUBLIC WORKS.	<i>Tolls on Hill Roads</i> ...		
	<i>Do. on Trunk Roads</i> ...		
	<i>Rents of Government Buildings</i> ...		
	<i>Sale of Lands, houses, &c.</i> ...		
	<i>Miscellaneous (g)</i> ...		
	<i>Cemetery receipts</i> ...		
	DISTRICT FUND.		
	<i>Three-fourths of Cess under Act V of 1878</i> ...		
	<i>One per cent. Road Cess</i> ...		
	<i>One per cent. Education Cess</i> ...		
	<i>Half per cent. District Post Cess</i> ...		
	<i>Receipts from Serais</i> ...		
	<i>Miscellaneous (g).</i> ...		
	SCH. B.—CANTONMENT FUNDS		
	(As per detailed Statement annexed) ...		
	MUNICIPAL FUNDS		
	<i>Carried over</i> ...		

(c). No. and date of the letter authorizing the sale should be quoted.

(g). Note particulars,

RECEIPTS—(continued).

Date.	Appendix or from whom received.	On what account.	Amount.	Remarks Column for Accountant General's Office.
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...		
	C. 1.	Revenue Deposits	...	
	C. 2.	Postal Do.	...	
	C. 3.	Customs Do.	...	
	D.	Personal Ledger	...	
	"	District Savings Bank	...	
	E. 1.	Supply Bills, Local	...	
	E. 2.	Remittance Transfer Receipts Ditto	...	
	F.	Forest Remittance	...	
	H.	Electric Telegraph, Do	...	
		Money Orders Issued { Inland	...	
		{ Overland	...	
		Do. Commission { Inland	...	
		{ Overland	...	
	CUSTOMS.	{ Export Duty	...	
		{ Double Duty	...	
		{ Other Duties	...	
		{ Fees, Fines, Forfeitures, and	...	
		{ Miscellaneous	...	
	SALT.	{ Import Duty	...	
		{ Double Duty	...	
		{ Proceeds of Sale of Government Salt	...	
		{ Proceeds of one anna cess	...	
		{ Miscellaneous	...	
		{ Wire Tramway receipts	...	
	J. 1.	Public Works Department, General Branch	...	
	J. 2.	Ditto ditto, Military ditto	...	
	J. 3.	Ditto ditto, Irrigation ditto	...	
	J. 4.	Punjab Northern State Railway	...	
	J. 5.	Indus Valley Do. Do.	...	
	L. 1.	Military Department, Bengal	...	
	L. 2.	Ditto ditto, Madras	...	
	L. 3.	Ditto ditto, Bombay	...	
	M. 1.	Supply Bills, Other Governments	...	
	M. 2.	Remittance Transfer Receipts, Other Governments	...	
	N.	Sindh Punjab and Delhi Railway (f)	...	
		<i>Carried over</i> ...		

(f). To be sent direct to Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

RECEIPTS—(concluded).

Date.	From whom received.	On what account.	Amount.	Remarks Column for Accountant General's Office.
		Brought forward ...		
		Total Receipts ...		
		Opening Cash Balance ...		
		GRAND TOTAL ...		

EXPENDITURE.

Date.	Accounted for.	Amount.
1st to 10th	By List No. 1 of Payments forwarded on the	187
11th to	Do. No. 2 of ditto on the	187
	Total Payments of the Month	...
	* CASH BALANCE AT THE END OF THE MONTH	...
	<i>Detail of Cash Balance.</i>	
	At the Sadr Treasury Rs.	...
	Tahsil	...
	"	...
	"	...
	"	...
	"	...
	"	...
	GEAND TOTAL	...

Total balance, as per Cash Balance Report Rs.

* Net Balance as above Rs.

TREASURY. }

The of 187 . } Treasury Officer,
Head Clerk. Deputy Commissioner.

* The amount of closing balance, as shown above, must be noted in words as well as in figures.

CIRCULAR No. 443.

CODE CORRECTIONS TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1879.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 1, dated 15th March 1879.

I have the honour to request that you will make the following additions and corrections in the Civil Account Code :—

CIR. 1. Page 5, Rule 2. Enter after "leave" in fifth line—
1 (not privilege leave), or being transferred from one province to another.

CIR. 1. Page 13, Rule 3. Add—
The officer who prepares the list will explain the new names which are not found in the list of the past year. If these new names consist of persons who have entered Government service for the first time, reference will be made to the bill with which their age and health certificates were furnished. If they consist of persons transferred from other Government appointments, those appointments will be specified. Officers furnishing this list will also note at foot of it the leave, other than privilege or casual leave, which may have been taken by the ministerial servants named therein during the past year, as well as the suspensions, if any.

CIR. 1. Page 17. Add the following as Rule 16 :—
16. When the travelling allowance bill is paid after countersignature of the controlling officer, it will bear a certificate in the following terms :
"Certified that the amounts drawn on former bills have been disbursed to the officers therein named, and their receipts taken in the Acquittance Roll."

CIR. 1. Page 37, Rule 7. Substitute the following for the last part of this paragraph :—
These limits may not be exceeded without the previous approval of the Government of India. The yearly rate of interest upon such advances should ordinarily be, as for advances under the Land Improvement Act, one anna in the rupee or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and the rate may not be reduced without very special reasons below $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Such loans shall be held to be made upon the security of the Provincial Revenues which will be required to make good the principal and interest, if the debtor do not pay. It is not necessary generally to make any provision in the estimates for this class of advances, the amount of which is never likely to be large, and cannot ordinarily be foreseen.

CIR. 1. Page 47, Rule 7. Add the following note :—
The Superintendent of Family Payments, Madras, may issue Transfer Receipts on treasuries of other provinces if the payees are resident there.

CIR. 1. Page 70, Rule 17. Near the end, omit—
1 "includes the balance assigned to the Department Public Works, which the former excludes and."

In the note omit—

"Public Works balance, and";
also

"the Public Works pass books and".

Page 71, Rule 19. For the entry below—

								Rs.	A.	P.
CIR. 1.	Total payments	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,694	1	6
	Read—									
	Closing Balance as per Cash Balance Report	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,354	1	10

CIR. 1. Page 73, Rule 23. For the first five lines read—
 1. 23. The total balance should be stated in words, and its distribution between the head-quarters.

CIR. 1. Page 81, Rule 6. Add Note 4—
 1. It will suffice if on each occasion of receiving interest the proprietor authorizes his agent or servant, by letter, to sign the register for him. These letters will be registered as stated in Rule 22.

CIR. 1. Page 85, Rule 14. Alter the first line up to "Treasury" as follows :—
 1. Notes on which the interest is made payable at a district treasury, if requiring to be renewed, must be presented at the treasury named.
 Add the word "and" between "renewal" and "the" in the second line.

CIR. 1. Page 91, Annexure A. Add below $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan of 1878—
 1. $4\frac{1}{2}$... 1879 ... 15th March 1879.

CIR. 1. Page 167, Rules 1 and 2. Substitute the following for Rule 1 :—
 1. Funds will be supplied to the Public Works Department by means of letters of credit in the following form, and not by credit orders. These letters of credit will not be charged off as a final payment to the Public Works Department as is now done with credit orders, but will be used as the limit up to which the officers named therein may draw cheques. The cheques will be charged in the Treasury Cash Account.

NOTE.—This rule will take effect from 1st April 1879. The unpaid balances of credit orders on 31st March will be transferred on that date to credit of Public Works Department in the Treasury Cash Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LETTER OF CREDIT NO.

Dated the 187

To
 THE COLLECTOR
 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF

SIR,
 I have the honour to request that you will cash the cheques drawn by the
 to the extent of Rupees

I have the honour to be,
 SIR,
 Your obedient servant,

Accountant General.

N. B.—This letter of credit may be used until the full amount has been drawn. If the last cheque presented before its exhaustion exceeds the undrawn balance the excess will be charged against the next letter of credit.

CIR. 1. 2. If a letter of credit miscarry and the Executive Engineer thereby run short of funds, he may be allowed to draw funds within the limit of the expected letter of credit, on producing a notice from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts that the required authority has been issued; but the Treasury Officer will at once report the circumstance by telegraph to the Provincial Accountant General. An Executive Engineer can be furnished with funds only by letter of credit, and only under these circumstances in anticipation of its arrival.

Note to Rule 2 to remain as at present.

Page 168, Rule 3. Omit the heading "Executive Engineer's Drawing Account." For the words "drawing account" in second line substitute letter of credit. Strike out the note.

Page 168, Rule 4. Substitute letter of credit for drawing account in the third line, and in the first line of the note; correct similarly the other rules of this Chapter.

Page 169, Rule 6. Omit the second note.

Page 170, Rule 10. Revise the form of certificate as follows :—

I hereby certify that the undrawn balance in the pass book of A. B., Executive Engineer at the end of

187 is Rs.

Page 172, Rule 2. Substitute the following for the first three lines :—

Funds are supplied to the Forest Department by means of quarterly letters of credit issued by the Comptroller General; against these letters of credit the Forest Officers named therein will draw cheques. No charges on account of the Forest Department will be paid otherwise than on cheques so drawn. When Civil Officers are authorized to incur charges on account of the Forest Department, they will do so as Forest disbursers, and apply for letters of credit through the Conservator of the Province.

Page 186, Rule 7. Enter after the word "from" in the second line—the Accountant General's Office on the requisition of

Page 223. Insert the following as Rule 29a :—

29a. The Government of India in the Public Works Department have, under date the 20th January 1879, decided that the following rules for the free conveyance of escorts accompanying specie sent by rail, which have been adopted on most of the Guaranteed Railways, shall be introduced on all State Railways in India :—

One man when the consignment is from 2 to less than 5 tons; two men when it is from 5 to less than 10 tons; and four men when it is of 10 tons or over. When the consignment amounts to Rs. 20 lakhs or more (23 tons or more), a guard of four men to be allowed with return passage free of extra charge.

Page 232, Rule 18. Substitute the following for the last sentence :—

The Accountant General will communicate these reports to the Comptroller General half-yearly in April and October, unless other seasons are more convenient. When the inspection reports are prepared in the form of answers to a list of questions, they will be communicated in a tabular form. When the inspection reports are not so written, an abstract of their contents will be sufficient. In either case, the Accountant General will give an abstract of his orders on each report.

Page 233, Appendix A. Add "by" after the word "quoted" in third line of note—

Strike out Thuggi Department, &c.

Against Mirzapur, page 237, and Dharwar, page 240, for Agent, Bank of Bengal and Bombay, enter Collector. Also enter M. O. in second column against Kattywar (Rajcote).

Pages 238 to 240. Revise as follows the list of Madras treasuries, &c. :—

<i>For</i>		<i>Enter</i>
Ramanandroog	...	Rámandroog.
Anantapore	...	Anantapúr.
Ghooty	...	Gooty.
Pennacondah	...	Penukonda.
Sydapet	...	Saidapet.
Bhowany	...	Bhaváni.
Madanapully	...	Madhanapalle.
Proddatur	...	Proddutúr.
Godavery	...	Godávári.
Nursapore	...	Narsapur.
Rajamundry	...	Rájáhmundry.
Koilkuntla	...	Koilkuntla.
Nundial	...	Nandíal.
Palany	...	Pulney.
Periakolum	...	Periyakulam.
Badagara	...	Badakarai.
Paulghat	...	Palghát.
Ponany	...	Ponáni.
Nilgherries	...	Nilgiri.
Chittoor	...	Chittúr.
Yercaud	...	Yercaud.
Ahtoor	...	Atúr.
Tripatore	...	Tirupatúr.
Chellumbrum	...	Chilambaram.
Tiudevanum	...	Tindivanam.
Villapooram	...	Villupuram.
Virdachellum	...	Vrindáchalam.
Udipy	...	Udipi.
Mayaveram	...	Máyávaram.
Parvatipore	...	Párvatipur.

Page 242. Add the following to the list of Sub-divisions in Bengal and Assam :—

<i>District.</i>		<i>Sub-divisional Treasure Chest.</i>
Sibsagar	... ..	{ Jorhat.
		{ Habiganj.
Sylhet	... ..	{ Karimganj.
		{ Sunámganj.

Form 14. Omit the part showing the Public Works appropriated balance.

GENERAL LETTER No. 4877.

To

*The 4th April 1879.*ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND AGENTS BANK OF
BENGAL.

As there appears to be considerable diversity of practice, regarding the amount paid for testing, sorting, and counting coin in the various treasuries of the Punjab, I have the honor, in supersession of all former instructions on the subject, to sanction the following maximum scale of charges per lakh of whole rupees, charges for a less sum being calculated in proportion.

		Rs.	A.	P.
For testing	1	8 0
„ counting	1	0 0
„ sorting	1	8 0

GENERAL LETTER No. 4913.

To

Dated 4th April 1879.

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, IN THE PUNJAB.

With reference to para. 3 of Circular No. 442, dated the 18th March 1879, I have the honor to intimate that in order to meet the requirements of this office, relative to the details of the District Fund charges, the bi-monthly Schedules should be obtained from the District Fund office on the 10th and last day of each month, and forwarded to this office, after verification of totals, punctually a day or two after the submission of the List of Payments.

2. This course will obviate the necessity of making any alteration in the District Fund register maintained in the Treasury office, and prevent trouble and confusion in the accounts, likely to have occurred if the bi-monthly Schedules were prepared in the Treasury office, while the monthly detailed Bills were compiled by the District Fund Committee.

GENERAL LETTER No. 5321.

To

*Dated 10th April 1879.*ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND
OTHER HEADS OF OFFICES, IN THE PUNJAB.

With reference to notification No. 1497 dated 28th March 1879, of the Government of India in the Financial Department, published at page 287 of the *Gazette of India*, I have the honor to request that you will take note, for your own guidance, of the new alternative form of certificate to be attached to bills presented for payment at the treasury, in which a charge for travelling allowance by railway is made against the Government; and to take steps to have it brought into use by officers subordinate to you.

1st. "I certify that I travelled on this journey by the 1st class (or as the case may be) 1st or 2nd class."

2nd. "I certify that I paid no less than the amount here charged in railway fares for myself, my family, my servants, and my personal luggage."

GENERAL LETTER No. 5430.

To

*Dated 15th April 1879.*ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND TREASURY OFFICERS,
IN THE PUNJAB.

It has lately been brought to my notice, that in one Treasury of the Punjab it has been customary to leave bags of rupees all night on the floor of the strong room. When the strong room is secured by grated doors or windows, such a

practice is highly objectionable, as any one who can approach the grating can easily draw the bags to him by means of a hooked stick, and appropriate their contents. Such facility of abstracting rupees, offers a temptation to the sentries, to which they ought not to be exposed; and I have the honor to request that unless your strong room be secured by solid shutters and doors, you will take care that in future all bags of coin be firmly secured in the treasure vault or in boxes, before the Treasury Office closes each day.

CIRCULAR No. 444.

CODE CORRECTIONS to 31st MARCH 1879.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 2, dated 5th April 1879.

I request that you will make the following additions and corrections in the Civil Account Code :—

CIR. 2. *Page 21, Rule 6, last note.* Omit the word *officer's* after treasury in the fourth line of the note.

Page 200, Rule 13. Substitute the following for the last part of the first sentence, after the word "Mintage" in the fifth line :—

No copper coin, coined before Act XXI of 1835 came into force, shall be re-issued either by the Presidency Banks or from any Government treasury. All such coins which come into the *ex-officio* possession of any Government Officer, or of the Presidency Banks, may, with the previous sanction of the Accountant General, be returned into Store at the nearest dépôt or sub-dépôt. (See page 203).

Page 200, Rule 14. Add dépôt or sub-dépôt after treasury in the first line, and the following sentence to the rule :—

The certificate should specify the nominal value and weight of the coins destroyed: the rate at which the copper has been sold should also be certified.

Page 200, Rule 15. Add at a treasury after the word destroyed in the second line. After the word mint at end of first sentence add—

The nominal value of the uncurrent coin destroyed at a dépôt or sub-dépôt should be charged off in the accounts supported by the certificate prescribed in Rule 14.

Page 238. Revise as follows the list of Punjab Treasuries :—

CIR. 2.	<i>For</i>	<i>Enter</i>
	Naoshera	Nowshera.

Page 240. Revise as follows the list of Bombay Treasuries :—

CIR. 2.	<i>For</i>	<i>Enter</i>
	Kattywar	Kathiáwar.
	Mahableshtar	Mahábaleshtar.
	Sawant Wari	Sávantrádi.
	Tanna	Thána.

CIRCULAR No. 445.

5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF MAY 1859 AND 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1872.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 3, dated 30th April 1879.

I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that from the 1st proximo no further interest will accrue on Government Promissory Notes of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 31st May 1859, and that from the 16th January last the interest which falls due on the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1872 will be at the rate of 4 per cent. only.

CIRCULAR No. 446.

CODE CORRECTIONS TO 30TH APRIL 1879.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 4, dated 7th May 1879.

I request that you will make the following additions and corrections in the Civil Account Code:—

CIR. 4. Page 15, Rule 8. In the third line omit the word "superior."

Page 67, Rule 10, note. Omit the first three lines.

CIR. 4. Page 72, Rule 20, 5th line. After "Accountant General" add "on the first working day of the following month."

CIR. 4. Page 91, Annexure A. Add a second note—

After 1st May 1879, no more interest will accrue on notes of the 5½ per cent. loan of 31st May 1859.

CIR. 4. Page 170, Rule 11, note, 6th line. After "Civil Accounts" add—

Or, if the Public Works Department of the province prefers, the Municipality may pay the money direct into the treasury, where it will be credited to the Public Works Department.

CIR. 4. Page 186, Rule 6. In the first line omit the words "in duplicate," and insert "with separate receipts." In the second line omit the word "duplicate," and insert "receipt." In the third line insert "bill" for "original."

CIR. 4. Page 214, Rule 2 (b). Omit from "i. e. to Department."

CIR. 4. Form 57. Substitute the words, "I have the honour to inform you that I have deposited," for the first part of the sentence, as far as the word "deposit."

CIRCULAR No. 447.

CODE CORRECTIONS TO 31st MAY 1879.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 5, dated 11th June 1879.

I request that you will make the following additions and corrections in the Civil Account Code :—

Page 13. Continue Rule 3—

CIR. 5. Against the name of each officer, who has attained to the age of 55 years, should be quoted the No. and date of the orders of Government permitting his retention in the service; the period for which his retention has been authorized, should also be mentioned.

CIR. 5. Page 14, Rule 6, second line. After "separately" add "in the first column."

CIR. 5. Page 14. Add as Rule 6 A. In the case of large establishments divided into grades, the sections in the bill should be of grades and not of Departments, and the first money column of the bill should show the amount of salary or leave allowance claimed for the month, whether drawn or not. The third column will be used to show the amount actually drawn for each person.

CIR. 5. Page 14, Rule 7. Add to the Rule at the end—
"The second column of the leave statement should show the grade to which the absentee belongs."

CIR. 5. Page 15, note to Rule 9. Omit the words "or gratuity" in the third line and at the end.

CIR. 5. Page 19, Rule 2, note 2, line 3. After "concerned" add "and when an officer exceeds the annual grant, he is, under orders of Government, held responsible for the excess."

Page 24, Rule 14. After the certificate add—

CIR. 5. If in any month the monthly proportion of the Budget grant has been exceeded, a report of the special circumstances which rendered the excess necessary should be sent to the countersigning officer with the detailed bill.

Page 25. Continue Rule 17—

CIR. 5. If the *monthly proportion* of the Budget grant is at any time exceeded, the countersigning officer is required to note on the detailed bill, for the information of the Accountant General, that he is satisfied that special circumstances have rendered the temporary excess necessary.

CIR. 5. Page 40, Rule 10 (f). Add to the note: "A similar plan should be followed in the case of ganja purchased."

CIR. 5. Page 53. At the heading add "Lapse of sanction, 10."

CIR. 5. Page 54, Rule 3 (f). Add as Note 2: "A sanction for expenditure, unless the order provides otherwise, ceases to have effect after twelve months if not acted on."

CIR. 5. Page 55, Rule 3. Add as (k): The fact of a charge, which requires special sanction, having been included and passed in a Budget, is no authority for its payment.

Page 57. Add Rule 10.

Lapse of sanction.

CIR. 5. 10. A sanction for any charge, when not acted on for twelve months, becomes void, and must be renewed if the expenditure is required.

Page 68. Continue Rule 11—

CIR. 5. With regard to the punctual transmission of the accounts, the Government of India has requested local Governments to visit with severe displeasure any avoidable delay on the part of any District Officer in the despatch of his first and second lists of monthly payments with schedules and vouchers ; also of the Cash Balance Report and the Cash Account with schedules and papers complete.

CIR. 5. Page 72. Continue Rule 20 ; “ see Rule 11.”

CIR. 5. Page 102, Rule 21. Insert as Note 2 : “ In provinces where deposits are not so numerous as in Bengal, the account particulars may include every item outstanding up to date, and should omit the balances of the past year.”

CIR. 5. Page 171. Add as Rule 13 : All receipts from cemeteries must be paid in gross into the Treasury for credit to the Public Works Department.

CIR. 5. Page 234, last line. For “ Samaguting ” read “ Kohima ” and for “ Ditto ” read “ Political Officer in charge.”

CIR. 5. Form 5. In the column of “ Pay ” insert “ claimed.”

CIR. 5. Form No. 25A attached hereto and should be filed with the standard forms.

FORM 25A—DP.

Proof Sheet of postings of

Deposits.

District.	Year of deposit.	REPAYMENTS TAKEN FROM RECEIPT REGISTERS.				Total Repayments taken from postings in Receipt Registers.	Balance on 31st March 1880.	REPAYMENTS AS PER REPAYMENT REGISTERS.								REMARKS.
		1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.			1st quarter.		2nd quarter.		3rd quarter.		4th quarter.		
								Months.	Amounts.	Months.	Amounts.	Months.	Amounts.	Months.	Amounts.	
AGRA.	1876-77 ...							April		July		Octr.		Jany.		
	1877-78 ...							May		Augt.		Novr.		Feby.		
	1878-79 ...							June		Sept.		Decr.		March		
	1879-80 ...															
	TOTAL ...															
	Total as per Broadsheet															
	Difference...															
ALTABAD.	1876-77 ...							April		July		Octr.		Jany.		
	1877-78 ...							May		Augt.		Novr.		Feby.		
	1878-79 ...							June		Sept.		Decr.		March		
	1879-80 ...															
	TOTAL ...															
	Total as per Broadsheet															
	Difference...															

* In the case of the current year, this column shows the receipts of the year, and can be filled in only after receipt of the last Receipt Register of the year.

1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		2741		2742		2743		2744		2745		2746		2747		2748		2749		27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CIRCULAR No. 448.

CODE CORRECTIONS TO 30TH JUNE 1879.*Comptroller General's Circular No. 6, dated 23rd July 1879.*

I request that you will make the following additions and corrections in the Civil Account Code :—

CIR. 6. *Page 33, Rule 6, line 5.* For "credit orders" substitute "letters of credit."

Page 39, Rule 10. Omit (a) and (b) and the note.

CIR. 6. *Page 42, Rule 3 (a), Note 2, line 2.* After "purpose" add "except in the case of executive officers in charge of survey parties, who are allowed to remit pay to their subordinates who may be serving at a distance from them."

CIR. 6. *Page 67, Rule 10.* For the 4th line substitute "except in the case of a Public Works cheque, which need only be charged."

Page 95, Rule 2. Add note—

CIR. 6. Government Promissory Notes or other Security Deposits (not being cash) received from revenue farmers or other contractors are not revenue, and must on no account be credited as revenue.

Page 223, Rule 29. Add 2nd note—

CIR. 6. In the Madras Presidency payment is made by credit notes.

CIR. 6. *Page 245, Question 64.* Substitute "Is every letter of credit entered at once in the Executive Engineer's pass book?"

CIR. 6. *Page 245, Question 65.* Substitute "Is it (improperly) charged off in the Cash Book?"

CIR. 6. *Page 245, Question 66.* For "credit orders" substitute "letters of credit."

CIRCULAR No. 449.

CODE CORRECTIONS TO 31ST JULY 1879.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 7, dated 20th August 1879.

I request that you will make the following additions and corrections in the Civil Account Code:—

CIR. 7. Page 8, Rule 7 e. After "head-quarters" enter—
"Except in the case of chaplains, for whom the limit is three miles when not drawing conveyance allowance."

CIR. 7. Page 15, Rule 8. For "52" substitute "61;" and in the note for "27, 28, 32," substitute "34, 35, 39, 40."

CIR. 7. Page 16, Rule 12. For "12" read "13."
Rule 13. For "72" read "82."

CIR. 7. Page 68, Rule 11. Add as Note 3—
"Fractions of a pie are not to be entered in the Treasury accounts, and they should neither be received nor paid."

CIR. 7. Page 70, Rule 17, seventh line. After "Memorandum" insert "in Form 13A," and add Note 2—

"The Treasury Officer should inspect daily the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, as shewn in Form 13A, in the manner directed in Rule 4."

CIR. 7. Page 76, Rule 1. For "84" read "94," and in the note for "86," read "96."

CIR. 7. Page 76, Rule 2. For "92" read "102."

CIR. 7. Page 77, Rule 4. For "91" read "101," and for "87" read "97."

CIR. 7. Rule 5. For "84" read "94," and for "91" read "101."

CIR. 7. Page 78, Rule 6. For "88" read "98."

Rule 7. For "83" read "93."

CIR. 7. Page 201, Rule 16. Add as Note 1—

"The average price of cut copper in Calcutta is Rs. 30 per maund, after paying all local charges for sale commission."

CIR. 7. Page 231, note to Rule 15. For "1876" read "1879."

CIR. 7. Form 13A.—Insert the new form accompanying.

Index, page iii. Against "cash balance" enter—

CIR. 7. "in Treasurer's hands to be inspected daily { 64-11-4
70-11-17, Note 2."
"Treasurer's and Accountant's balance sheets
to be agreed daily. 70-11-17."

GENERAL LETTER No. 11689.

Dated 1st September 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

I observe that in the column "authority for issue" in the lists of Remittance Transfer Receipts issued, received from some treasuries, the rules and clauses under which bills are issued are quoted by the numbers and letters which they bear in the old "bill rules" instead of by the new numbers and letters assigned to them in Chapter 8 of Part I of the Civil Account Code. This practice should be discontinued and only the new numbers and letters quoted in future.

2. I have the honor to request also that when a bill is issued under either of the general clauses 3 (a) and 5 (h) the nature of the public purpose for which it is issued may be stated as shortly as possible in the "column authority for issue."

3. These instructions will be printed on all future forms of "Lists of bills issued" supplied by this Office.

APPENDIX D. I.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF TREASURY BUSINESS BY AGENTS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Accounts 2	Payments—(could.)	
Daily returns 4	Discount on Stamps 15	
Receipts—	Interest 16	
Revenue 7	Deposits 17	
Public officers 8	Savings Bank 18	
Deposits and Local Funds 9	Bills 19	
Supply Bills... .. 10	Departmental 20	
R. T. Receipts 11	Miscellaneous... .. 21	
Departmental 12	Additional rules for Collectors—	
Payments—	Register of chalans and orders for pay-	
Civil Charges 13	ment 25	
Refunds 14	Daily posting of accounts... .. 26	
	Advices and certificates 27	

1. The following Rules, for the guidance of the Agents and Accountants at the Branches of the Bank of Bengal in conducting the business of the Government Treasuries under their charge, include information on most points likely to arise; but in cases of doubt, and as a general rule, the usage hitherto observed at the local treasury will be followed. The term "Collector" includes officer in charge of the treasury.

ACCOUNTS.

2. The books and accounts to be kept will consist of—

A Scroll Cash-Book, being the primary record.

A Daily State, made up for despatch to the Collector.

An account in the General Ledger in the name of the Collector of the District.

A Pass Book to be daily forwarded to and returned by the Collector.

3. In the Scroll Cash-Book will be entered all receipts and disbursements on account of Government. The net amount only of documents paid, on which deductions have been made, will appear in this book, and the totals of each side will form the daily entries in the General Ledger.

DAILY RETURNS.

4. In the Daily State such payments and receipts will be classified as may be directed by the Accountant General, in order that their arrangement may fit

in with the forms prescribed for accounts kept at the treasuries. The Daily States will be written up every day and closed in the usual manner, by showing the balance of the previous and of the current day; and the Agent, having satisfied himself as to their being correct, will docket and forward them, with all the vouchers appertaining, to the Collector on the morning following the date to which they refer. The net amounts of payments only are to be entered; that is, when a deduction is made from the amount of a bill, the Daily State will shew only the amount paid after deduction, and not the gross amount of the demand.

It is of importance that these documents be secured in a locked box when sent by the Agent to the Collector, in order that there may be no possibility of any alteration or abstraction of any paper before they reach the hands of the Collector.

5. Care will be taken that vouchers sent to the Collector are conspicuously marked by the Agent with the word *paid*. Inattention to this rule might lead to documents being paid twice in the event of their falling into unscrupulous hands.

6. The Pass Book will be written up and forwarded with the daily sheets, the entries being counterparts of those in the treasury account in the General Ledger and being certified by the initials of the Agent or Accountant. The Collector after examination of the vouchers will, if he finds the documents correct, attach his initials to the entries on both sides and return the Pass Book to the Bank, after having taken copy of it in a register maintained for the purpose in his own office.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

7. Any one who has money to pay on account of Government will tender the amount at the Office of the Collector, accompanied by a chalan, or memorandum of particulars, in duplicate, which, if necessary, will be prepared in the Account Department of the Office. The Accountant or other officer specially appointed thereto, having examined and found it correct, will give it a number in consecutive monthly series and enter it in a register called the Register of Chalans Issued. He will then write on both original and duplicate the word "correct," attaching his initial with date and specifying the head of account, and will return them to the payer, who will proceed with them to the Bank. There the money will be received and credited to the proper head of account, and an acknowledgment granted to the payer on the original chalan, the duplicate being retained by the Bank and forwarded to the Collector with the daily account.

Chalans are valid only for a time, not exceeding ten days, fixed by the Collector, and if presented after the allotted time will be refused by the Bank, until revalidated by the Collector.

RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

8. Fines, forfeitures, and other miscellaneous receipts of public Officers, will be forwarded by them daily to the Bank with a chalan in duplicate describing the several items and the heads under which they should appear in the accounts. One copy of the chalan will, as directed in the last rule, be retained by the Bank and forwarded with the accounts of the day to the Collector, and the other returned receipted to the public Officer for record in his Office.

Note.—The original chalan may be in the form of a book sent daily for signature.

DEPOSITS AND LOCAL FUNDS.

9. The detailed accounts of Local Funds and Registers of Deposits are in the Collector's, Magistrate's, and Judge's Offices, the Bank only receiving the amounts tendered in accordance with Rule 7, and crediting them under their proper designation.

SUPPLY BILLS.

10. Intimation will be given to the Bank by the Collector daily or weekly, as may be necessary, of the amount for which, and the rates at which, bills may be granted. The Bank will receive sums tendered for bills and grant acknowledgments for the same, on presentation of which to the Collector he will issue the bills.

A Supply Bill is identical in form with an ordinary Bill of Exchange or Draft, and is governed by the laws generally applicable to such instruments.

REMITTANCE TRANSFER RECEIPTS.

11. Remittance Transfer Receipts will be issued by the Bank in accordance with Chapters 8 and 15 of the Civil Account Code. In any case of doubt, the Agent will take the Collector's orders.

DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS AND SECURITY DEPOSITS.

12. Cash Receipts and Security Deposits of the Public Works, Forest, Military, Postal and Telegraph Departments, will be received at the Bank in accordance with the rules prescribed in Chapters 21 to 25 of the Civil Account Code. Forms will be supplied to the Bank by the Collector.

PAYMENTS.

Civil Charges.

13. All charges for salaries, establishments, and contingent expenses of Officers of the Civil Establishments, that is Judicial, Revenue, Medical, Education, Police, &c., will be presented to the Collector in the first instance for examination. The Collector, if he approves and passes the charge, will enface on the bill an order to pay a specified amount, which order will be recorded in a register of payment orders issued, and will be numbered, dated and signed. The bill will then be returned to the person presenting it and will be paid at the Bank, in accordance with the Collector's order, the Bank being responsible only for strict adherence to this order and for obtaining, upon the bill, a proper discharge from the payee.

Payment orders are valid only for a time, not exceeding ten days, fixed by the Collector, and if presented after the allotted time will be refused payment by the Bank, until revalidated by the Collector.

A bill for postage paid in conducting the business of the Government Treasuries should be submitted monthly to the Collector duly certified by the Agent of the Branch, Bank, and when it is passed, the amount should be debited in account.

REFUNDS.

14. Refunds of revenue, fines, &c., will be made by the Bank, on bills bearing a payment order signed by the Collector as in Rule 13.

DISCOUNT ON SALE OF STAMPS AND POSTAGE STAMPS.

15. Discount on sale of stamps and postage stamps is allowed by deduction from the amount paid in by the purchaser. The net amount will be received and brought to account under Rule 7, the receipted chalan being the payer's authority for receipt of the stamps from the Collector.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

16. Government Promissory Notes, on which interest may be due, will be presented to the Collector of the district, who, having made the necessary exami-

nation and record under Chapter 13, of the Civil Account Code, will give the holder an order on the Bank in the following form :—

PAY TO

Rupees			being interest
at	per cent.	due on Government Promissory	
Note, No.	of	for Rupees	

Collector.

DEPOSITS.

17. Re-payments of deposits standing at credit of individuals in the Collector's, or Magistrate's, or Judge's accounts, will be made on the order of the Officer on whose registers they are, and by whom the usual check registers will be kept. Persons claiming re-payments of such deposits must therefore apply to the officer who received them, who, after examining the check register, and making the necessary record, will give the applicant an order for payment at the Bank. A Magistrate's or Judge's order must be taken to the Collector for countersignature before being presented at the Bank.

Post Office deposits will be refunded on the presentation of a similar order, countersigned by the Post Master General or a Chief Inspector.

DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

18. Payments should be made only on cheques passed by the Secretary of the Savings Bank, that is, the Collector. Or the Collector may draw a sufficient amount for the business of the day, and return the unused balance.

BILLS.

19. Supply Bills and Remittance Transfer Receipts drawn upon the treasury are advised to the Collector, who passes on the advice to the Agent. The bills may be paid on presentation and *without further special authorization*, in accordance with the rules in Chapter 15 of the Code.

DEPARTMENTAL PAYMENTS.

20. (a.) The rules regulating payments to the Public Works, Forest, Military, Post Office and Telegraph Departments, are contained in Chapters 21 to 25 of the Civil Account Code.

(b.) Letters of credit, issued under the rules, may be acted on without further authority, the Agent observing the prescribed limitations.

(c.) In cases not covered by letters of credit, the Agent will act only on payment orders signed by the Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. An Agent has the same authority to cancel, exchange, and issue duplicates of Remittance Transfer Receipts which is exercised by a Treasury Officer, and should follow the same rules (Chapters 8 and 15 of Civil Account Code).

22. The rules regarding receipt and issue of coin and currency notes will be found in Chapters 26 and 27 of the Code, and regarding remittance in Chapter 28.

Except in British Burmah, the Agent is required to send to the Accountant General, at the close of each quarter, a report of the foreign circle notes received from the public during the quarter, in payment of Government dues.

23. The following annual returns will be sent by each Agent to the Accountant General :—

(1.) Before 10th January, a statement of the value of each denomination of currency notes held by him on December 31st.

(2.) Before 10th April, a statement shewing the balance at credit of each Government officer who in his public capacity has a separate account.

24. The Bank will be kept open for the transaction of the Treasury business on all recognized holidays, if so required by the Collector of the district.

ADDITIONAL RULES FOR COLLECTORS.

REGISTERS OF CHALANS ISSUED AND OF ORDERS FOR PAYMENT.

25. The above rules state in what cases the Bank receives or pays money without the previous order of the Collector, and in what cases the previous order of the Collector is necessary. It is also prescribed that the Collector must maintain two registers in which to note these orders, *viz.*, a Register of Chalans issued and a Register of Orders for payment. The former of these may be worked by Departments, the chalans of Land Revenue being passed and registered by the Land Revenue Department of the Collector's office; those of Excise Revenue by the Excise Department, and so forth.

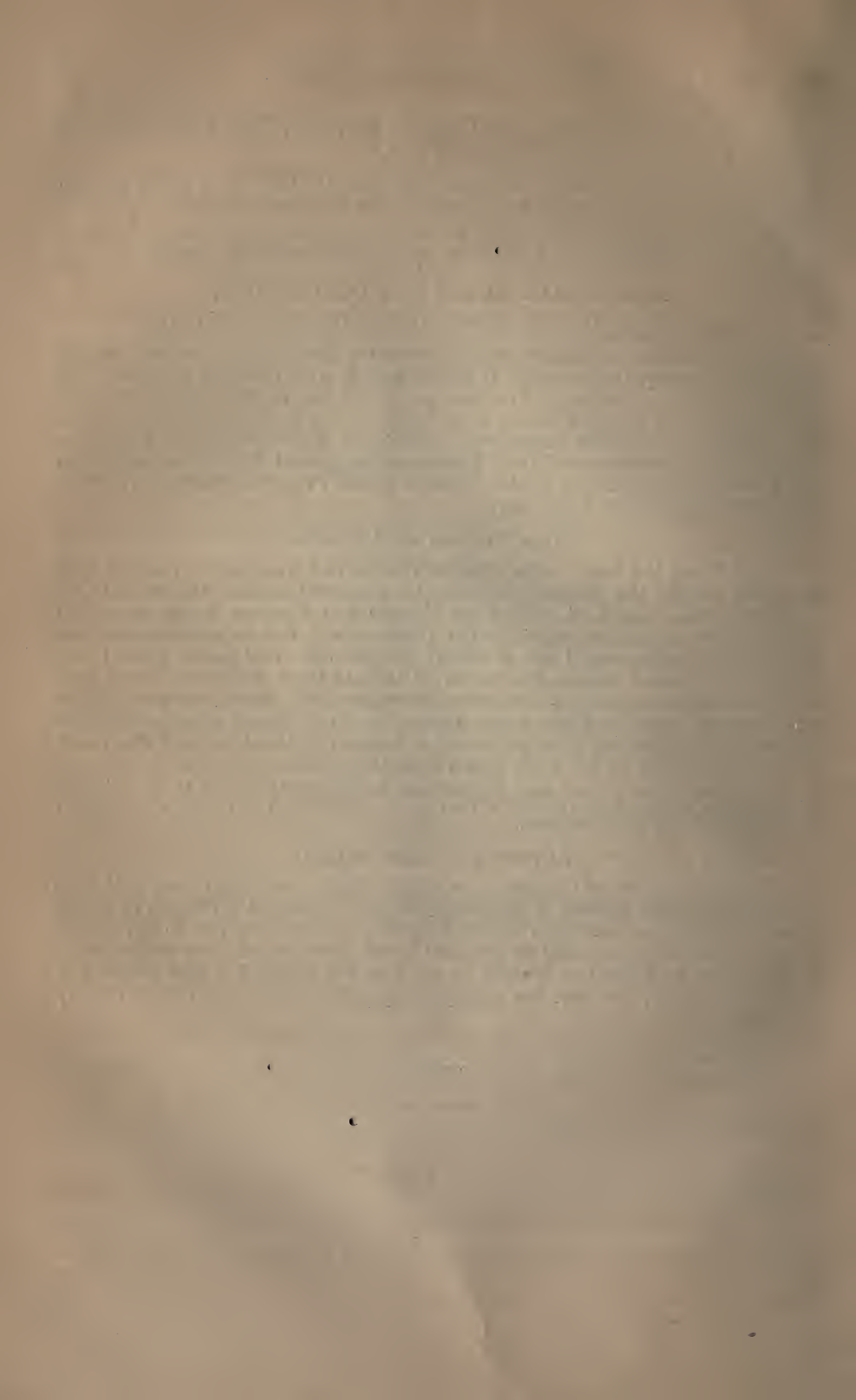
DAILY POSTING OF ACCOUNTS.

26. When the Daily State with the chalans and vouchers is received back from the Agent, the account will first be examined against the chalans and vouchers which support it. Then the chalans and vouchers which have been already approved and registered by the Collector will first be marked off in the Register of Chalans issued and of Orders for payment, that is, the date of discharge will be noted against the entries of them in those registers. Then each item of receipt or payment will be posted from the Daily State, with its chalans and vouchers, into the Cash Book, either direct or through some subordinate register, in the same way as is prescribed to be done by the Account Department of Treasuries which do not bank with a Presidency Bank.

In this process the vouchers must be numbered and arranged according to the register in which they are entered, as the number of the payment order cannot serve also as the number of the voucher in the actual accounts.

ADVICES AND CERTIFICATES.

27. The advices of receipts or payments which according to any rule have to be sent to public Officers or Departments, and consolidated receipts or certificates of receipts or payments required by any rule to be given to any public Officer or Department, should be prepared in the Treasury, and not in the Bank, as the part to be advised or certified is, not that the money has been received or paid at the Bank, but that the receipt or payment has entered the Treasury accounts.



CIRCULAR No. 450.

Dated 2nd October 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

I have the honor to inform you that, under arrangements ordered by the Comptroller General with the approval of the Government of India, the officers of the Inland Customs Department will, from the 1st of November 1879, render accounts of Customs receipts and charges to the office of the Comptroller General for Audit and adjustment.

2. The following instructions supersede all previous orders on the subject, and I beg that effect may be given to them from the date above mentioned.

3. All revenue collections will be paid into the Civil treasury, either upon *dakhilas* issued by Customs Officers, or by the same officers direct upon a *chalán* and remittance book.

4. At the end of the month each remitting officer will prepare a consolidated receipt for the total amount of the remittances made by him during the month, in the form annexed to this Circular, T. F. 64, and will forward it to the Treasury Officer for signature and return.

This receipt will form the Customs Officer's voucher in support of the amount charged in his departmental accounts, as having been remitted to the treasury.

5. At the commencement of each official year, my office will, upon the application of the Commissioner of Customs, issue letters of credit upon each treasury for the annual estimated expenditure of the Customs Department, and within the limit fixed in each case, payments will be made on the presentation of salary, establishment, contingent and travelling allowance bills, signed or countersigned by the officers named in the letters of credit.

6. Every bill will be accompanied by a separate receipt (duly filled up and signed) like the one in use in the Post Office Department; and this receipt will be retained by the Treasury Officer as his voucher. The bill will be enfaced with an entry, which will be signed by the Treasury Officer, showing the amount actually paid; and the bill will then be returned to the person presenting it, for transmission with the Customs Officer's account to the office of the Comptroller General.

7. It will no longer be necessary for you to forward to the Comptroller General the lists of payments and vouchers of Inland Customs payments, which are at present sent; but I request that, in lieu of these, you will be good enough to furnish my office *direct*, commencing from the accounts for November, with a bi-monthly schedule, accompanied with the receipts referred to in para. 6, of all payments made to Customs Officers between the 1st and 10th, and 11th to the end of each month. The punctual submission of these schedules, &c., with each list of payments is absolutely necessary.

8. A monthly schedule of receipts, showing the total amount paid into the treasury during the month, should accompany the schedule of the second list of payments.

CIRCULAR No. 451.

To

Dated 11th October 1879.

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

I have the honor to request that in calculating arrears due to deceased pensioners whose pensions have been sanctioned yearly, you will take the year as the basis of calculation forming a fraction of which the denominator will be 365, and

the numerator the number of days for which the pension is due. I observe that many Treasury Officers are in the habit of making these calculations as if the pension had been sanctioned by the month. This practice should be at once discontinued.

CIRCULAR No. 452.

CODE CORRECTIONS To 31st AUGUST 1879.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 8, dated 12th September 1879.

I request that you will make the following additions and corrections in the Civil Account Code:—

CIR. ∞ Page 11. Add as Rule 11—

11. An Officer in the Civil Department should draw up a single bill only for all the tentage and travelling allowance due to him each month, as the amount is charged to the head to which the salary of the officer is debited, irrespective of the particular duty on which he may have travelled.

CIR. ∞ Page 13, Rule 3. Add as Note 4—

The name of every person on the establishment must be entered in these returns, including menial servants.

CIR. ∞ Page 17. Add as Rule 17—

17. All charges for travelling allowance of Civil establishments are debitable to the head to which the pay is debited, irrespective of the particular duty on which the clerks may have travelled.

CIR. ∞ Page 40. Add Rule 12—

MARINE ADVANCES.

12. Officers commanding ships of the Indian Marine Department will be furnished with Warrants in Form No. 9a, on presentation of which, accompanied by a requisition in duplicate in Form No. 9b, they may draw from the Civil Treasury such sums as they may require for the pay of the officers and crew, and for petty contingencies. The Treasury Officer will note the advance in the Warrant, which he will return with the *original* requisition to the officer receiving the money, keeping the *duplicate* requisition duly receipted, as the voucher for his Treasury cash Account.

CIR. ∞ Page 42, Rule 3 (a), Note 2. In continuation of the correction ordered by Circular No. 7, add—

Also in the case of the Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, who is allowed to remit the pay of Nujeebs and Approvers deputed on duty.

CIR. ∞ Page 45, Rule 5, Note to (c). Add—

except in the case of money tendered by recruiting parties on account of regimental funds; but in this case the transfer receipt must be issued in favour of the officer commanding the regiment.

CIR. ∞ Page 145. Add 3rd Note under 14—

If a Mahomedan depositor on opening his account makes the express request that interest be not added to his deposit, a note to this effect should be made on the index card, and the words "no interest" written on the top of his account in the ledger.

CIR. ∞ Page 167. In the form of letter of credit add—

This letter of credit has effect from the [date].

CIR. ∞ Form 9a. Insert the new form accompanying.

CIR. ∞ Form 9b. Ditto. ditto.

CIR. ∞ Form 25. After the column "Total credits" insert a column "No. of voucher."

Ctr. ∞

Index, Parts I and II—

Page I. Omit—"to Forest Officers and in Forest Department... 39-7-10 (a. b.)"

Page II. Insert above second line from the bottom—

"inclusion in, not sufficient authority for payment ... 55-9-3."

Page III. Against "cash account" enter—

"delay in submission to be noticed by Local Government ... 68-11-11."

Against "cash balance" enter—

"Delay in submission to be noticed by Local Government ... 68-11-11."

Page VIII. Against "deposits" enter—

"Government Promissory Notes or similar securities not to be credited to 95-14-2."

Page X. Against "Forests" omit—

"Advances to officers and departments ... 39-7-10 (a. b.)"

Against "Establishment" enter—

"Annual Statement to show names of menials ... 13-4-3, Note 4."

Page XII. Against "List of payments" enter—

"Delay in submission to be noticed by Local Government ... 68-11-11."

Page XVII. Against "Remittance Transfer Receipts" and in continuance of the seventh line insert—

"Except for survey subordinates."

Form 9a.

(Octavo size.)

MARINE FORM No. 1.

Supplied gratis.

Pay Certificate of the I. G. S.

TO ALL TREASURY OFFICERS.

The Commander of the I. G. S. is entitled to a sum not exceeding

Rupees the ordinary contingent expenses of the Vessel, and he is hereby authorized to receive this amount if due, or

such smaller sum as may have accrued since date of last payment or advance.

OFFICE ON CONTRL., MILY. ACCTT.

ACCOUNT BRANCH,

Dated 13. Military Accountant in charge.

Date.	Amount of Advance.	For what period.	Name of Treasury.	Signature of Treasury Officer.	REMARKS.
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M. F. No. 2.

Form 9b.

REQUISITION AND RECEIPT FOR MONEY.

I. G. S. of at 13 .

Requisition for money wanted for the service of the above ship.

Balance of money on hand.			Amount required.			For what service.
						To pay.* Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
TOTAL REQUIRED RS.						

Approved, the above sum being required for the service stated.

Commander.

Clerk

To Received this day of 18 , from

the sum of Rupees annas and pies as per requisition above written.

Rs. Witness Commander.

* The service for which the money is required is to be here stated, and proper vouchers are to be made out before the money is drawn, to enable the Captain to satisfy himself, before approving the requisition, that the amount drawn in any case is not more than is required for the service it is drawn for.

CIRCULAR No. 453.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 9, dated 13th October 1879.

Three forged Notes * of the series $\frac{J}{9}$ (a ten-rupee series of the Calicut Currency Circle) having recently been presented for payment, it is desirable to warn Treasury Officers and others to examine with special care any Notes of this series.

* Nos. 50184.
45203.
50839.

2. The first presented Note is thus described by the Commissioner of Currency, Madras :—

The forgery is palpable to Currency and Treasury Officers, the words “I promise,” &c., in the body of the Note being in a different style from those in the genuine Note. They are printed in “Script” type in place of being struck off a copper-plate. The water-mark and the green medallions have been well imitated, but are not quite so distinct as those of the genuine Note. The figures 0677 in water-mark, below the place where the signature is impressed on a Note, are absent in the forged Note, and the forged Note is dated 13th September 1874, while the date of the genuine Note is 13th September 1873. The paper used for the forged Note is of thicker make than that of the genuine Note. The forged Note bears Mr. Probyn's signature, but genuine Calicut Notes from $\frac{J}{9}$ 43001 to 48000 bear Mr. Tupp's signature. The genuine Note $\frac{J}{9}$ 50184 has not yet been issued for circulation.

3. I take this opportunity of reminding you of a similar warning against forgeries of the series $\frac{M}{35}$ (a fifty-rupee series of the Bombay Currency Circle), which are easily detectable on examination.

I may further mention that three Notes have recently, on different dates, been presented in Calcutta, after apparently passing through several hands, in which all the numeral figures and words, both Native and English, except the black and the green “TEN” had been altered by erasure from 10 into 20, “das” into “bis” &c. The slightest examination, however, was sufficient to shew this, and the altered Notes could only pass muster when received and hurriedly examined with a batch of good ones.

Since the above was printed, three more forged Notes of the $\frac{J}{9}$ series have come in, in two of which the date was correctly given as 1873.

CIRCULAR No. 454 OF 1879.

Dated 5th November 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, IN THE PUNJAB.

The Government of India in the Financial Department Resolution No. 2139, dated the 11th August 1879, having reminded that all fines and confiscations imposed and realized by Judicial Officers should be recorded in the accounts under the head of "Law and Justice," while those imposed and realized by Revenue Officers should be credited to the respective heads of Revenue concerned, I have the honor to direct your attention to the rule laid down on the subject in this office General Letter K, dated the 28th August 1866, and Circular No. 113 dated the 5th February 1868, and trust that the treasury practice is in accordance with the rule.

CIRCULAR No. 455.

SUPPLY BILLS DRAWN AT KABUL.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 10, dated the 21st November 1879.

I have the honour to request that you will cash any drafts which may be drawn upon your Treasury by the Officer Commanding the Kabul Field Force, and debit the payments to "Military Department, Bengal."

CIRCULAR No. 456.

CODE CORRECTIONS TO 31st OCTOBER 1879.

Comptroller General's Circular No. 11, dated the 10th November 1879.

I request that you will make the following additions and corrections in the Civil Account Code:—

Page 9, Rule 7 (h). For "(C. P. C., 42)" read "(C. P. C., 50)."

Page 14, Rule 7. In the first note for "4" read "6."

Page 15, Rule 9. Cancel the last sentence of the note and substitute—

The certificate should accompany the application for pension, unless the applicant is continued in the service after submission of his application, in which case the Accountant General in issuing orders for payment will direct that no payment is to be made until the certificate is produced.

Page 31, Rule 23. Add clause (n)—

(n.) The rent of any land or building occupied for public purposes shall, from the year 1880-81, be paid by the public office or department occupying it, and recorded in the public accounts as a charge of that office or department. The first charge in every year that an officer makes in his contingent bill, shall be supported by a certificate from the Executive Engineer concerned, that a suitable public building was not available for the purpose required.

This rule does not authorize payments or adjustments between departments.

Page 42, Rule 3 (a), Note 2. To the first sentence ending, "serving at a distance from them," add—

and except also in the case of officers and subordinates of the Public Works Department absent on leave from their own division, whose pay and allowances may be remitted by transfer receipt.

Page 43, Rule 3. Add—

(s.) to Executive Engineers when they have to make payments outside their own division. But when purchases are effected, or work is done by one division or province on account of another, the adjustment will be made by book transfer.

CIR. 11.

CIR. 11.

CIR. 11.

CIR. 11.

- CIR. 11. Page 50, Rule 15. Omit the last sentence commencing "a copy," and substitute—
The remitter should himself send an advice to the payee of the fact of a draft having been issued in his favour.
- CIR. 11. Page 109, Rule 6 (f), first line. For "Head Clerk" substitute "Accountant."
- CIR. 11. Page 115, Rule 22. After the first sentence insert—
As each payment is made, the entry should be initialled by the Treasury Officer in the column of remarks of the Check Register.
- CIR. 11. Page 116, note to Rule 25. Omit "Pegu, Rangoon."
- CIR. 11. Page 130, Rule 44, 2nd line. After "submitted" add—
"by the paying office to the head office of his own circle."
- CIR. 11. Page 55. Cancel from the top down to and including the first two lines of Rule 43, and substitute—

you are authorized to show the following amount as a receipt in your Savings Bank journal :—

Original Balance	...	...	Rs.
Interest to March 31st last	...	...	"
TOTAL DUE ON APRIL 1ST			Rs.

The amount is not to be included in the total of the weekly list of deposits, but should be entered for the information of the head office below the line "amount paid into or received from Treasury."

43. With the amount thus advised as due on April 1st, the account will be opened anew.

Page 157, Rule 50. Continue the rule as follows :—

CIR. 11. In the case of a commissioned officer, or European soldier of the army dying on service, the Committee of Adjustment appointed under the Regimental Debts Act (of Parliament), 1863, have power "to give receipts (which shall be effectual discharges) for all or any of the credits forming part of the estate of the deceased."

CIR. 11. Page 186, Rule 5. Cancel the last two lines.

CIR. 11. Page 223, Rule 29a, 5th line. Strike out the words "most of," and after the words "Guaranteed Railways," insert—
(except those in Madras.)

CIR. 11. Page 233, Appendix A. Strike out the following :—
"Nagode B, Political Assistant."

CIR. 11. Page 234. Against "Maoobeng (Thonkwa)" enter "B" and "Deputy Commissioner."

CIR. 11. Page 238. Against "Sirsa" under Punjab, strike out the letters "M O," as there is no Money Order Office at Sirsa.

CIR. 11. Forms 33 and 34. In the heading substitute "Register" for "List."

INDEX TO PARTS I AND II—

Page XVII. Enter in the proper place—

RENT OF LAND OR BUILDING, to be paid by the office or			
Department occupying it	...	...	31 5 23 (u)
The first charge in every year to be supported by certificate			
from Executive Engineer	...	...	" " "

GENERAL LETTER No. 16167.

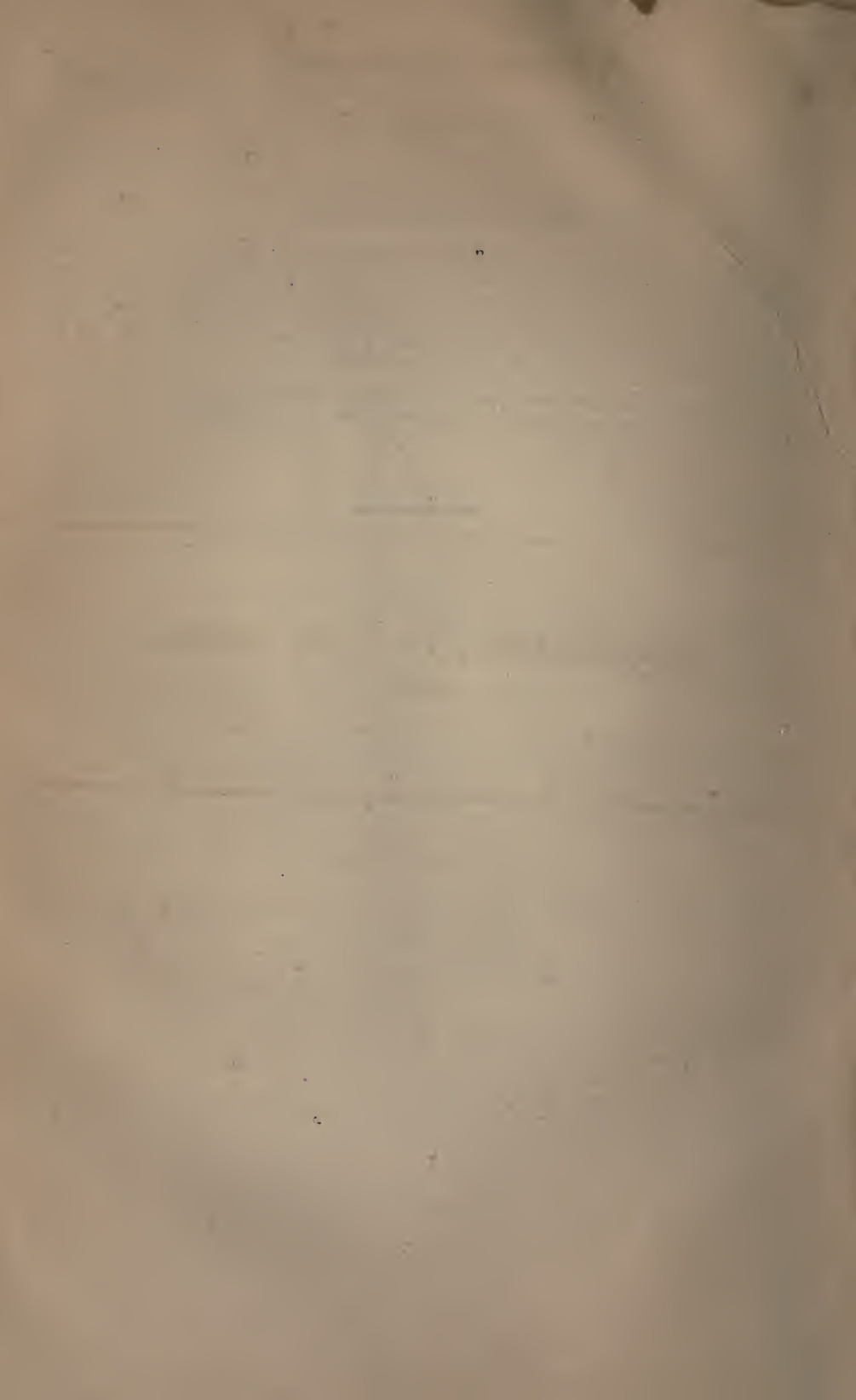
Dated 9th December 1879.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

I have the honor to request that you will cancel my Circular No. 451, dated 11th October, prescribing a method of calculating arrears due on annual pensions. Until the receipt of further instructions you will be good enough to observe the method prohibited in that Circular, the pension due for any single month being taken at one-twelfth of the entire pension for the year, and the sum due for broken periods of a month being calculated on this base.

You will be good enough to satisfy yourself personally that my Circular No. 451 is duly crossed out as cancelled in your office file of Circulars.



REGISTRATION CIRCULAR ORDERS,
1879.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 1st February 1879.

I have the honor to forward herewith 2 blank forms of each of the prescribed annual Registration Statements Nos. II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII, and request they may be filled up with the statistics of the current year 1878-79 as soon after its close as possible, one copy of each being retained for record in your own office, and the other forwarded so as to reach my office not later than 15th May next. These statements will furnish the data for Statements Nos. I and VII which will accordingly be compiled in my own office.

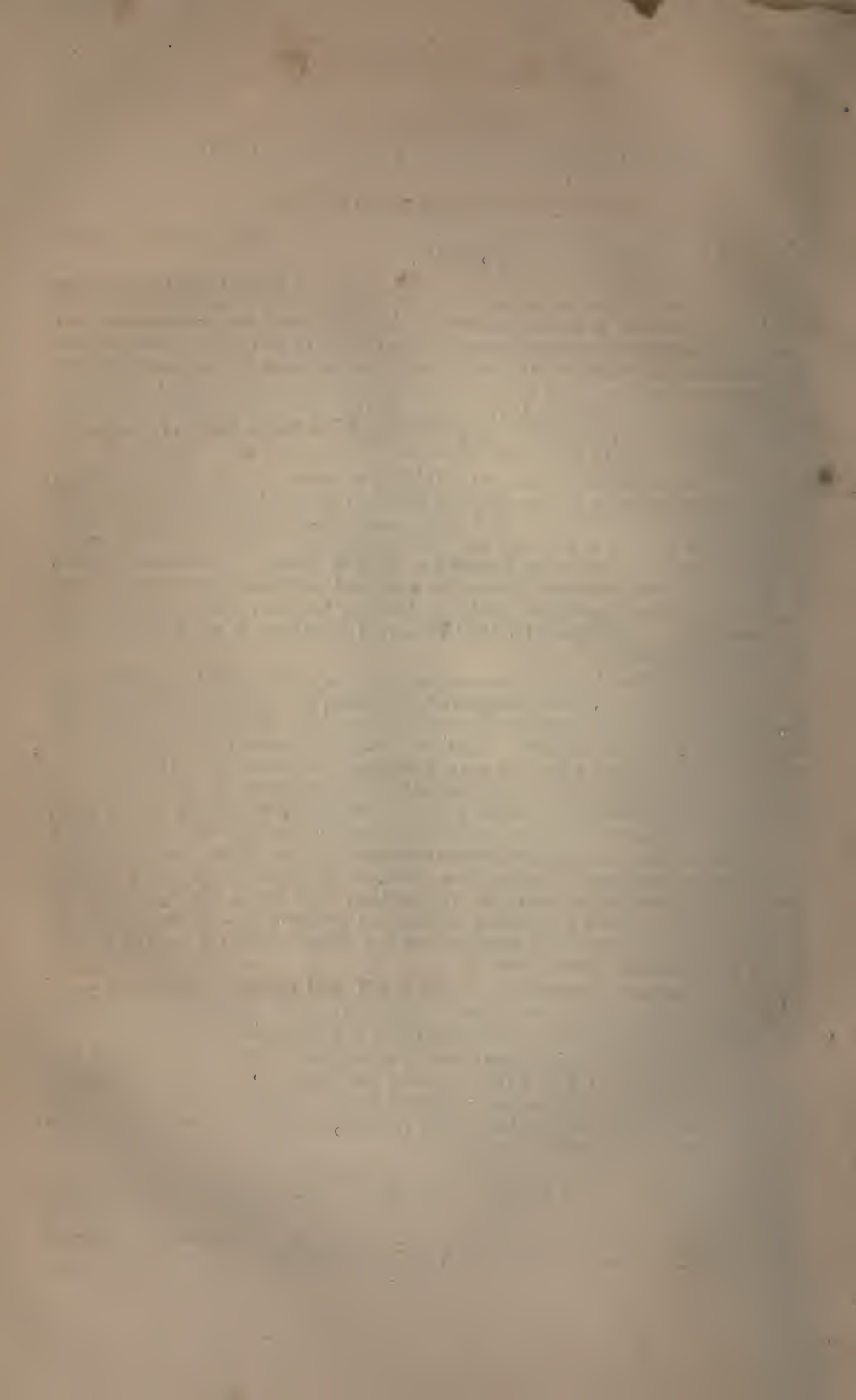
2. With regard to the figures for 1877-78 which are to be given in these statements for purposes of comparison, I have to repeat the caution contained in my Circular No. 2 of 1878, *viz.* that they exactly correspond with the figures furnished last year, or if there be any differences, that the cause of them be explained. In like manner the figures for 1878-79 should be checked by the monthly statements furnished during the year, and all discrepancies explained. Inattention to these matters is likely to lead to needless delay, trouble, and correspondence. The figures for 1877-78 should be entered in red ink, and those for 1878-79 in black.

3. The returns should be accompanied by a brief report reviewing the operations of the year, commenting on or explaining any noticeable details, and containing such further remarks as the statistics or your inspections during the course of the year may suggest. Thus, any marked increase or decrease in the number of registrations under the several heads of Statement No. II should be explained. Remarks on the miscellaneous operations shown in Statement No. III, such as those relating to sealed wills, authentication of powers of attorney, commissions, refusals to register, prosecutions, applications for copies and searches, will be interesting. As regards powers of attorney, it should be stated whether the powers authenticated during the year all contained express or implied authority to present a document for registration, this being the only kind of power of attorney that a registering officer can authenticate. The reasons for refusing to register should be analysed; and a detail should be given of the causes and results of prosecutions.

4. The income Statements, Nos. IV and V, will probably need very brief remark, since the income varies with the number of registrations. But all variations in the expenditure, Statement No. VI, will require explanation.

5. I beg you will enjoin great care in sub-offices in the preparation of the statistics for Statement No. VIII, showing the value of property which has changed hands during the year on registered deeds. This information, if reliable, is of great value and interest; but I have reason for doubting whether the figures for past years are altogether trustworthy.

6. The sub-offices inspected during the year should be mentioned, and the number of times each was visited. And lastly, I shall be glad to be informed whether the instructions contained in the Chief Court's Book Circular No. V of 1877, for supplying my office with copies of judgments discrediting registered documents, have always been attended to in your district.



CIRCULAR No. 2.

To

ALL REGISTRARS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 1st March 1879.

I have the honor to inform you that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has ruled that when a Tahsildar who is a Sub-Registrar is absent from Head Quarters, and there is no Naib Tahsildar available to take his place, the officer whom you may temporarily appoint to be Sub-Registrar under the provisions of Section 12 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be remunerated according to the following scale:—

When the fees collected by such officer (other than copying fees) do not exceed Rs. 50 in any one month.	Fifty per cent. of the fees so collected.
When they exceed Rs. 50.	Fifty per cent. on the first Rs. 50 collected and 25 per cent. on the amount in excess.

2. Whenever it becomes necessary under this ruling to appoint an officer other than a Naib Tahsildar to be a Sub-Registrar during the temporary absence of the Tahsildar, an immediate report should be made to this office of the circumstance.

CIRCULAR No. 3.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 5th March 1879.

I have the honor to invite your attention to para. 6 of the proceedings of the Punjab Government, Financial Department No. 299, dated 5th February 1876, a copy of which was communicated to you in this office circular memo. No. 3 of 10th April 1876, and to request that along with your statement of registration income for March 1879, you will submit a full and detailed explanation of important differences between the amounts shewn in column 3 (budget estimate 1878-79), column 6 (realizations in 1877-78) and column 7 (realizations in 1878-79).

CIRCULAR No. 4.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 20th May 1879.

The following instructions relating to the registration of Deeds of Adoption are issued for the information and guidance of Registering Officers. This office *robkar* dated 9th May 1873 is hereby cancelled.

2. Deeds of adoption, as generally met with in practice, may be divided into four classes :—

- (1). Deeds which recite the fact of adoption only ;
- (2). Deeds which recite the fact of adoption, and convey the property of the adoptive father to the adopted son in the life-time of the former ;
- (3). Deeds which recite the fact of adoption, and will the property to the adopted son after the adoptive father's death ;
- (4). Adoption deeds executed by widows in pursuance of an authority to adopt.

3. Instruments of the first class fall under Section 18, Clause *f* of the Registration Act, and their registration is optional, but they must be presented, if registration is desired, within the time allowed in Part IV. They should be registered in Book IV, and described therein and in the statistical returns as "Adoption-deeds" (*Mulbanna-nāma*). They are exempt from stamp duty, but are liable to a registration fee of 1 Rupee.

4. Instruments of the second class should always be recorded in the Registers and Statistical returns as "Instruments of Gift" (*hibba-nāma*). They must be brought for registration within the period of limitation allowed in Part IV, but are subject to different treatment according as the property transferred is immovable or movable.

5. Where the property transferred or any part thereof is immovable, the instrument falls under Section 17, Clause *a*, of Act III of 1877, and registration is compulsory. The registration should be made in Book I, the fee being Rs. 2-8-0 ; and the instrument should be stamped as a conveyance on the value of the immovable property transferred, up to a maximum duty of Rs. 16 in the case of instruments executed before the 1st April 1879, but if executed on or after that date, on the value of the entire property conveyed, without any limitation of amount.

6. Where the whole of the property conveyed is movable, the instrument falls under Section 18, clause *d*, and registration is optional. The deeds should be registered in Book IV, and the fee is 1 Rupee. Instruments of this kind executed before 1st April 1879 are exempt from stamp duty, but if executed on or after that date, they must be stamped as conveyances on the value of the property transferred. (Act I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 36).

7. Instruments of the third class must be recorded and treated in every respect as "Wills" (*Wasiyat-nāma*), *vide* article 35 of the Registration Rules. Their registration is optional (Section 18, clause *c*), and they may be presented at any time (Section 27). They must be registered in Book III, and are liable to a registration fee of Rs. 4, but they are exempt from stamp duty.

8. Instruments of the fourth class must be treated in every respect as those of the first. But care must be taken to distinguish between Instruments conferring authority to adopt a son (*Ijāzat-nāma tabnīyat*) and Adoption-deeds executed in pursuance of such authority, (Article 35 of the Registration Rules). The registration of the former is compulsory, of the latter optional; the former must be registered in Book III, the latter in Book IV, the registration fee for the former is Rs. 4, and for the latter 1 Rupee; lastly, the former are chargeable with a stamp of Rs. 8 if executed before, and of Rs. 10 if executed on or after the 1st April 1879, while the latter are exempt from stamp duty under both the old and the new law.

9. Adoption-deeds not uncommonly contain stipulations on the part of the adoptive father for the maintenance of the adopted son, and provision for his marriage expenses. Such stipulations, in the opinion of the officiating Government Advocate, are only a record of the duties which are imposed by the law itself, without express mention, upon the adoptive father, and do not bring the deeds which contain them within the definition of "agreements" in Section 2, Act IX of 1872.

CIRCULAR No. 5.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 13th June 1879.

A case has recently come to my notice wherein a Sub-Registrar refused to register an instrument brought to him for that purpose on the insufficient ground that it was void for containing an agreement which was opposed to public policy. As erroneous refusals on grounds somewhat similar to the above are still accordingly made, I desire to remind Registering Officers that when acting in that capacity they are not Judicial Officers, and should not usurp the functions of a Court of Law by deciding on the validity or invalidity of the documents presented to them for registration. It has been more than once ruled (see the cases cited at page 40 of Carr Stephen's *Indian Registration Act with notes*, 4th edition) that an officer to whom an instrument is presented for registration, is in no way concerned with its recitals or its possible operation as regards other persons ; so long as the provisions of the Act are complied with, he is bound to register the instrument, whatever may be the nature of its contents.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

TO

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 12th July 1878.

The Chief Court having called for a return showing the total number of deeds of sale of land registered in the Punjab during the past financial year, as well as the total area transferred under such deeds of sale, and the aggregate selling value; I have the honor to request that you will forward, with as little delay as possible, a statement in the annexed form, giving the required information.

2. This requisition must be regarded as very urgent, and your reply should reach my office without fail before the end of the current month.

Statement showing the number of instruments of sale of land registered in the District during the year 1878-79, together with the area transferred, and the selling price.

SUB-DISTRICT.	COMPULSORY.			OPTIONAL.			TOTAL.		
	Number of Sales.	Area transferred.	Selling price.	Number of Sales.	Area transferred.	Selling price.	Number of Sales.	Area transferred.	Selling price.
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.

CIRCULAR No. 7.

TO

ALL REGISTRARS OF DISTRICTS.

Dated 15th July 1879.

A case has recently occurred where serious injury was done to the books and records of a registration office by white ants, a large number of copies of instruments registered being thereby completely obliterated. No report of the circumstance was made to me, and I became aware of it seven months after the event, only through chancing to visit the office in my ordinary tour of inspection.

2. I have accordingly the honor to request that, in future, when injury is done to any of the permanent records of a registration office, whether by white ants, fire, flood, or otherwise, a report of the circumstance and of the extent of damage be at once made to this office. The Registrar of the District should at the same time record his opinion as to whether any one and who is to blame for the accident, and as to the measures to be taken to repair the injury, so far as this may be practicable.

Officers in charge of registration offices should be enjoined to make careful and frequent inspections of the registers and other records, especially in places where white ants are abundant. In the present instance, the Sub-Registrar allowed a whole fortnight to elapse without opening his registry box at all, although the locality was notoriously infested with white ants.

CIRCULAR No. 8.

TO

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 29th July 1879.

Attention is called to Section 39 of Act No. I of 1877, (the *Specific Relief Act*,) which provides that when any registered instrument is cancelled by order of Court, the Court "shall send a copy of its decree to the officer in whose office the instrument has been so registered, and such officer shall note on the copy of the instrument contained in the books the fact of its cancellation."

2. All copies of decrees so received should be kept in annual bundles. The note of cancellation should be written in red ink in the margin of the book opposite the copy of the instrument cancelled, and it should specify the Court ordering cancelment, and the No. and date of its decree.

CIRCULAR No. 9.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 1st September 1879.

Attention is drawn to the annexed letter from the Accountant General as to the manner in which Registration allowance should be drawn for Tahsildars transferred from one district to another.

Copy of a letter No. 11276, dated 21st August 1879, from the Accountant General, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Registration, Punjab.

In reply to your No. 150, dated the 12th instant, I have the honor to state that I concur in your opinion that the registration allowance of a Tahsildar who officiated in another district for a portion of a month should be drawn for in a bill in the district to which the Tahsildar has been transferred, rather than that it should be remitted to him from the district in which he was previously stationed.

CIRCULAR No. 10.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 4th September 1879.

The attention of all Registering Officers is invited to Act XII of 1879, recently passed and published in the *Punjab Gazette*, Sections 104 to 107, which make certain amendments in the Registration Act III of 1877.

2. These Sections are annexed hereto, and all copies of the Act should be amended in accordance therewith. Urdu copies should be corrected in accordance with the vernacular version of Act XII of 1879 in the *Urdu Gazette*.

3. The point that chiefly requires attention is the addition made to section 89 of the Registration Act.

4. The number of copies of certificates under section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code received in Registration Offices should be included in column 34 of the Monthly Return No. I.

Section 104.—In section 35 of the same Act, after the words "person appears," the words "to the registering officer" shall be inserted; and after the words "refuse to register the document," the words "as to the person so denying, appearing or dead" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 51.

Section 105.—In section 51 of the same Act, for the figures "87," the figures "89" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 83.

Section 106.—In section 83 of the same Act, for the words "subordinate magistrate of the first," the words "magistrate of the second" shall be substituted.

Section 107.—In section 89 of the same Act, for the words "the certificate," the words "the copy" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

Amendment of section 89.

"Every court granting a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immovable property comprised in such certificate is situate and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1."

"Every court granting a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immovable property comprised in such certificate is situate and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1."

CIRCULAR No. 11.

Dated 15th September 1879.

Copy of the following circulated for the information and guidance of all Registrars, Punjab.

Copy of a letter No. 163, dated 1st September 1879, from the Inspector General of Registration, Punjab, to the Accountant General, Punjab.

I beg the favor of your instructions on the following point :—

Occasionally a Registration Moharrir, on a salary of, say, Rs. 20 a month, is appointed to officiate in some other department in a post on higher pay, and an officiating Moharrir is appointed in the Registration Department on half the pay of the post, Rs. 10. This charge (Rs. 10) is debited to the Registration Department, and shown in the returns of expenditure. The question that arises is, whether the pay of the permanent incumbent, Rs. 20, should be charged to the Registration Department or to the department in which he is officiating? In some instances the Registration expenditure returns rendered to this office show both the pay of the permanent Moharrir and the pay of the man acting for him; but it may be that this is merely a mistake in this return, and that the expenditure is not thus shown in your accounts, as I understand the general rule to be that a man's permanent pay and his officiating allowance are both chargeable to the department in which he is officiating.

Copy of a docket No. 12002, dated 8th September 1879, from the Accountant General, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Registration, Punjab.

In reply to his No. 163, dated the 1st instant, has the honor to state that the Inspector General is correct in assuming that the whole salary of an acting officer should be shown against the department and the post in which he is actually serving.

CIRCULAR No. 12.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th October 1879.

In continuation of Circular No. 10, dated 4th ultimo, it is hereby requested that copies of certificates of sale under Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure received in Registry Offices from Civil Courts be filed in Supplementary Book I, and be treated in every respect in the same manner as copies of certificates under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, received from the Revenue Authorities under the first clause of Section 89 of Act III of 1877.

CIRCULAR No. 13.

Dated 20th November 1879.

Copy of the following circulated for the information and guidance of all Registering Officers, Punjab.

Copy of a letter No. 560, dated 19th November 1879, from the Inspector General of Registration, Punjab, to the Registrar (Deputy Commissioner) Gurdaspur.

I have the honor to reply as follows to your letter No. 1036, dated 14th instant, concerning the registration of deeds presented by agents.

2. As to your first para., there can be no question that a registering officer is bound, as a general rule, "to satisfy himself by some intimation outside the deed" that it had been executed by the person by whom it purported to be executed.—See Sections 34 and 35 of Act III of 1877. The only exception arises in the case of officers of Government and the other officials enumerated in Section 88, as exempt from appearance either in person or by agent, and even in such a case, *if the registering officer have any doubt on the subject*, he may satisfy himself by reference to the official concerned.

3. As to your 2nd para., it is necessary to distinguish between (1) deeds *executed by agents* in pursuance of power in that behalf conferred upon them by their principals, and (2) deeds *executed by principals* and presented for registration by agents empowered in that behalf. I take it that the case out of which this correspondence arose falls under the first category; and if so, the Manager of the Company in question was competent to present the deed for registration. The registering officer was of course bound to satisfy himself that the Manager was the person he represented himself to be, and that the signature was his; but whether the registering officer should content himself with this, or whether he should go farther, and satisfy himself of the authority of the agent to execute such document on behalf of his principal, is a moot point which I have recently referred for the opinion of the Government Advocate.

4. The Dalhousie case to which you refer, where "C. T. D. admitted the execution of the deed *on behalf of* T. O' B," seems to fall under the second class. In all such cases it appears to me that the agent must be fortified with a power of attorney, special or general, authenticated under Section 33 of the Act. Moreover, it is laid down in Article 38 of the

* Punjab Government Notification No. 2239, dated 22nd May 1877. Rules* made under Section 69 (which have the force of law), that general powers of attorney can be authenticated by registering officers under Section 33 "only when they *expressly* contain

authority to present documents for registration." In every case of the class under consideration, the registering officer should satisfy himself that the agent is duly authorized to appear on behalf of his principal, and should *record the fact* in the endorsement on the deed (See form 3, Appendix II of the Rules above quoted). Where the power of attorney is for that single act, and can be of no further use to the parties, it should be filed in the registry office; in other cases, the registering officer should use his discretion as to keeping a copy of the power before handing it back to the agent; but ordinarily the copy of the endorsement in column 1 of the register would be a sufficient record of the fact for the purposes of the Inspecting Officer.

CIRCULAR No. 14.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 24th November 1879.

When the Registration Department was first organized in 1868, my predecessor, Mr. Kirke, prepared and published a Manual for the guidance of Registering Officers. Owing, however, to lapse of time, and to changes in the law and in procedure, hardly any portion of that Manual remains in force at the present time; and for such departmental orders as are not to be found in the Registration Act itself, or in the Rules made under its 69th section, Registering Officers have to search through a somewhat chaotic mass of Circulars extending over more than 11 years.

2. Moreover, I have found in the course of my inspections, that very few offices contain anything approaching to a complete file of Circulars, in consequence of which both Sub-Registrars and Moharrirs were often ignorant of some important standing orders, and were innocently pursuing a wrong procedure.

3. Partly to remedy this state of things, and partly with a view to future simplification and consolidation, I caused a catalogue to be prepared in the vernacular, giving the substance of all orders issued from this office down to the close of 1878, whether those orders took the form of Circular letters, or of Memos., or of vernacular proceedings (*robkars*), and whether they issued in English or in the vernacular. This catalogue has been lithographed and circulated, and copies are now in the hands of all Registering Officers.

4. On scrutinizing the catalogue, I find that the orders enumerated therein are of three classes:—

I.—Orders which have become obsolete from lapse of time, or from express repeal, or which have been superseded by or included in later orders.

II.—Orders still in force but concerning Registrars of districts only.

III.—Orders still in force in whole or in part, and applicable to all Registering Officers.

5. The orders appertaining to each of these classes are enumerated in the three lists hereto appended. Those in list I, may be disregarded in future, and the corresponding entries in the general catalogue should be scored out in red ink. Registrars of districts should see that their offices contain complete files of the orders enumerated in the other two lists, and that the orders enumerated in list III, or their purport in the vernacular, exist in all the sub-offices in their respective districts.

I.—List of Obsolete Orders.

Date.		Number.		Subject.	
1868.					
January	... 13	Circular	No. 1	...	Registry Boxes.
"	... 23	"	" 2	...	Indexes
"	... 24	"	" 3	...	Table of fees.
February	... 1	"	" 4	...	Monthly returns.
"	... 10	"	" 5	...	Indexes.
March	... 5	"	" 7	...	Registry Boxes.
"	... 26	Ver. proceedings		...	Indexes.
May	... 26	Circular No. 10		...	Memoranda of Decrees.
June	... 2	Ver. proceedings		...	Ditto. ditto.
"	... 23	Circular No. 13		...	Ditto. ditto.

Date.	Number.	Subject.
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1868.—concluded.

July	... 9	Circular No. 14	... Table of Fees.
"	... 15	Memorandum	... Registration Rules.
"	... 16	Circular No. 16	... Special registration.
"	... 22	" " 17	... Section 100, Act XX of 1866.
"	... 29	" " 18	... Annual returns.
August	... 4	" " 19	... Ditto.
"	... 13	" " 20	... Stamps.
"	... 22	" " 22	... Monthly returns.
"	... 27	" " 24	... Special Registration.
November	... 3	" " 26	... Index to Registration Manual.
December	... 3	" " 29	... Annual Reports.
"	... 17	" " 33	... Sub-Registrars at Sadr Stations.
"	... 19	" " 34	... Inspection of Offices.
"	... 19	" " 35	... Fees Book.

1869.

January	... 1	Circular No. 1	... Indexes.
"	... 5	" " 2	... Annual Reports.
"	... 7	" " 3	... Fire-proof Safes.
"	... 9	" " 4	... Special Registration.
"	... 9	Ver. proceedings	... Receipts for documents.
March	... 3	Circular No. 6	... Building loans.
"	... 3	" " 7	... Table of Fees.
April	... 19	" " 8	... Ditto.
"	... 27	" " 9	... Annual Reports.
"	... 27	" " 10	... Section 100, Act XX of 1866.
"	... 18	" " 13	... Receipt books.
June	... 7	" " 14	... Table of Fees.
"	... 8	" " 15	... Official postage.
"	... 25	" " 17	... Ditto.
July	... 12	" " 20	... Special registration.
August	... 10	" " 22	... Memoranda of decrees.
"	... 11	" " 23	... Annual Reports.
"	... 17	Ver. proceedings	... Filing copies.
"	... 19	Circular No. 24	... Official postage.
"	... 20	" " 25	... Native clerks.
"	... 20	" " 26	... Registry Boxes.
"	... 20	" " 27	... Monthly returns.
September	... 4	" " 29	... Stamps.
"	... 15	Circular No. 30	... Registration Rules.
"	... 25	" " 31	... Sub-Registrar's allowances.
October	... 6	" " 32	... Inspection of Offices.
"	... 6	" " 33	... Ditto.
"	... 9	" " 34	... Stamps.
"	... 18	" " 36	... Annual Report.
"	... 22	" " 39	... Table of Fees.
November	... 5	" " 40	... Memoranda of decrees.
"	... 16	" " 41	... Indexes.
"	... 16	" " 42	... Battalia Mal.
"	... 17	" " 43	... Annual Reports.
"	... 24	" " 45	... Stamp Act of 1869.
"	... 25	" " 46	... Registration Report.
December	... 13	" " 48	... Stamps.

1870.

January	... 6	Circular No. 1	... Powers of attorney.
"	... 6	Ver. proceedings	... Stamps.
"	... 8	Memo. No. 1	... Monthly returns.
"	... 12	" " 2	... Annual Reports.
February	... 21	Circular " 3	... Stamps.
"	... 25	Ver. proceedings	... Powers of attorney.

Date.		Number.		Subject.
1870.—concluded.				
March	...	7	Circular No. 4	Annual Reports.
"	...	8	" " 5	Official postage.
"	...	19	" " 6	Special registration.
"	...	19	" " 7	Endorsements.
April	...	1	" " 9	Memoranda of decrees.
"	...	4	Memo. " 3	Annual Reports.
June	...	17	" " 4	Amendment of Act XX of 1866.
July	...	28	Ver. proceedings	Ditto. Ditto.
August	...	6	Memo No. 5	Stamps.
"	...	15	" " 6	Ditto.
"	...	16	" " 7	Endorsements.
"	...	18	" " 8	Monthly returns.
"	...	22	Circular " 13	Official postage.
"	...	26	Memo " 10	Registration Bill.
November	...	3	" " 11	Fluctuations in registration.
"	...	14	" " 12	Inspection of Offices.
December	...	1	Ver. proceedings	Receipt Book.
"	...	15	Memo. No. 13	Annual Reports.

1871.

January	...	17	Memo. No. 1	Indexes.
March	...	1	Circular " 1	Budgets.
"	...	6	" " 2	Annual returns.
"	...	21	Memo. " 2	Receipt Books.
"	...	27	" " 3	Monthly returns.
"	...	27	" " 4	Annual returns.
"	...	29	" " 6	Annual examination of Registers.
April	...	5	" " 8	Budgets.
"	...	12	" " 9	Monthly Returns.
"	...	14	" " 10	Annual Reports.
"	...	25	" " 11	Official postage.
May	...	2	" " 12	Annual returns.
May	...	10	Memo. No. 13	Annual examination of Registers.
"	...	15	" " 14	Monthly returns.
"	...	16	Ver. proceedings	Receipt Books.
"	...	16	Memo. No. 15	Unclaimed documents.
June	...	1	" " 16	Salaries of Moharrirs.
"	...	1	" " 17	Levy of unauthorized fees.
"	...	5	Circular " 7	Registry allowance of Naib-Tahsildars.
"	...	15	Memo. " 18	Monthly returns.
"	...	20	" " 20	Unclaimed documents.
July	...	10	" " 21	Receipt books.
"	...	15	" " 22	Monthly returns.
"	...	15	" " 23	Indexes.
August	...	14	" " 24	Monthly returns.
"	...	26	Circular " 11	Ditto.
September	...	25	" " 12	Official postage.
"	...	30	Memo. " 26	Memoranda of decrees.
October	...	2	" " 27	Budgets.
"	...	3	" " 28	Monthly returns.
"	...	10	" " 29	Copying fees.
"	...	13	Circular " 13	Official postage.
"	...	27	Memo. " 30	Monthly returns.
November	...	20	" " 31	Annual Report.
"	...	20	Circular " 14	Official postage.
December	...	1	Memo. " 32	Inspection of Offices.
"	...	1	Circular " 15	Salaries of Moharrirs.
"	...	14	Memo. " 33	Table of Fees.
"	...	15	" " 34	Ditto.
"	...	18	" " 36	Act VIII of 1871.—(Carr Stephen's Edition.)

Date.		Number.		Subject.
1872.				
January	... 2	Memo.	No. 1	Annual Returns.
"	... 10	"	" 2	Act VIII of 1871—(Carr Stephen's Edition.)
February	... 27	Circular	" 1	Annual Returns.
"	... 28	Memo.	" 3	Ditto.
March	... 12	Circular	" 3	Official postage.
"	... 13	Memo.	" 5	Copying fees.
April	... 3	Ver. proceedings		Table of fees.
"	... 3	Memo.	No. 6	Annual returns.
"	... 9	"	" 7	Destruction of records.
"	... 11	Circular	" 5	Annual reports.
"	... 15	Memo.	" 8	Annual examination of registers.
"	... 22	"	" 9	Annual reports
May	... 10	"	" 10	Monthly returns.
"	... 14	"	" 11	Memoranda of decrees.
"	... 14	"	" 12	Annual reports.
"	... 28	"	" 15	Ditto.
June	... 10	"	" 16	Monthly returns.
"	... 21	Circular	" 8	List of Moharrirs.
July	... 12	"	" 10	Monthly returns.
September	... 16	Ver. proceedings		Copying fees
"	... 21	"	"	Monthly returns.
"	... 24	Memo.	No. 20	Boxes and safes.
October	... 5	"	" 22	Contingent Bills.
"	... 9	"	" 23	Budgets.
"	... 23	"	" 25	Monthly returns.
"	... 23	Ver. proceedings		Ditto.
October	... 24	Ver. Proceedings		Registration rules.
"	... 30	"	"	Destruction of records.
November	... 30	Circular	No. 21	Bearing postage.
December	... 7	Memo.	" 27	Monthly returns.
1873.				
February	... 1	Memo.	No. 1	Annual examination of registers.
March	... 1	Circular	" 3	Annual returns.
"	... 6	Memo.	" 2	Official postage.
"	... 6	"	" 3	Fluctuations in registration.
"	... 8	Circular	" 4	Contingent Bills.
"	... 8	"	" 5	Official postage.
"	... 10	Memo.	" 4	Erratum in date of Circular 18 of 1872.
"	... 11	Ver. Proceedings		Fees on registration of leases.
April	... 9	"	"	Official postage.
"	... 12	Memo.	No. 6	Annual reports.
"	... 15	"	" 7	Postage bills.
May	... 2	"	" 8	Official postage.
"	... 6	"	" 9	Destruction of records.
"	... 9	Ver. Proceedings		Adoption deeds.
June	... 7	Memo.	No. 11	Official postage.
July	... 28	Ver. Proceedings		Monthly returns.
August	... 23	"	"	Ditto.
October	... 9	Circular	No. 9	Official postage.
"	... 17	Memo.	No. 13	Inspection of offices.
November	... 24	Ver. Proceedings		Destruction of records.
December	... 24	Circular	No. 11	Monthly returns.
1874.				
January	... 4	Ver. Proceedings		Stamps on powers of attorney.
February	... 3	Circular	No. 1	Annual reports.
March	... 2	Ver. Proceedings		Stamps on powers of attorney.
April	... 20	Memo.	No. 2	Registry allowance to Tahsildars.
"	... 21	"	" 3	Commission bills.
"	... 30	Ver. Proceedings		Stamps on re-leases.

Date.		Number.	Subject.
1874.—concluded.			
June	... 12	Ver. Proceedings	Stamps on re-leases.
July	... 27	Circular No. 3	Compulsory registration.
August	... 1	" " 4	Stamps.
"	... 7	Ver. Proceedings	Contingent expenses of Tahsildars.
October	... 2	Memo. No. 5	Inspection of Offices.
"	... 2	Ver. Proceedings	Destruction of records.
"	... 7	"	Stamps on Instruments of exchange.
November	... 14	"	Stamps.
"	... 30	"	Annual Statements.
1875.			
January	... 25	Memo. No. 1	Monthly returns.
February	... 5	Ver. Proceedings	Stamp on divorces.
"	... 23	"	Tahsil accounts.
"	... 23	"	Contingent expenses of Tahsildars.
March	... 22	Circular No. 2	Stamps.
April	... 19	Ver. Proceedings	Registry clerks
"	... 20	"	Stamps on deeds of gifts.
"	... 30	Circular No. 3	Annual Statements.
"	... 30	Memo. " 2	Monthly returns.
"	... 30	Ver. proceedings	Security bonds.
May	... 26	Memo. No. 3	Takavi certificates.
June	... 3	Ver. proceedings	Registration Fees.
July	... 23	"	Stamps.
September	... 8	"	Takavi certificates.
"	... 21	"	Destruction of records.
"	... 27	Circular No. 5	Postage bills.
October	... 14	Ver. proceedings	Insufficient Stamps.
"	... 14	"	Official postage.
"	... 21	Memo. " No. 4	Inspection of offices.
1876.			
February	... 9	Circular No. 1	Annual returns.
March	... 27	Memo. " 1	Monthly returns.
April	... 5	" " 2	Fluctuations in registration.
"	... 26	Ver. proceedings	Book No. V.
May	... 12	"	Stamp on Baye-bil-wafa Mortgages.
June	... 19	"	Tahsildar's contingencies.
October	... 21	Memo. No. 5	Budgets.
1877.			
January	... 10	Ver. proceedings	Registration rules.
February	... 1	Circular No. 1	Annual returns.
"	... 19	Memo. " 1	Monthly returns.
March	... 21	Memo. " 2	Income statements.
April	... 20	Ver. proceedings	Stamps.
"	... 25	"	Monthly returns.
May	... 4	Memo. No. 3	Do.
"	... 30	" " 4	Do.
July	... 6	" " 5	Destruction of records.
"	... 18	Ver. proceedings	Do.
"	... 27	Memo No. 6	Table of Fees.
November	... 23	Ver. proceedings	Registration of Leases.
1878.			
February	... 4	Memo. No. 1	Monthly statements.
"	... 20	Circular " 2	Annual statements.
"	... 22	Ver. proceedings	Ditto.
"	... 26	"	Monthly returns.
March	... 28	Circular No. 3	Income statements.
December	... 16	Ver. proceedings	Stamps.

II.—List of Orders in force applicable only to Registrars of Districts.

Date.		Number.		Subject.
1868.				
January	... 31	Circular	No. 4A	Monthly returns.
February	... 28	"	" 6	Ditto.
May	... 1	"	" 9	Ditto.
June	... 2	"	" 11	Chubb's locks for Registry Boxes.
"	... 26	Ver. proceedings		Changes of incumbency.
July	... 14	Circular	No. 15	Registration Manual.
August	... 21	"	" 21	Fire-proof safes.
October	.. 31	"	" 25	Inspection of Offices.
1869.				
December	... 28	Circular	No. 49	Orders of general application.
1870.				
August	... 15	Circular	No. 12	Examination of accounts.
September	... 13	Memo.	" 9	Commission Bills.
1871.				
March	... 28	Memo.	No. 5	Annual statements.
April	... 1	"	" 7	Ditto.
"	... 13	Circular	" 4	Act VIII of 1871.
"	... 15	"	" 6	Salaries of Moharrirs.
August	... 26	"	" 10	Registration Rules.
1872.				
March	... 4	Circular	No. 2	Receipt Books.
April	... 11	"	" 6	Descriptive Rolls.
May	... 11	"	" 7	Registration Establishment Fund.
"	... 21	Memo.	" 13	Ditto. Ditto.
August	... 1	Circular	" 14	Official correspondence.
"	... 15	"	" 15	Registry clerks.
"	... 17	Memo.	" 18	Contingent Bills.
September	... 2	"	" 19	Ditto.
"	... 28	"	" 21	Contingent expenses
October	... 1	Circular	" 16	Inspection of Offices.
"	... 9	Memo.	" 24	Fines on Registry clerks.
"	... 10	Circular	" 18	Registrars not to act as Sub-Registrars.
"	... 11	"	" 19	Changes of incumbency.
"	... 28	Memo.	" 26	Commission Bills.
November	... 1	Circular	" 20	Annual Reports.
1873.				
February	... 27	Circular	" 2	Government peons not to be employed in private work.
May	... 13	Memo.	" 10	Postage Bill.
June	... 9	"	" 12	Official postage.
"	... 11	Circular	" 6	Employment of Government servants on private work.
"	... 16	"	" 7	Public Officers engaging in speculations.
October	... 9	"	" 10	Jonesian system of spelling.
1874.				
April	... 14	Memo.	No. 1	Vouchers for contingent expenses.
October	... 1	"	" 4	Fluctuations in registration.
1875.				
June	... 23	Circular	No. 4	Travelling allowances.
October	... 4	Ver. proceedings		Prompt replies to references.

Date.	Number.	Subject.
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1876.

April	... 5	Ver. proceedings	...	Jail purchases.
"	... 10	"	...	Changes of Moharrirs.
"	... 10	Memo. No. 5	...	Income statement.
August	... 1	Memo. " 4	...	Jail purchases.

1877.

January	... 8	Ver. proceedings	...	Wills.
August	... 27	Circular No. 3	...	Fire-proof safes.

1878.

January	... 21	Circular No. 1	...	Income statements.
August	... 24	Memo. " 2	...	Postage Bills.

III.—List of orders applicable to all Registering Officers, in force in whole or in part.

1868.

March	... 3	Ver. Proceedings	...	Index of Register of powers of attorney authenticated.
"	... 20	Circular No. 8	...	Chubb's locks for Registry Boxes.
June	... 8	" " 12	...	Fluctuations in registration income.
"	... 22	Ver. Proceedings	...	Indexes.
July	... 14	Circular A	...	Identification of parties.
"	... 29	Ver. Proceedings	...	Indexes.
August	... 15	Memorandum	...	Monthly returns.
"	... 22	Circular No. 23	...	Holidays.
November	... 10	Ver. Proceedings	...	Indexes.
"	... 17	Circular No. 27	...	Authentication of entries in Registers.
"	... 30	" " 28	...	Documents in which Registering Officers are pecuniarily interested.
December	... 7	" " 30	...	Identification of parties.
"	... 7	" " 31	...	Annual examination of Registers.
"	... 10	" " 32	...	Registry Boxes.
"	... 21	" " 36	...	Receipt Books.

1869.

February	... 20	Circular No. 5	...	Fees to be paid in daily.
April	... 22	Ver. Proceedings	...	Descriptive rolls.
"	... 22	" "	...	Receipts for documents.
"	... 29	" "	...	Ditto.
May	... 4	Circular No. 11	...	Plans of houses.
"	... 8	" " 12	...	Registering except at public offices forbidden.
June	... 9	" " 16	...	Sub-Registrar at Sadar.
July	... 9	" " 18	...	Applications for Registry Books.
"	... 12	" " 19	...	Descriptive rolls.
August	... 4	" " 21	...	Receipt Books.
"	... 24	" " 28	...	Inspection of offices.
October	... 13	Ver. Proceedings	...	Injury to books &c.
"	... 14	Circular No. 35	...	Allowance of Sub-Registrars.
"	... 21	" " 37	...	Documents executed by Municipal and Local Committees.
"	... 21	" " 38	...	Reports of prosecution.
November	... 18	" " 44	...	Receipt books.
December	... 7	" " 47	...	Annual examination of Registers.
"	... 27	Ver. proceedings	...	Annual Reports.

1870.

February	... 21	Circular No. 2	...	Wills.
"	... 23	Ver. Proceedings	...	Powers of attorney, &c.,
April	... 1	Circular No. 8	...	Naib-Tahsildars acting as Sub Registrars.
April	... 6	Circular No. 10	...	Powers of attorney.
"	... 8	" " 11	...	Registration of property in Native States.
June	... 18	Ver. Proceedings	...	Procedure.
July	... 30	" "	...	Receipt book.

Date.		Number.		Subject.
1871.				
March	... 29	Circular	No. 3	Re-registration.
April	... 13	"	" 5	Prohibiting levy of unauthorized fees.
June	... 15	Memo.	" 19	Alteration of numbering of Registers.
July	... 5	Circular	" 8	Identification of parties.
"	... 22	"	" 9	Suomons of parties.
August	... 14	Ver. Proceedings		Re-registrations.
"	... 24	Memo.	No. 25	Identification of parties.
November	... 8	Ver. Proceedings		Registry Books.
December	... 16	Memo.	No. 35	Ditto.
1872.				
March	... 4	Memo.	No. 4	Annual examination of Registers.
April	... 1	Circular	" 4	Tahsil accounts.
"	... 20	Ver. Proceedings		Statement No. III
May	... 21	Memo.	No. 14	Book No. IV.
June	... 21	Circular	" 9	Copying Fees.
July	... 8	Ver. Proceedings		Receipt Books.
"	... 10	"		Book of Fees
"	... 12	"		Ditto.
"	... 13	Circular	No. 11	Ditto.
"	... 22	"	" 12	Bearing postage.
"	... 22	Ver. Proceedings		Statement No. III.
"	... 24	"		Copying fees
"	... 24	Circular	No. 13	Registry Clerks.
"	... 30	Memo.	" 17	Tahsil accounts.
August	... 6	Ver. Proceedings		Supplementary Book No. I; delay in return of documents.
"	... 17	"		Statement No. III.
October	... 7	Circular	No. 17	Issue of commissions.
1873.				
January	... 25	Circular	No. 1	Refusal to register.
March	... 25	Memo.	" 5	Monthly accounts.
April	... 12	Ver. Proceedings		Adoption instruments.
May	... 12	"		Copies of signatures to be made in registers.
June	... 2	"		Re-registrations and visits to private houses.
July	... 4	"		Stamps on powers of attorney.
"	... 28	"		Supplementary Book No. III.
August	... 28	Circular	No. 8	Receipts for documents.
November	... 29	Ver. Proceedings		Destruction of Records.
1874.				
February	... 3	Circular	No. 2	Registration fees
June	... 12	Ver. Proceedings		Stamps on powers of attorney.
November	... 24	Ver. Proceedings		Income from temples, &c.
"	... 27	"	"	Abstract of Statement No. III.
December	... 1	"	"	Receipts for immovable property.
"	... 21	Circular	No. 5	Registry allowance of Tahsildars.
1875.				
January	... 20	Ver. Proceedings		Date of Registration.
March	... 5	"	"	Statement No. III.
"	... 5	"	"	Injury to records, &c.
"	... 11	Circular	No. 1	Tahsildars on leave.
April	... 19	Ver. Proceedings		Re-registration.
September	... 30	"	"	Abstract of Statement No. III.
1876.				
May	... 27	Ver. Proceedings		Statement No. III.
October	... 10	"	"	Destruction of records.

Date,		Number.	Subject.
1877.			
January	... 10	Ver. Proceedings	Indexes of files of circulars.
March	... 6	Circular No. 2	Act III of 1877.
April	... 21	Ver. Proceedings	Copies of documents in book No. IV.
July	... 30	Memo No. 7	Official postage.
October	... 4	Ver. Proceedings	Knife-erasures.
1878.			
January	... 5	Ver. Proceedings	Statement No. III.
"	... 5	" "	Indexes.
"	... 9	" "	Register books.
"	... 14	" "	Unclaimed documents.
March	... 20	" "	Refusals to register.
"	... 20	" "	Stamps.
October	... 29	Circular No. 4	Powers of attorney.
November	... 29	" " 5	Copies transmitted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
December	... 20	Ver. Proceedings	Statement No. III.

CIRCULAR No. 15.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 26th November 1879.

The annexed correspondence with the Accountant General on the subject of contingent charges of Registry Offices presided over by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, is circulated for information and guidance of Registering Officers concerned, in supersession of this office vernacular Proceedings, dated 7th August 1874, and 19th June 1876.

2. Under the new arrangements, which will take effect from the beginning of 1880-81, an advance for contingent expenses will be made at the commencement of each official year to each Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar in charge of a Registry Office, without the necessity of express authority or allotment, and the amount so advanced will be written off as a final charge on account of contingencies of the Registration Department. For the present the advances hitherto fixed for each office may continue in force, any alterations in the amount which may hereafter become necessary will be authorized from time to time by this office.

3. The amount so advanced must not be exceeded, except under special circumstances to be specially reported to this office for orders; while any balance remaining unexpended at the close of the official year will be paid in by the Sub-Registrar during the month of March, and be credited in that month's accounts as Miscellaneous income of the Registration Department.

4. With the returns for the month of March, each Sub-Registrar to whom an advance has been made will furnish to the Registrar of the district, a detail of his contingent expenditure, and after audit thereof, the Registrar will report to this office the total amount so expended in the following form:—

Statement showing Contingent Expenditure incurred by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in charge of Registry Offices in the _____ District during the year

Office.	Amount advanced.	Amount expended.	Unexpended balance credited in the accounts.
Total	...		

5. Scrutiny of details will be left to the Registrar, and need not be reported to this office, save in those exceptional cases where the fixed allotment has been exceeded. Registrars will see that no unnecessary expenditure on contingencies is incurred.

Copy of a letter No. 182, dated 10th October 1879, from the Officiating Inspector General of Registration, Punjab, to the Accountant General, Punjab.

I find in this office a large file of correspondence 'on the subject of the annual advances to Tahsildars for Registration Contingencies, and it occurs to me that much correspondence and trouble would be saved by a slight alteration in the system.

2. The present system is as follows—Tahsils are allowed according to their importance, an advance of Rs. 6, 9, 12 or 15 a year for contingencies.

The present scale is 42 Tahsils @	6	0	0
24 " "	9	0	0
26 " "	12	0	0
3 " "	15	0	0

In all 95 Tahsils drawing an aggregate maximum of Rs. 810, for the year. But in practice the maximum expenditure is seldom attained, and the savings are reported at the end of the year, and form part of the next year's advance, the differences between the saving and the fixed allowance in each case being sanctioned as the advance for that year.

3. A delay of several months occurs before the savings and required allotments can be reported to your office, and a further delay occurs in the intimation to Registrars and Tahsildars of the fresh allotments or advances. In the meantime the Tahsildars have no sanctioned grant to work with, and inconvenience arises as explained in my letter No. 175, dated 23rd September 1879.

4. I beg to suggest that it would be a simpler arrangement to treat these advances on the existing scale as fixed annual allowances, subject to the audit of the bills by the Registrar of the district as at present, and with the proviso that the savings are to be credited to Government as Miscellaneous Registration income at the close of the year, the amount of the savings to be reported to you through this office as soon after the close of the year as possible.

5. Under this system your office would not require to make fresh allotments every year, and Tahsildars would not have to wait for fresh sanction, but would draw their advances once for all for the year, and defray contingent expenditure therefrom re-crediting the savings at the close of the year.

6. It occasionally happens that a new office is created, and an additional advance is necessary, as was reported in Mr. Trotter's letter No. 103, dated 7th July 1879. I presume that it rests with this office to determine what rate of allowance shall be sanctioned for such new offices, and that the creation of the office carries with it the sanction of a suitable contingent allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 for the year, without further sanction of Government.

7. I presume also that a Registrar can sanction excess expenditure in one Tahsil out of savings in another in his own district. The necessity for an extra provision for a district appears seldom, if ever, to arise, as far as the returns of the last five years show.

8. By this time you have possibly issued orders for the distribution of allotments for the present year, and if so, the above scheme, if agreed to, could take effect on 1st April next.

9. In the meantime I shall feel obliged by an expression of your opinion as to whether the revised arrangements above suggested will be an improvement on the present system.

Copy a letter No. 14377, dated 6th November 1879, from the Accountant General, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Registration, Punjab.

In reply to your No. 182, dated the 10th ultimo, on the subject of the annual advances to Tahsildars for Registration Contingencies, I have the honor to state that this office has no objection to the revised arrangements proposed in your letter, that fixed allowances should be made to each Registrar for the contingencies of his office for the year, and that if any savings accrue during the year, the amount should be credited before the close of the same to Government as Registration income.

2. With reference to para. 6 and 7 of your letter, I beg to remark that your office would appear to be competent to decide what allowance should be sanctioned for a new office, and to transfer excess expenditure in one Tahsil out of savings in another in the same district.

3. I would suggest the issue of a circular from your office embodying the changes proposed, and which should take effect from the accounts of the next official year (1880-81).

STAMP DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS,
1879.

STAMP DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

Dated 30th April 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, for information and guidance, with a request that the necessary intimation be sent to branch Treasuries at Tahsils and out-posts.

Copy of a letter No. 9, dated 3rd April 1879, from the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I have the honor to solicit the opinion of the Financial Commissioner as to whether the words "Treasury" and "Treasury Officer" in paragraph 5 of the Stamp Rules contained in Government of India, Financial Department Notification No. 1385 dated 21st ultimo, (published in the *Gazette of India* of 22nd idem) should be read as meaning the Treasury at the Head-Quarters of the district, and the officer in charge thereof; or as including Tahsil Treasuries and Tahsildars as well. I am inclined to the latter reading, from the use of the expression "public Treasury at which stamps are kept for sale" in the proviso to the rule.

Copy of a letter No. 2937, dated 22nd April 1879, from the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.

In reply to your letter, No. 9 dated 3rd current, I am desired to state that the Financial Commissioner agrees with you in the reading of para. 5 of the Stamp Rules, contained in Government of India, Notification No. 1,385 dated 21st ultimo, viz., that the words "Treasuries" and "Treasury Officer" include Tahsil Treasuries and Tahsildars.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Dated 2nd July 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, for information and guidance.

Copy of a letter No. 1325, dated 17th June 1879, from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, to the Treasury Officer, Ramalpindi.

With reference to your indent for Telegraph Stamps dated 11th June 1879, I have the honor to say that my stock of 2½ Rupees Telegraph Stamps is exhausted, and that that value should be made up with one rupee and eight annas stamps.

No. 1326.

Dated 17th June 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab, for information.

CIRCULAR No. 3.

Dated 10th July 1879.

Copy of the following circulated for the information and guidance of all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

Copy of a letter No. 911, dated 6th June 1879, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2115, dated 21st April 1879, and enclosures, submitting for decision the following questions :—

1st.—Whether the allowance for spoilt stamps under Section 51 of Act I of 1879 refers to impressed stamps only, to the entire exclusion of adhesive stamps and stamped labels ; and

2nd.—Whether section 52 of the same Act applies to cases where stamped labels affixed to documents under Act XVIII of 1869, have become useless owing to the introduction of the new Stamp Act.

2. In reply, I am to state that the “stamped labels” referred to in paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated under the Stamp Act of 1879, are a class of impressed stamps, and that all the provisions of the Act relating to impressed stamps apply equally to these stamped labels.

3. Sections 52 and 54 apply to all kinds of stamps used under the Stamp Act ; but great caution should be used in refunding the value of “adhesive labels.”

CIRCULAR No. 4.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th July 1879.

With reference to Punjab Government Circular, Financial Department, No. 1442, dated 23rd April last, I have the honor to request that you will fill up and return to this office as quickly as possible, the accompanying forms of Stamp Income and Expenditure for the year 1878-79.

2. In future years these annual Statements will be compiled in my office from the monthly returns received from your office, and they need not in consequence be prepared by you.

But to enable me to exercise the control required by Punjab Government, Financial Resolution No. 299, dated 5th February 1876, I beg you will submit with your other Stamp returns, two Statements in the annexed forms, commencing with the current month, showing respectively the Income and Expenditure for the month. Blank forms, sufficient for a year's returns, are herewith enclosed.

CIRCULAR No. 5.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 22nd July 1879

Appends a list of papers which may be withdrawn from the records of his office up to the dates indicated, and sold as waste-paper.

LIST OF PAPERS THAT MAY BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE RECORDS TO THE END OF 1874-75.

(English).

Monthly returns rendered to Superintendent of Stamps of stock and sales of Stamps.

Vernacular counterparts of all such returns.

Certificates of spoiled Stamps sent for destruction.

Certificates of papers sent for impressment.

Invoices of Stamps sent to Tahsils and receipts for the same.

Monthly returns received from Tahsils of stock and sale of Stamps.

TO THE END OF 1876-77.

Indents, English and vernacular, for Stamps by Treasury Officer, Treasurer and Tahsildárs.
Correspondence, English and vernacular, relating to (1) ordinary discrepancies detected in the Stamps accounts, or (2) to spoiled stamps, or (3) to papers sent for impressment.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 16th August 1879.

The Financial Commissioner desires to be informed what amount has been paid to official and non-official vendors, respectively, during the year 1878-79, as discount on the sales of Judicial Stamps; as this information is not forthcoming in this office, I have the honor to request you will forward, with as little delay as possible, the information in the following terms—

1. Total sales of Judicial Stamps in 1878-79.
 2. Discount paid to *official vendors* on the same.
 3. Discount paid to *non-official vendors* on the same.
-

CIRCULAR No. 7.

To
ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th September 1879.

Forwards, for the use of his district, the forms marginally noted, which should be adopted in supersession of those now in use in forwarding stamps to this office for destruction under Chapter VI of Act I of 1879, the General Stamp Act, and in accordance with the orders of Government of India quoted in Stamp Circular No. 4 of 2nd March 1874.

Spoiled stamps.
Misused stamps.
Stamps not required.

2. A further supply can always be had on application to this office.

3. Section 54 of the Act refers only to stamps purchased by private persons for use and not required. When stamps are taken back from a *Treasurer* or a *Stamp Vendor* or his heirs, and are valid and fit for re-issue, they need not be sent for destruction, but may be placed in store and re-issued as authorized in Circular 12 of 4th January 1875.

CIRCULAR No. 8.

To
ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 20th September 1879.

Reminds them that the half yearly enumeration of stamps has to be performed at all Central and Branch Depots on the last open day of the current month. Begs that all officers in charge of Treasuries and Branch Depots may be reminded of this duty.

2. The form of certificate to be appended to the General Court Fees and Telegraph stamp statements is given at page 68 rule X and page 90 rule XVII respectively of the *Stamp Manual* and rule XVII of the rules for the custody, distribution and sale of postage stamps and embossed envelopes, published in part II pages 275-297 of the *Gazette of India* dated 20th April 1878 prescribes the certificate to be annexed to the postage stamp statement.

CIRCULAR No. 9.

To
ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 22nd September 1879.

Attention is drawn to Rules 9 and 10 of Government of India Notification No. 196 of 19th April 1879, annexed hereto, in accordance with which all Hundi stamps, except those of the character therein described, are invalid, and should no longer be issued from Treasuries or sold by vendors.

New pattern of Hundi
Stamps.

Rules 9 and 10 of the rules made under the General Stamp Act I of 1879, Government of India Notification No. 196, dated 19th April 1879.

9. Hundis other than hundis which can be stamped with an adhesive stamp under Section 10 of the said Act, shall be written on paper supplied for sale by Government, and to which stamped labels have been affixed by one of the officers mentioned in Rule 7, Clause (b), and defaced by him in manner provided by Rule 8.

10. Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

CIRCULAR No. 10.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 25th September 1879.

In continuation of Circular No. 9 of 22nd September 1879, it is requested that all Hundi Stamps of the old pattern, that is, all Disposal of obsolete Hundi Stamps. Hundi Stamps not answering to the description given in the Government of India Rules attached to that Circular, may be returned to the Superintendent of Stamps Calcutta, who has been authorized to receive them. These instructions relate to stocks in the hands of vendors as well as in the Treasury.

CIRCULAR No. 11.

The 22nd October 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, for information, in supersession of Circular Memo. No. 6 of 25th April 1879.

Copy of a letter No. 797, dated 22nd October 1879, from the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab, to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

In reply to your No. 1091, dated 22nd May last, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the Punjab has decided that the "Civil and Military Gazette, and other newspapers are not liable to criminal prosecution for the advertisements now under discussion," viz., of acknowledgement of receipt of sums of money exceeding Rs. 20 in amount. You will therefore consider my letter No. 203, dated 25th April last, as withdrawn.

CIRCULAR No. 12.

Dated 8th November 1879.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, for information.

*Copy of a letter No. 867, dated 8th November 1879, from the Superintendent of Stamps Punjab, to the Deputy Commissioner * * * * **

I have the honor to return for revision, if necessary, your Statement of Stamp income, for the month of September last, because the figures entered in column 8 (*anticipated realizations for remainder of current year*) do not seem to be founded on intelligent estimates. For example, the actual realizations by sale of General Stamps during the first 6 months of the year have amounted to Rs. 4,596 only, while the anticipations for the remaining 6 months are set down at Rs. 5,404; in the case of Court Fee Stamps, on the contrary, while the actuals of the first half are Rs. 17,990, the estimate for the second half is set down at Rs. 12,010 only. There may be reasons for those apparently contradictory results, but they should be explained. It appears to me, however, that the figures given in column 8 of the enclosed Statement are not estimates at all, but are amounts so regulated as to bring the total in column 9 exactly up to the original budget estimates as shown in column 3. If this be so, the Statement has been compiled on erroneous principles. On this head, I would beg to refer you to my Circular No. 1, dated 21st January 1878, issued as Inspector General of Registration, relating to a similar return prescribed in the Registration Department.

CIRCULAR No. 13.

To

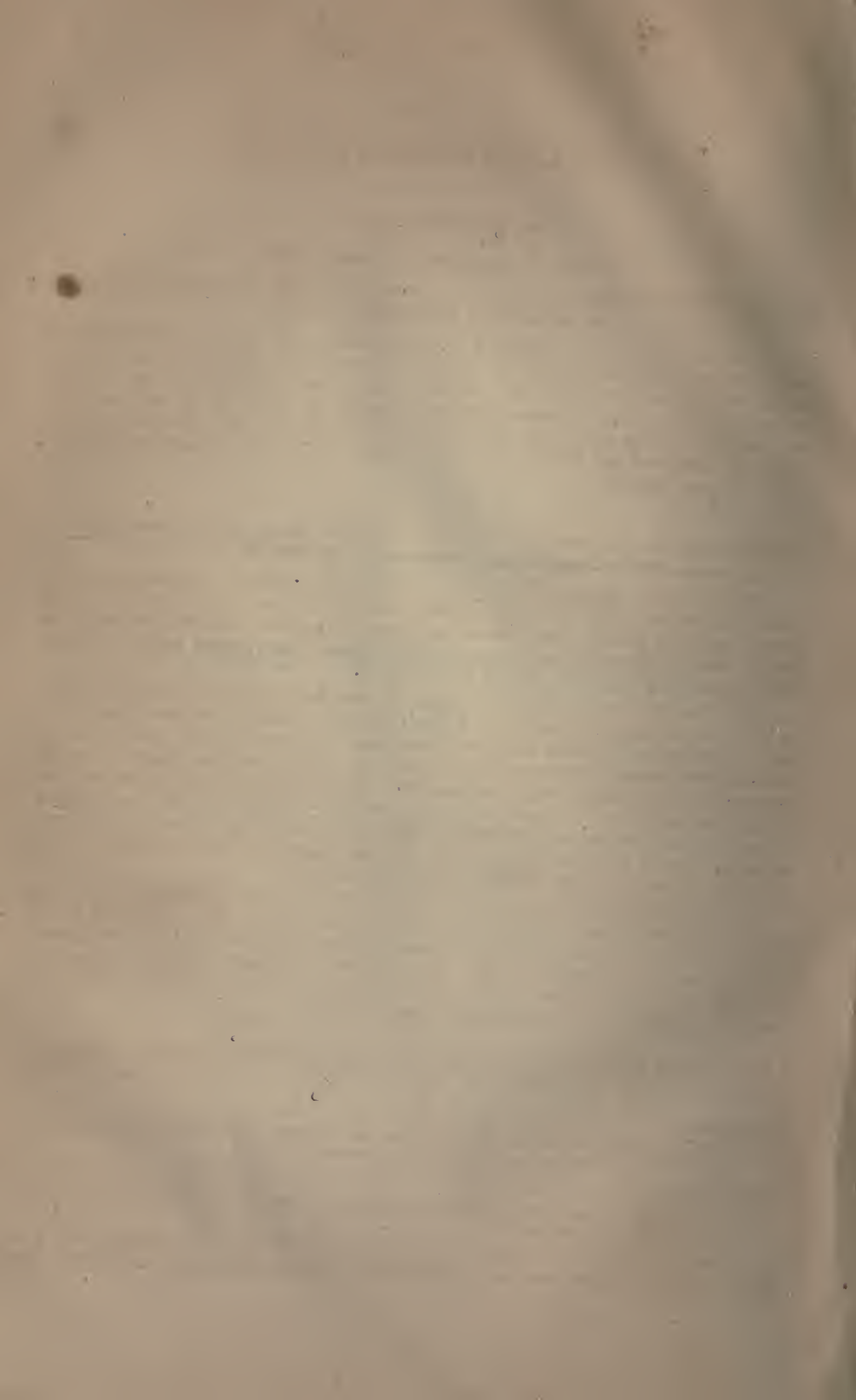
ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB,

Dated 27th November 1879.

I find from a return received from the Superintendent Stamps, Calcutta, as well as from the monthly returns received from districts, that all treasuries at places where there are troops, have been supplied with a stock of nine-pie embossed, or soldiers' postal envelopes, and I learn on enquiry from the Post Master General that it is not the intention to vend these envelopes by means of Post Masters or licensed vendors; but that they "must be purchased either by Commanding Officers, or the soldiers requiring them."

2. I beg you will instruct your Treasury Officer accordingly.

SUPREME GOVERNMENT ORDERS,
1879.



SUPREME GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 3C-H., dated 16th December 1878.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to enclose copy of a Resolution on the subject of communicating to the public information which has come into the possession of a Government servant in his official capacity. I am to request that the Resolution may not be published in the *Gazette*, but that particular care may be taken that all the officials serving under the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may have full knowledge of these instructions.

No. 1 C-H.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public), under date Camp Lahore, the 16th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General desires to remind all officers of the Government that information received by them in their official capacity, whether from official sources or otherwise, which is not from its nature obviously intended to be made public, cannot be treated as if it were at their personal disposal.

The Governor-General does not think it necessary to issue any general order entirely prohibiting the disclosure, without special authority, of any information, received officially. In such matters, much must necessarily be left to the discretion and intelligence of officers holding places of trust, and in charge of duties more or less important. But His Excellency would impress upon all officers the serious responsibility involved in the exercise of this discretion. Whenever there is any room for doubt as to the right course to pursue, the orders of superior authority should be obtained before information regarding public affairs is communicated to any one not officially entitled to receive it.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has reason to believe that sufficient attention has not upon all occasions been given to the principles which should guide the conduct of public officers in these matters, and which are especially applicable to the present time, when much important business is passing through the public offices. And His Excellency trusts that these principles may in future be clearly apprehended and observed.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial).—No. 1673, under date, Fort William, the 28th December 1878.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 613, dated the 11th May 1878, relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Read also—

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 3979, dated the 26th ultimo, on the same subject.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, His Excellency the

Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the under-mentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab.

By the Joint Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch.	{	Contracts and other instruments for the supply of building materials, stores, machinery, &c., for public works, and for the execution of public works generally, and security bonds entered into by revenue subordinates for the proper execution of their duties.
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No. 2918.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 31st December 1878.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1648, dated the 31st May 1878, and its enclosure, and in reply to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the payment to clerks in the Punjab, who, when temporarily absent from their head-quarters on duty, are required to travel rapidly, otherwise than by sea, by river steamer, or by railway, of their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of (4) four annas a mile, on the condition that such actual expenses and the allowance of three-tenths of salary prescribed in the eighth paragraph of my letter No. 4403 of the 26th November 1877, cannot be drawn for the same day.

2. I am desired to add that the foregoing order does not apply to the cases of the Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court and the clerks in the offices of the Secretaries to the Government of the Punjab, the travelling allowances of these officers being regulated by special rules.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 3.—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Substitute the following for Rules 1 and 7 under Section 1, page 210 :

1. Saving as provided in Exception 2 to Rule 7 under this Section and in Rules 4 and 4A under Section 12, these Rules do not apply to Military Officers or Soldiers or to the Military Branch of the Subordinate Medical Service.
7. An officer transferred to an office to which these Rules apply is not entitled to leave under them in respect to service rendered in an office to which they do not apply.

Exceptions.—(1) Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Civil Pension Code, Section 31, may qualify for leave under these Rules ; but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and General Revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these services during the period

qualifying for the leave. Provided that, if less than one-fourth of the said allowances would, under this Rule, be payable from either source, the whole of the allowances shall be charged to the other source.

- (2). An Apothecary appointed to be an Assistant Surgeon under the 46th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 550, dated the 5th June 1868, may count his service as a Warrant Officer towards leave as an Assistant Surgeon on the understanding that any leave taken by him during his employment as an officer of the Military Subordinate Medical Department in the warrant grade, will be treated as if it had been taken under these Rules.

Substitute the following for Rule 4 under Section 12 (page 214 and the Note under that Rule :

“ Privilege leave may be granted under these Rules to a Military Hospital Assistant in Civil employ upon condition that no additional expense is thereby caused.”

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2-30, dated Fort William, 4th January 1879.

From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

A CASE has recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India, in which the Civil authorities had proposed to cut a railway embankment with the object of letting off flood waters, the overflow of which threatened to cause much damage and loss. It seems desirable that District Officers should be instructed not to order the destruction of any railway embankment or bridge, or other large work; whether it be the property of the State or of a private company, without first taking the advice of some responsible professional officer. As a rule, the Engineering authorities charged with the control of the work concerned should be consulted.

2. I am accordingly directed to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, you will be good enough to cause all Civil Officers to be instructed in the sense of these remarks. In any case of difference of opinion respecting the property of the State, the point at issue should, if time permit, be promptly referred to the Government of India for decision.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 10th January 1879.

No. 139—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following Addendum to the Civil Leave Code of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SUPPLEMENT H. •

Bengal Pilot Service.

Section 1.—For the purposes of these Rules, the pay of the several grades of the service shall be taken to be as follows:—

							Rs.
Branch Pilot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 a month.
Master Pilot	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 "
Mate Pilot	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 "

Section 2.—Furlough may be taken to the extent of four years during the entire period of service in the following instalments, *viz.*, after ten years' service two years, and after every subsequent eight years, one year, on an allowance of half the average pay for the last three years.

Section 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be taken to the extent of three years during the whole period of service, but not for more than two years at a time, and not more than twice out of India. Such leave cannot be taken for more than one year except after three years' continuous service immediately preceding. Leave on medical certificate cannot be counted as service for furlough, and no leave on medical certificate can be taken while any furlough is due. An Officer on leave under this Section is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all. For the rest of his leave under this Section he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary. The minimum allowance during leave on medical certificate to the Officer to whom any allowance is due shall be Rs. 100 a month.

Section 4.—(a). Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time for not more than six months, provided that an Officer who has had special leave must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

(b). For the first six months for which an Officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to leave allowance of half his average pay for the last three years.

(c). Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

Section 5.—Privilege leave may be taken either—

(a). As provided for Officers in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code; or

(b). For a period of two months in every twelve, on half pay (which cannot be accumulated) on a medical certificate showing that the applicant requires, through sickness, more leave than he could take under the ordinary privilege leave rules in the Code. When such leave is taken in extension of ordinary privilege leave, the period of ordinary privilege leave first taken under clause (a) must be commuted to double the period on half pay under clause (b). Leave taken under this clause shall be reckoned as active service. Provided that if leave taken under this clause be extended under medical certificate the whole of the leave shall be treated as sick leave under Section 3.

Section 6.—A Pilot who is at present in the service of the Government may be allowed the option of remaining subject to the rules which regulated his leave and allowances before this date, provided that such option is declared before the 10th July 1879.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 260.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that each Local Government and each Department of the Government of India is competent to sanction the grant, to an officer deputed to serve on a commission of special enquiry, assembled at a distance from his head quarters, of deputation allowance equal to one-fifth of his salary up to a maximum of Rs. 10 a day, for the entire period of his absence from his head quarters on such duty, in addition to actual travelling expenses.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Fort William, the 20th January 1879.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 2228—287, dated 8th August 1878.

Ditto to ditto No. 316, dated 24th September 1878.

Ditto from ditto No. 3087—287, dated 31st October 1878.

RESOLUTION.—In the report on the working of lock hospitals in British Burma for 1877, it was stated that registration fees were levied on prostitutes at Rangoon and Thayetmyo. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma was thereupon asked why this was allowed, when the levying of such fees was prohibited by the Military Department Orders No. 129, dated the 4th September 1873, circulated by Home Department Nos. 11—221 to 230, dated the 9th August 1875. The Chief Commissioner has explained, in reply, that the Military Department Order quoted appears to refer to the levy of fees under Act XIV of 1868, while at Rangoon and Thayetmyo the fees are levied under rules framed in accordance with Act XXII of 1864, under which these two lock hospitals are managed.

2. The Governor-General in Council considers that the imposition of such fees is illegal, for it is clear that neither in Act XXII of 1864, Section 19, Clause 7, nor in Act XIV of 1868, Section 5, is there authority for such levy. Moreover, it appears to His Excellency in Council that there is objection to the demand of a fee from prostitutes registering themselves, as it would tend to check registration—which it is most desirable to encourage, not only for the good of the women themselves, but for the protection of the population among whom they disseminate disease. The Governor-General in Council accordingly directs that no fees of the kind under notice be levied, and that wherever the practice has hitherto been in force it be discontinued.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance; and that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1879.

No. 160.—The following Regulations with appended instructions for the grant to applicants in British India of certificates of re-admission to British nationality under Section VIII of Act 33 Vic., Cap. XIV, are published for general information :—

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Regulations.

In exercise of the powers contained in the Naturalization Acts, 1870; I, the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, Viscount Cranbrook, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make the following Regulations :—

Forms.

I. The form of certificate granted in pursuance of the said Acts shall be as follows,—

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Certificate of re-admission to British Nationality.

WHEREAS

has presented to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, a memorial praying for a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, and alleging that he was a natural-born British subject, and that he

became an alien by being naturalized as a subject (or *citizen*) of*

* Where the applicant is a widow, the form must be modified accordingly, and recite the allegation in the memorial that applicant become an alien by marriage with her late husband a subject (or citizen of) on the 18 . That he is day of and that in the period of eight years preceding his application, he has resided for five years within British India, or has been for five years in the service of the Crown as

and intends, if he receives the certificate of re-admission to British nationality, for which he prays, to reside within British India [or to serve under the Crown] :

And whereas the Governor General in Council has inquired into the circumstances of the case, and has received such evidence as the Governor General in Council has deemed necessary for proving the truth of the allegations contained in such memorial :

And whereas the said

has taken the oath of allegiance :

Now, in pursuance of the authority given to him by the said Acts, the Governor General in Council grants to the aforesaid

this certificate, and declares that, as from the date of this certificate, but not in respect of any previous transaction, he is hereby re-admitted to the status of a British subject ; with this qualification, that within the limits of the foreign State of which he became a subject, he shall not be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject (or *citizen*) of that State according to the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

In witness whereof, A. B., a Secretary to the Government of India, has hereto subscribed his name this

18 .

(Signed) A. B.,

Secretary to Government of India.

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Oath of Allegiance.

No.

II. The Form in which the oath of allegiance shall be subscribed shall be as follows,—

I,

do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

(Signed)

Sworn and subscribed this day of , before me.

(Signed)

Justice of the Peace (or *other official title*).

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Instructions to Applicants in British India for Certificates of re-admission to British Nationality.

The following instructions do not apply in the case of aliens who desire no more than re-admission to British nationality within the limits of British India. For their case sufficient provision is made in Act No. XXX of 1852 (FOR THE NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS) :—

1. Any person resident in British India, who desires to obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, so as to carry the privileges thereby

conferred beyond the limits of British India, must present to the Government of India, in the Home Department, a memorial praying for the grant of such certificate.

2. The memorial must state,—

- (1) The name, address, age, profession, trade or other occupation of the applicant.
- (2) Whether the applicant is married, and has any children under age residing with him, and, if so, state their names and ages.
- (3) That the applicant was a natural-born British subject, by reason of having been born in British territory, or by reason of his or her father or grand-father by the father's side having been a British subject.
- (4) That the applicant became the subject or citizen of a foreign State; the name of the foreign State must be specified, and the mode in which the applicant became an alien; if the applicant became an alien by naturalization, the date of such naturalization must be mentioned, or if the applicant be a widow who became an alien by marriage with her late husband, the date and place of such marriage, the name of her husband, and the foreign State of which he was a subject, must be mentioned.
- (5) That during the period of eight years preceding the application the applicant has for five years resided within British India (the place or places of such residence being specified), or that during the same period of eight years he has for five years been in the service of the Crown (the post in which he served being specified).
- (6) That the applicant intends to reside in British India, or to serve under the Crown.

3. The applicant must verify the statements in his memorial by a declaration made before the Magistrate of the district, or a Magistrate of Police.

4. The statements in the memorial must be further verified, and the respectability and loyalty of applicant vouched for, by declaration made in like manner by four householders, who are natural-born British subjects, and none of them the agent, attorney, or vakil of the memorialist. The declaration may be made by such declarants jointly, or by each separately; but each of the declarants must in his declaration state, as to himself, the fact that he is a householder and natural-born British subject, the place of his residence, and the period during which he has personally known the applicant.

5. The Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit to grant a certificate to the applicant, will cause him to be furnished in triplicate with a paper containing a blank form of oath of allegiance and a blank form of certificate.

6. The applicant will then take and subscribe in triplicate the oath of allegiance in the presence of an officer having the full powers of a Magistrate.

7. The Magistrate will then forward to the Government of India in the Home Department, in triplicate, the paper containing the form of the certificate still in blank, and the oath of allegiance subscribed as aforesaid.

8. The certificate will then be signed, in triplicate, by a Secretary to the Government of India.

9. The Government of India in the Home Department will then deliver one copy of the certificate and oath of allegiance to the applicant, will retain the second in its own custody, and will forward the third to Her Majesty's Government in England for registration by the Home Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 30th January 1879.

No. 208.—The following addition is made to Rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878 :—

8. When a memorial is an appeal against an order of the Government of India, confirming a decision of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal or reduction of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 31st January 1879.

No. 521.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda to the Civil Pension Code :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 50 (page 25).

Insert the following as Rule 1A under this Section :—

1A. Reasonable notice should be given to an officer in permanent employ before his services are dispensed with on the abolition of his office. If, in any case, such notice is not given at least three months before dispensing with the officer's services, and he shall not have been provided with some other employment, then, with the sanction of the Local Government, a gratuity not exceeding his emoluments (as defined in Section 69 (a)), for the period by which the notice actually given to him falls short of three months, may be paid to him, in addition to the pension or gratuity to which he may be entitled under Section 59. But the responsible officer will be required to explain any neglect on his part which may give rise to expenditure for such a gratuity.

Section 82 (page 47).

Insert the following as Rule 2 :—

2. When the services of an officer are dispensed with on the abolition of his office, before the necessary enquiries preliminary to the settlement of the pension or gratuity to which he is entitled can be completed, the Accountant General may sanction the immediate disbursement of the pension to which, after the most careful summary investigation that he can make without delay, he believes the officer likely to be entitled.

If the Accountant General thinks it likely that the officer would be found entitled to a gratuity only, one-sixth of the amount of such probable gratuity may be disbursed to him monthly until the amount is finally settled.

The settlement of such provisional payments should be made so as to admit of their disbursement not later than one month after the officer has ceased to hold the abolished post.

If, upon the completion of the regular investigation, it be found that the pension or gratuity thus summarily assigned, differs from the pension or gratuity finally settled, the difference must be adjusted in the first subsequent payments. Provided that, if a gratuity summarily assigned under this Rule, proves to be larger than the amount found actually due upon completion of the enquiries,

the officer shall not be required to refund any excess actually paid to him, except as provided in Chapter XX. To enable the Accountant General to exercise the jurisdiction thus entrusted to him, the Head of the office from which the officer is removed should furnish to the Accountant General, as early as possible, immediately that it becomes known to him that the officer must retire, and without waiting for his actual retirement, the fullest information that can be obtained regarding the officer's service, without correspondence which must cause delay. This information is to be furnished in anticipation of the regular investigation required by Section 74, which, also, should on no account be delayed.

All officers should bear in mind that delay in the payment of pensions or gratuities may involve peculiar hardship, and everything should be done to prevent or shorten to the utmost such delays.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 22J.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, His Highness the Raja of Nabha, and His Highness the Nawab of Pataudi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana State Railway (including lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within their respective territories: In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the power conferred by Section 31 of Act VIII of 1875 (the Inland Customs Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest all Traffic Managers, Assistant Traffic Managers, Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and Goods Clerks, and also all Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Police on the said Rajputana State Railway, within the aforesaid portions of land, with all the powers of stoppage and seizure conferred on Customs Officers under the said Act.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 6th March 1879.

No. 518.—In continuation of Notification No. 9, dated 2nd January 1879, the following revised edition of the notification and rules made by the Governor General in Council under "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," is published. The revised rules will take effect from the date of publication. The forms cited in these rules are precisely the same as those previously published :

I.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exempt from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the under-mentioned persons, namely,—

- (1) all Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs, Members of any Order of Knighthood; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India; all persons who have been granted a sword in public Durbar; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January 1877; all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at civil courts;
- (2) all Members or ex-Members of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;
- (3) all military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, volunteers, police officers, forest officers, postal officers, jail officers, serving the Government;
- (4) all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Honorary Magistrates, and judicial officers of or above the rank of Munsif;
- (5) all European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; all Armenians; and all Americans and Europeans not British-born subjects of Her Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in India;
- (6) all Consuls, Consular Agents, all duly accredited Vakeels or Agents of Native States;
- (7) all Ruling Chiefs on the occasions of their entering, or residing in, British India, with their retainues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the political officer under the orders of the Foreign Department or of the Madras and Bombay Governments in respect to Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments respectively; and all officiales of such Chiefs passing through British India on duty;
- (8) all pensioned officers of the Native Army, and pensioned officers of the civil departments who, when employed, were exempt;
- (9) the following personages and their retainers—
 - (a) the ancient zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency;
 - (b) the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Sirdars;
 - (c) the Maharajah of Bulrampore, K. C. S. I.
the Maharajah of Benares,
the Rajah of Gursahai,

the Rajah of Jagmanpore ;
the Rao of Gopalpuria ;

- (d) the great Sirdars and Jagirdars of the Punjab ;
- (e) the zemindars of the scheduled districts in the Central Provinces ;
- (f) the great zemindars of Bengal ;

subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding personages to be included in these categories, or the numbers of retainers in each case ;

- (10) landholders and members of Municipal Committees of approved loyalty and of good position, according to lists that may from time to time be issued by the respective Local Governments ;
- (11) all heads of villages, ghatwals, dighwars, and other rural police ;
- (12) all Thoogyes, Wazawut-goungs, Kyadangees in British Burma ;
- (13) all persons of Coorg race ; and all jumma tenure-holders in Coorg who by their tenures are liable for police and military duties ;
- (14) all subjects of the Baroda State who may transport arms or ammunition from one part of Baroda territory to another part of the same territory, under a license granted by the Resident or Assistant Resident of Baroda ;
- (15) all revenue officials and postal runners in frontier or wild districts, where the superior departmental officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

II.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exclude from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act—

- (a) spears of all kinds, so far as regards the Presidency of Madras ;
- (b) weapons known as *kúkris* and *dhaos*, so far as regards the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ;
- (c) weapons known as *dhars*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of British Burma ;
- (d) swords, daggers, spears, *kúkris*, *dhaos*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of Assam ;
- (e) bows and arrows ; and
- (f) spears of all kinds in Bengal, so far as regards districts or parts of districts which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption.

III.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to withdraw from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act certain tracts as follows :

- (a) all scheduled districts in the Madras Presidency from all prohibitions and directions, save in respect to rifled arms and cannon, and except those directions contained in Sections 12 and 25 ;
- (b) the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bengal from the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 ;
- (c) all scheduled districts in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, except Hazara, and also certain tracts and villages on the Hazara frontier specially notified by the Local Government, from all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 ;

- (d) the Arracan Hill Tracts of British Burma from the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14; and
- (e) in the North-Western Provinces the districts of the Jhansi Division and the parts of the Mirzapore District on the right bank of the River Sone, from the prohibitions and directions contained in Section 14.

IV.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the prohibitions and directions regarding military stores as follows :

- (a) to sulphur in quantities above ten seers, all sections of the Act to all parts of India ;
- (b) to saltpetre and lead, Sections 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19—28, in all districts on the external land frontier of British India, and in the seaboard districts of British Burma.

V.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 11, to sanction the establishment of searching stations, under Section 11, at—

- (a) the land customs-houses near the boundary line between British India and the French Settlements on the Eastern and Western coasts and the Portuguese Settlements on the Western coast ;
- (b) Allannmyo near the external boundary line between British India and the Kingdom of Upper Burma.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 9, to direct that at the said land customs-houses the duties specified in the second Schedule shall be levied.

VI.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 17, to make the following rules determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be granted :

RULES.

TRANSPORT, IMPORT AND EXPORT.

1. No cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, or machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shall be imported into British India, or transported over any part of British India without a license granted by the Governor General in Council under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. The license shall be in Form I. appended to these rules, and a copy shall be at once communicated to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are consigned.

2. No arms, or ammunition, or military stores, shall be transported in any part of British India without a license in Form II. appended to these rules. If the articles are despatched from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the license will be granted by the Commissioner of Police; in all other cases the license will be granted by the Magistrate of the District. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license; or the Police Commissioner, or District Magistrate, to whom application for the license is made, may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required; and on receiving reply should either issue the license to the applicant, or inform him that his application for a license to transport arms, &c., had been refused.

3. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport, in any part of British India, arms, or ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under Sections 18 and 19.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor General in Council certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for the importation into British India by sea or river or land, or for exportation from British India by sea, of any cannon, or of any rifles, except rifles of such quality or in such quantity as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes.

6. Licenses to import or export arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in the next foregoing rule, ammunition or military stores by sea, may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, Aden, and for no other ports. They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of each Presidency Town, and by the Magistrate of the District in respect of Rangoon and Kurrachee. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be ten rupees, and the licenses shall be in the Forms III and IV appended to these rules. It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms and ammunition imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse sanctioned in this regard under Section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, or that they shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport.

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or to any place within the limits of the feudatory State, and licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores into, or to export the same out of, the District of Ajmere, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India to grant them.

Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place within the political jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be granted by the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively; copies of such licenses being sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and no export beyond the limits of that State can be permitted under them.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in Form V., and be charged with a fee of rupees five. ^{ce}

8. Persons desirous of transporting arms, ammunition, or military stores, must apply in writing to the officer authorized to grant transport licenses from the place of despatch. The application must specify—

- (a) the place to which the articles are to be transported, the route of transport, and the probable time occupied in the journey;
- (b) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition; or

- (c) whether the applicant desires that the officer to whom he applies should obtain the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment [if the applicant has obtained such consent, the evidence of such consent must be produced].

9. Persons transporting arms, ammunition, or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. Within six days of the articles reaching their destination the consignee must deliver the transport license to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Political Officer; and, in the case of articles crossing the external frontier of British India, to the Magistrate of the District where the consignment crosses the external frontier. The officer to whom the transport license shall be delivered must satisfy himself that the articles transported to his district correspond with the entries in the pass, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

11. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms or ammunition or military stores, may be granted by Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns, and by the Magistrate of the District outside those towns. They shall be in Forms VI and VII appended to these rules. The fee payable in stamps shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture and sell, &c., and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell, &c. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct, a record and account of all stock, and of all sales of arms and ammunition or sulphur, which he may keep or sell. He shall exhibit his stock and his record, or accounts, of stock and sales to any Magistrate, or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all police officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix a board on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, and shall cause to be painted thereon in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "licensed to manufacture," or "licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also have a copy of Section 28 of the Indian Arms Act posted up, in the vernacular of the district or in English, on some conspicuous part of his usual place of business.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND GOING ARMED.

12. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display, may be granted by the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency Towns, and by the Magistrate of the District outside those towns, in Form VIII. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license, on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the Magistrate, must not go

armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the Commissioner of the Division, or other officer authorised in this regard by the Local Government where there are no Commissioners, shall be valid for all the districts of the Local Government within the territories of which the license may have been granted.

14. Any Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the District may grant a license in Form IX for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Political Agents may grant licenses under this rule to natives of the States where they may be serving, and such licenses granted for journeys by Political Agents shall be liable to no fee. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses to *possess* fire-arms or ammunition or military stores in districts which have not been disarmed may be granted in Form X without fee. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed, or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (Form VIII) will be liable to fees as stated to Rule 13.

16. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form XI without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. Such license will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

GENERAL.

17. Applications for licenses, or renewals of licenses, under these rules, shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses.

18. Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within meaning of Schedule II, Article I, clause (a) of "the Indian Stamp Act, 1879," and shall bear a court fee stamp of one anna.

19. All licenses under Rules 11 and 13 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under Rule 15 shall expire on the 31st December of the 5th year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee by the same authority that granted it.

20. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules, and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under Rules 13 and 16 may be granted subject to the observance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men, or cattle, or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

21. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

22. Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular language of such district. Licenses granted in a Presidency Town, or for use beyond the district where they may be granted, shall be in English and may be in the vernacular as well.

23. The Assistant Resident at Aden shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate in respect of the grant of licenses under these rules.

24. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles, and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under Rule 13 or 14 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

25. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may at his discretion refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of, a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Local Government.

26. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

FORM I.

License to import, or transport, or possess cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any, with residence, &c.	Number of packages.	Specification of calibre, &c., of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	Place of despatch and route.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Time for which pass is valid.	Use to which articles are to be put, and specification whether the license covers importation, or transport, or possession.
							From the to the 187 .	

187 . } Date on which copy is sent to the District Magistrate of the District or to the Political Officers of the State to which the articles are consigned.

187 .

Secretary to Government of India,
Home Department.

FORM II.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to transport arms, ammunition, or military stores in British India.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and agent, if any, authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight in seers.				
								From the to the 187 .		

Date on which consent was given by the
of the
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or

is the place of consignment,
The 187 .

place of despatch.
The 187 .

Seal.

THIS license is subject to all the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

This license will be void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess them.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the District to which the articles are consigned, or to the Magistrate of the district where the external frontier of India is to be crossed, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate, within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

THIS license is subject to all the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, & if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the District to which the articles are consigned, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate, within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

The officer granting this license must send a copy thereof on the day of issue to the Magistrate of the District as above described.

FORM III.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition or military stores into the Port of

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION AND SULPHUR.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the cheapest fire-arms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited, or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
									From the th of to the th of 187

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187 .

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(Signature)
of

FORM IV.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from the Port of

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION AND SULPHUR.		Port to which consignment is to be despatched.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers.		
							From the th of to the th of 187

Date on which copy of the license }
was despatched by the licensing }
officer to the Indian Port (if any) }
to which the consignment is to }
be despatched. }
The th of 187 . }



(Signature)
of

THIS license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.

This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency town, they must be protected by another pass for transport or export by land.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

THIS license is not valid for export to any Indian Port, other than that named on the license.

FORM V.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export arms, ammunition, or military stores beyond the limits of British India, either by land or by river.

Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which exported.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the of 187 to the of 187 .

Date on which the Foreign Secretary, or the Political Officer, consented to the issue of this license.

(Signature)

Seal.

The 187 .

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FORM VI.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep arms, ammunition, and military stores.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, and shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		Date on which license expires.
		To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	
						The 31st of December 187

DISTRICT, }
187 . }

Seal.

(Signature)

of

It is valid only for the period and the route named therein.

It becomes invalid if the consignment breaks bulk, or is stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the district on the external frontier to be crossed, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

In the case of a consignment to a State within British India, the license shall be delivered to the Political Officer of such State.

The officer granting the license must send, on the day of issue, a copy thereof to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or to the Political Officer.

THIS license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to Sections 16, 21, 22 and 28 of the Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms made or converted ; of all ammunition manufactured ; of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a sign-board as required by Rule 11, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of the Act.

FORM VII.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition, and military stores.

Name, &c., of license-holder and residence.	Place of business.	DESCRIPTION OF		Date on which license expires.
		Arms.	Ammunition and Military Stores.	
				The 31st of December 187 .

DISTRICT, }
187 . }

Seal.

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of

FORM VIII.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN
DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR
EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAY-
ABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display.

Name, &c., of license- holder, with particu- lars of residence.	Number of re- tainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 23).	Description and number of weapons covered by license.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Term for which license expires.
					The 31st of December 187 .

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of

187 .

Seal.

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THIS license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to Sections 16, 21, 22 and 28 of that Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms and ammunition in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock, his records of sales, &c., to any Magistrate, or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop a sign-board as required by Rule 11 and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of the Act.

THIS license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the date named therein.

It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole province by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named, for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages,

FORM IX.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON PAYABLE IN STAMPS FOR LICENSES GRANTED IN BRITISH INDIA ; FREE OF ALL FEE FOR LICENSES GRANTED BY POLITICAL AGENTS TO SUBJECTS OF NATIVE STATES.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name &c., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 23).	Description of arms and ammunition covered by this license.	Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which, and to which, the license is valid.
					From the th of 187 to the th of 187 .

of

187 . }

Seal.

(Signature)

of

District.

FORM X.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.

Name &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores.	Place with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
			From the of 187 to the 31st December of 18 .	

The

of

187 . }

Seal.

(Signature)

Magistrate of the

District.

THIS license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

THIS license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

FORM XI.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Description of weapon.	Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
			From the _____ of 187 _____ to the 31st December of 187 .	

The _____ of 187 _____ } (Signature)
 Scal. _____ Magistrate of the _____ District.

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

THIS license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapon once a year to the Magistrate of _____

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon ; if it is seized in execution of decree ; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license ; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the under-mentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops :

Specification of animals or birds.

Close season.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 53J.—Under Section 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of Cooch Behar may be executed in British India, as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 1170.—Ordered that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* :—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, that articles liable to Sea Customs duty are frequently imported into India through the Letter Post and thus escape the duty to which they are liable. Such importations are in direct contravention of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, Section 60 of which Act declares that any cover supposed to contain articles subject to Customs duty may be opened by the Post Office authorities after due notice to attend has been given to the addressee.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to remind the public that the importation through the Letter Post of goods liable to duty is illegal, and to notify for general information that the provisions of Section 60 of Act XIV of 1866 will be strictly enforced.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and for information and guidance to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.*The 28th March 1879.*

No. 1497.—Officers in the various Departments of the public service, travelling on duty by railway, are generally allowed 1st, 2nd, intermediate, or 3rd class railway fare, single or double, or mileage, according to the traveller's position in the public service.

When an officer travels in an inferior class to that in which he is entitled to accommodate, it is not open to him to draw mileage or railway fare in his proper class, unless his actual expenses for himself, family, servants and luggage for the railway journey amounted to not less than the amount of regulated mileage or fare for his class.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that every officer drawing railway mileage or fare shall attach to his bills one or other of the following two certificates at his option, *viz.*, either—

1. "I certify that I travelled on this journey by the first class (or as the case may be, first or second class) ;" or
 2. "I certify that I paid not less than the amount here charged in railway fares for myself, my family, my servants, and my personal luggage."
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No. 207.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 17th January 1879.

Read again—

- (1) Resolution, No. 3733, dated 12th December 1873, to withdraw from circulation all copper coin issued before Act XXI of 1835 came into force, which finds its way to the Government treasuries or, on Government account, to the Presidency Banks and their Branches.

Read the following papers :—

- (2) A letter from the Government of Fort Saint George, submitting a proposal made by the Accountant-General, Madras, that some date be fixed, by notification or otherwise, after which "uncurrent copper coin of the old mintage shall not be received by the Government." The Government of Madras considers that sufficient notice should be given to the public, and the coins duly called in before they are declared illegal.
- (3) A telegram to the Accountant-General, Madras, No. 1493, dated 25th February 1878, forbidding the withdrawal of copper coins of British Mints, in good condition, of whatever date.
- (4) A Circular, No. 19, dated 1st March 1878, issued by the Accountant-General, Madras, to give effect to the instructions recited in paragraph (3).
- (5) A letter from the Comptroller-General, No. 2382, dated 15th March, asking for copy of the orders justifying the circular by the Accountant-General, Madras, recited in paragraph (4).
- (6) (a) A letter from the Accountant-General, Madras (enclosing one from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras), reporting that copper coins, bearing on one side the device of a pair of scales, and certain four-pie pieces, are not readily received by the public; and repeating his suggestion, recited in paragraph (2), that copper coin which is not legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, should cease to be received in the public treasuries.
- (b) A further letter from the same officer, calling attention to the foregoing letter, and pointing out that the Comptroller-General, in clause 4 of his Circular No. 21, of the 6th March 1878, has already forbidden the receipt at public treasuries of any copper coin which is not legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.
- (c) A further letter from the same officer, calling attention to his letters herinbefore recited, and submitting, as a specimen, a report from the Treasury Officer of Madras, to the effect that there is uncurrent copper coin (chiefly, it would appear, the aforesaid scale coins) to the value of Rs. 800-4-0 in his treasury, which the public refuse to receive.
- (7) A letter from the Accountant-General, Bombay, No. 1757R., dated 8th May, enquiring whether the orders upon which the circular instruction by the Accountant-General, Madras, recited in paragraph 4, was issued, are applicable to the Bombay Presidency.
- (8) A demi-official letter to the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 921, dated 24th July 1878, and his reply, containing particulars of the copper coins issued from time to time by the Bengal Mints.
- (9) A demi-official letter to the Mint Master, Bombay, No. 922, dated 24th July 1878, and his reply, containing particulars of the copper coinage of the Bombay Mints.
- (10) A demi-official to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 923, dated 24th July 1878, and replies by the Accountant-General, Madras, containing details of the copper coinage of the Madras Mints.
- (11) A demi-official letter to the Mint Master, Bombay, No. 47, dated 1st October, and his reply showing the loss incurred by withdrawing copper coins.

Read again—

- (12) Letter to the Comptroller-General, No. 2295, dated 16th August 1878, authorizing the receipt for full value from Mysore of Rs. 9,343 worth of copper coins of British coinage prior to 1835.

Read—

- (13) Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, No. 172M., dated 20th September, inviting attention to his letters recited in paragraph 6, and observing that, pending orders upon those letters, he will not move the said copper coin from Mysore,

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to call in any copper coin, the produce of British Mints, however old its date. Such a copper coin may not unreasonably be regarded as a metallic token equivalent to a promise on the part of the British Government to accept the coin at the value placed on it when it was originally issued.

2. Any copper coin, which can be recognized as the produce of a British Mint, should therefore be received freely as legal tender against the Government or by the Presidency Banks in payment of Government dues—

- (1) if it bears the designation of any existing legal-tender copper coin, or multiple or sub-division thereof—then at its nominal value;
- (2) if it bears some obsolete designation, such as “cash,” “dabs,” or “faluses”—then at the rate of a-quarter-of-an-anna for every hundred grains Troy of its weight.

3. But His Excellency in Council is pleased to resolve, in supersession of all previous orders to the contrary, that, for the present, as an experimental measure, no copper coin coined before Act XXI of 1835 came into force, shall be re-issued either by the Presidency Banks or from any Government treasury. The Comptroller-General should keep himself informed of the operation of these orders, and report if the quantity of copper coin withdrawn under them becomes inconveniently great. Meanwhile all such coins, which come into the *ex-officio* possession of any Government officer or of the Presidency Banks, should be returned into store at the nearest depôt or sub-depôt, established under Resolution No. 884, dated 14th June 1878.

4. The Comptroller-General will issue such orders as he may think fit for the effectual destruction of all such copper coins received at such depôts and sub-depôts; determining, in consultation with the Mint Masters, whether their destruction can be safely entrusted to the local officers, or whether the coin must be carried to the nearest Mint and there destroyed. In either case, the metal should be sold as old copper.

5. The Comptroller-General will also report, for the approval of the Government of India, the means which he proposes to adopt for passing through the public accounts the cost of withdrawing such obsolete coins.

6. The Comptroller-General will also report annually the amount and particulars of copper coin of the coinages before 1835 withdrawn under these orders.

7. For convenience of the Banks and Treasury Officers in giving effect to these orders, it is observed that only the following copper coins will henceforth be re-issued from any Presidency Bank or Government office :—

- (1) Double-pice or half-of-an-anna.
- (2) Pice or a-quarter-of-an-anna.
- (3) Half-pice or one-eight-of-an-anna.
- (4) Pie or one-twelfth-of-an-anna.

The coins to be thus re-issued are of two descriptions :—

1st.—The device upon the obverse of those coined under Acts passed before Act XIII of 1862, is the armorial bearings of the East India Company with a year of the Christian era. Upon the reverse is a laurel wreath surrounding the designation of the coin in English and (except the older half-pice, which only bear the date 1853) Persian, and the words “East India Company” in English.

2nd.—The device upon the obverse of those coined under Act XIII of 1862 and later Acts is the effigy, name, and title of the reigning sovereign. Upon the reverse is a laurel wreath surrounding the designation of the coin in English over the word “India” and a year of the Christian era.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 5th April 1879.

No. 1293.—*Notification.*—The following Rules are published for general information :—

RULES FOR ENQUIRING INTO, AND REPORTING ON, SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

GENERAL.

The following Rules are prescribed by the Governor-General in Council for enquiring into, and reporting on, serious accidents on State Railways :

Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of life or limb or other serious injury or danger of such loss or injury to persons travelling, or being upon the Railway: or accidents that have, or might have, caused large loss of public or private property.

2. In the case of any State Railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will, from time to time, direct what official shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the District in respect of the portions of the Railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these Rules, the words "nearest District Superintendent of Police," shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent," in respect of State Railways, whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established.

SECTION I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious Railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest Station Master to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph, when possible—

- (a) to the nearest Magistrate,
- (b) to the Railway Police Superintendent;
- (c) to the Officer in charge of the Police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

- (a) in the case of accidents on Railways open for public traffic only, to the Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, who has been authorized by Government to investigate and report on such accidents, and who, for the purposes of these Rules, is hereinafter called the Government Inspector;
- (b) to the Director of the Railway System, in as full detail as practicable;
- (c) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within 12 hours after the occurrence in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and pay all their expenses while in hospital.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental enquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the enquiry if possible; in his unavoidable absence, an officer of police should be present; also he shall communicate the result of the enquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in Rule 4, and if on open line, to the Government Inspector with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a Magisterial enquiry under Rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager to bring to justice all Railway subordinates guilty of crime, or of breaches of the Railway Act or Rule and Regulations calculated to cause serious accident, and to require the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting Railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also he shall require the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons whom it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector and others concerned, in reaching promptly the scene of the accident. And he shall assist these authorities in conducting enquiries, and depute some responsible and intelligent officer to aid them in obtaining evidence and securing the attendance of the Railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the Railway Officers to arrest any offender under Section 24 of Act XVIII of 1854 or otherwise, the Manager shall see that he is at once arrested, or when such offender is himself a Railway officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience that precautions are taken to prevent his escape pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He shall arrange for the attendance at the Court or place of enquiry of any officer or servant of the Railway upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other Civil Officer.

12. He shall maintain at each Railway station a list of Magistrates or other officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the station is situate), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of Railway officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial enquiries, he shall report the result to the Director of State Railways, and forward copy of the decision of the Court.

14. He shall report monthly to the Director of State Railways all Railway accidents of a serious nature, whether happening on the open or unopen line, and report what steps have been, or are being taken, in order to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

15. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing rules, and furnish the Director of State Railways with copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

SECTION II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

16. An investigation may be made by the Railway Police in the case of any Railway accident.

17. Where there is no Railway Police, the duties imposed by these rules on Railway Police, must be discharged by the District Police, in addition to their duties as such.

18. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police, shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate who, in the case of the District Police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The officer unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the Magistrate of the District.

19. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the Railway Police or the District Police, as the case may be. If the investigation be made by the Railway Police, immediate information shall be given to the District Police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the District. The result of the Police

investigation, prescribed by this rule, shall be reported to the Manager of the Railway, and to the Magistrate of the District.

20. When the investigation is made by the Railway Police, and officers of the District Police arrive on the scene of the accident, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the Railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent, if present, is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local Police investigation shall rest with the Railway Police.

SECTION III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

21. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the District, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious Railway accident within the meaning of Rule 1, either—

- (a) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any enquiry;
- (b) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make enquiry; or
- (c) to direct investigation to be made by the District Police.

22. In all serious cases, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of Railway Police, if any, to proceed without delay to the scene of the accident to conduct this enquiry. If unable to go, he will at once report the fact to the Magistrate.

23. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the Railway, and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing this enquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

24. The Manager, or the Magistrate of the District, or the District Superintendent of Police, may require the Civil Surgeon of the District or any District Medical Officer to proceed to the scene of any Railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid, and of making before the investigating authorities any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer to proceed accordingly.

25. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

26. The result of this preliminary local enquiry will be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the Railway.

27. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the Railway Departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused or to proceed with the case.

28. If the Manager of the Railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the Civil Officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

29. If, in the course of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector, or Manager of the Railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the Railway, to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to Railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the Court.

30. On the conclusion of the judicial enquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government, and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the Railway.

31. Magistrates, through whose jurisdiction a State Railway passes, shall maintain a list of Railway Officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager), to whom summons may be sent for service on subordinate Railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

SECTION IV.

Government Inspector's duties.

32. On receiving notice of a serious accident, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident; shall note the facts, watch the proceedings, and make such enquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or Officer in charge of the line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

33. He shall send his report with any notes he may desire to record to the Government concerned, forwarding copy to the Manager of the Railway, or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in Native territory, as the case may be.

34. He shall assist the Magistrate so far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial enquiry whenever called upon to do so.

35. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, he shall inform the Government of India what steps have been or are proposed to be taken by the Railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether in his opinion further action in the matter is desirable.

No. 1517.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The 10th April 1879.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, No. 6498, dated the 27th November 1878, reporting that, in "cases where the grant of travelling allowance by distance is contingent on travelling allowance measured by time not being allowed" for the same day, it is the practice of his office to reckon the day "from midnight to midnight," and suggesting "that some general ruling be laid down on the subject."

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to decide that, in applying any rule which forbids the grant of travelling allowance in two forms for the same day, the day shall, in the absence of an order of the Government of India to the contrary, be reckoned from midnight to midnight.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 18th April 1879.

No. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in continuation of the Notification No. 1314, dated the 28th June 1878, the President in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the fee chargeable under the said Act on every application for the return of exhibits filed with petitions presented to a Collector in accordance with the provisions of Sections 17 and 19 of the Bengal License Act, 1878.

The 19th April 1879.

No. 196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections nine, fifteen, seventeen, thirty-two, fifty-one, and fifty-six of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following Rules:—

(A).—*Preliminary.*

1. These Rules shall come into force throughout British India on the 1st of May 1879, and on and from that day the Notification No. 62,* dated 11th April 1879, shall be cancelled.

2. All words and expressions used in these Rules and defined in the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Act.

3. There shall be three kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, namely—

(1) Impressed Stamps—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

(2) Adhesive Stamps sold to the public for use by them in the case of instruments mentioned in Section ten of the said Act.

(3) Stamped Labels—to be affixed only by Government officers in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

(B).—*Of Impressed Stamps.*

4. All instruments chargeable with duty, except hundis, may be written on Impressed Stamps, and, except as provided by Section Ten of the said Act and by these Rules, shall be so written.

5. When any instrument is to be written on an Impressed Stamp, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed five hundred rupees, a single impressed stamp shall be used, unless—

if the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or,

if such application is made to a stamp-vendor, the vendor, certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required amount.

When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds five hundred rupees, or a treasury-officer or stamp-vendor has certified that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the value required, the number of stamps used for indicating the payment of duty shall not exceed the number which the treasury-officer or the stamp-vendor certifies in either case to be the smallest number which he can furnish so as to make up the required amount:

Provided that no certificate made by a stamp-vendor under this Rule shall be of any effect when there is, at the date of the certificate, a public treasury at which stamps are kept for sale situate within two miles from the place where such vendor sells stamps.

When, under this Rule, two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each stamp so used.

(C).—*Of Stamped Labels.*

6. Stamped Labels may be affixed to the following instruments, namely—

(1) Administration-bonds:

(2) Affidavits:

(3) Appointments made in execution of a power:

(4) Articles of Association of a Company:

(5) Articles of clerkship:

* The present Notification differs from the superseded Notification No. 62, dated 11th April 1879, only in that " Powers of Attorney " have been inserted as item No. 29, under Rule 6. This item was accidentally omitted from the earlier Notification.

- (6) Bills of lading :
- (7) Charter-parties :
- (8) Declarations of trust :
- (9) Instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property :
- (10) Memoranda of Association of Companies :
- (11) Notes of Protest :
- (12) Petitions for leave to file specification of an invention, &c. :
- (13) Policies of insurance :
- (14) Revocations of trust :

and the following—when written in the English language—

- (15) Agreements or Memoranda of Agreements which in the opinion of the officer empowered to affix the stamp, cannot conveniently be written on impressed stamps :
- (16) Awards :
- (17) Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India :
- (18) Bonds :
- (19) Composition-deeds :
- (20) Conveyances :
- (21) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property :
- (22) Instruments of apprenticeship :
- (23) Instruments of co-partnership :
- (24) Instruments of dissolution of partnership :
- (25) Instruments of exchange :
- (26) Leases :
- (27) Letters of license :
- (28) Mortgage-deeds :
- (29) Powers of Attorney :
- (30) Reconveyances of mortgaged property :
- (31) Releases :
- (32) Settlements :
- (33) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article No. 60 of the First Schedule of the said Act.

7. The following officers are empowered to affix stamped labels to the instruments mentioned in rule Six, namely—

- (a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi ;
- (b) the Superintendents of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Maulmain and Akyab ;
- (c) the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces :
- (d) the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab ; and
- (e) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

8. Every such officer shall, upon any instrument mentioned in Rule Six being brought to him before it is executed, and application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a stamped label of such value as the applicant may

desire and pay for and deface such label by means of a stamping-machine before returning the instrument to the applicant.

When the value of the stamp amounts to twenty rupees or upwards, such officer shall, besides so defacing the label, attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label.

9. Hundis other than hundis which can be stamped with an adhesive stamp under Section Ten of the said Act shall be written on paper supplied for sale by the Government and to which stamped labels have been affixed by one of the officers mentioned in Rule Seven, Clause (b), and defaced by him in manner provided by Rule Eight.

10. Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

11. The payment of duty on instruments (other than Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be indicated only by stamped labels.

When any such instrument is brought to the Collector under Section Seventeen of the said Act, the Collector shall send the instrument to one of the officers mentioned in Rule Seven, stating the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and such officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by Rule Eight and return the same to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

(D).—*Miscellaneous.*

12. When it is necessary under Section Fifteen of the said Act to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Collector on the former instrument.

13. Every payment made under Section Thirty of the said Act shall be made in cash.

14. The Collector shall require every person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter VI of the said Act, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Collector may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 464, dated 18th April 1879.

From—The Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,
 To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed to invite your attention to the 2nd paragraph of Rule 14 * of the Rules for the conduct of legislative business, a copy of which was forwarded to you with letter hence, No. 108, dated 22nd February 1878, and to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be moved to cause the direction contained in that paragraph to be made known as widely as possible.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS BY SUPERINTENDENTS
 AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF TELEGRAPHS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 467, under date the 24th April 1879.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1444, dated 22nd October 1878.

Read also—

Letters from the Director General of Telegraphs :—

No. 122 E. T., dated 17th January 1879.

No. 141 E. T., dated 20th February 1879.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in addition to the orders in clause III of the Resolution, dated the 22nd October last, to declare that the under-mentioned class of contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed generally as follows :—

Contracts and other instruments for works and stores in the Tele- graph Department and for securities deposited by Telegraph Subordinates.	}	By Superintendents of Telegraphs subject to a limit of Rs. 10,000 and by Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs subject to a limit of Rs. 2,000.
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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &C.

No. 208.

The 24th April 1879.

READ—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 336, dated 3rd October 1878, authorising the Government of India to arrange directly with certain Colonial Authorities for the payment in the Colonies of the Pensions and Leave Allowances of Indian Officers who desire to reside there after retirement, or during absence on leave.

Read also—

Despatches from the Secretary of State for India to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Nos. 65 and 78, both dated 3rd October 1878, authorising those Governments to arrange direct with the same Colonial Authorities, for the payment of Pensions and Leave Allowances of Officers in their service.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the authority conveyed in these despatches, the

* 14. Communications on matters connected with any bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered.

“Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts officials or public bodies, shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government.

Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Rules applicable to officers whose Pensions and Leave Allowances are charged in the Civil Department. In regard to officers whose Pensions or Leave Allowances are charged in the Military Department, separate orders will be issued in the Military Department.

RULES.

I.—The authority for payment of a pension in a Colony shall be a Warrant in Form A., to be issued,—

in the case of a pension granted to an officer serving elsewhere than under the Government of Madras or Bombay, or paid from an Indian treasury not in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay ;—

by the Comptroller General.

in the case of a pension granted to an officer serving under the Government of Madras or the Government of Bombay, or paid at any treasury in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay ;—

by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

II.—When a pension is first granted to an officer serving otherwise than under the Government of Madras or Bombay, and the pensioner desires that his pension shall be paid in a Colony, or when transfer of payment of a pension heretofore paid at some Indian treasury not in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, from India to a Colony is desired, the Accountant-General shall furnish all particulars to the Comptroller-General, who will issue the necessary Warrant.

III.—When a pension is first granted to an officer serving under the Government of Madras or Bombay, and the officer desires that his pension shall be paid in a Colony, or, if transfer of payment of a pension hitherto paid at some treasury in account with the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, from India to a Colony is desired, the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, will issue the necessary Warrant.

IV.—The authority for the payment of Leave Allowances in a Colony shall be a Warrant in Form B., to be issued,—

in the case of an officer embarking at any port not in the Madras or Bombay Presidency ;—

by the Comptroller-General ; the Accountant-General, or other Audit Officer concerned, furnishing him with all necessary information.

in the case of an officer embarking at a port in the Madras or Bombay Presidency ;—

by the Accountant-General Madras or Bombay, as the case may be: the Audit Officer concerned furnishing him with all necessary information.

V.—Pensions or Leave Allowances stated in Indian money shall, except when it is otherwise arranged, be paid in sterling money at the rate of exchange fixed every year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments. If any payments are made at a different rate, or otherwise erroneously, they should be adjusted in subsequent payments.

VI.—Every Warrant shall be issued in duplicate. The original, bearing the payee's signature, should be forwarded to the Colonial Authority concerned, and the duplicate should be made over to the payee. Each payment should be endorsed on the back of both the original and the duplicate Warrant. When no space for such entries remains, or when a Warrant is lost or destroyed, a fresh Warrant shall be issued by the officer who issued the original Warrant on application being made through the Colonial disbursing officer.

- VII.—Upon his return to India, an officer should deliver up his duplicate Warrant, which will serve the purpose of a Last Pay Certificate.
- VIII.—In case a Pensioner or an Absentee desires transfer of payment of his Pension or Leave Allowance from one Colony to another, the Government of India will recognise the proceedings of the Colonial Authorities sanctioning such transfer, which should, however, be reported separately by the Pensioner or Absentee to the Government of India and to the Under-Secretary of State for India.
- IX.—The Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, will forward to the Comptroller-General, in a Form to be prescribed by him, two statements prepared for each of the Quarters ending on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; one showing the Warrants for Pensions issued during the Quarter, and the other showing the Warrants for Leave Allowances issued during the Quarter. These Quarterly Statements, together with similar statements of Warrants issued by the Comptroller-General himself, will be forwarded by the Comptroller-General to the India Office. If any Pension or Leave Allowance is chargeable, either wholly or in part, to other than Indian Revenues, the proportion chargeable to each separate source should be shown in these Quarterly Statements.
- X.—Payments made in those Colonies which exchange Accounts Current with the Government of India will be adjusted through those Accounts Current. Payments made in other Colonies will be adjusted in the Accounts of the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

FORM A.

OFFICE OF

The of 18

WARRANT No.

To

Retired list

at

is permitted to reside and draw his pension from
commencing from at the following rate :—

(Place)

(Date)

Signature of the payee (to be entered in original only).

FORM B.

OFFICE OF

The of 18

WARRANT No.

OF 18

To

having been granted

for a period of

under the orders of Government

is hereby allowed the privilege of drawing his Leave Allowance
from at during the abovementioned period com-mencing from at the rate of exchange fixed yearly by the Right Honor-
able the Secretary of State for India for the adjustment of transactions between
the Imperial and Indian Governments.

Leave Allowance

equivalent at present rate

per rupee.

to £

per mensem.

To be paid quarterly.

(Place)

(Date)

Signature of the payee (to be entered in the original only).

The certificate will be retained by the payee and will be given up to the Account Office in India on his return to India. Each payment as it is made will be recorded on the reverse, certified by the Paying Officer and receipted by the Payee.

Name, Rank, and description of Payee.	Period for which payment is made.	Monthly rate.			Amount.			Signature of Paying Officer	Receipt of Payee.
		£.	s.	d.					

Any re-adjustment necessitated by difference in the rate of exchange during the period of absence, will be made on the first issue of pay after return to India.
List of District Paymasters, Colonial Treasurers, Staff Officers of Pensioners, and other Imperial Agents in the Colonies. (See Letter from War Office, dated 10th July 1878, No. 1888.)

STATION.

DESIGNATION OF AGENT.

Fort Garry and Vancouver's Island.

Agents: Hudson's Bay Company.
 Address: Secretary, Hudson's Bay House, London, E. C.

New Zealand

... The Colonial Treasurer.

New South Wales

... Ditto Ditto.

South Australia

... Ditto Ditto.

Victoria

... Ditto Ditto.

Queensland

... Ditto Ditto.

Tasmania

... The Agent for Imperial Expenditure, Mr. Belstead.

Lagos

... The Paymaster of Pensioners, C. Pike, Esquire.

Gambia

... The Acting Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Hamilton, Canada West

... The Staff Officer of Pensioners.

London, Ditto

... Ditto Ditto.

Montreal, Canada East

... Ditto Ditto.

Ottawa, Canada West

... Ditto Ditto.

Toronto, Ditto

... Ditto Ditto.

Fremantle, West Australia

... Ditto Ditto.

Perth Ditto

... Ditto Ditto.

Bahamas

... The Acting District Paymaster.

Bermuda

... The District Paymaster.

Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town

... Ditto Ditto.

Ceylon

... Ditto Ditto.

China: Hong-Kong

... Ditto Ditto.

Gibraltar

... Ditto Ditto.

Gold Coast: Cape Coast Castle

... The Acting District Paymaster.

Honduras

... Ditto Ditto.

Jamaica

... The District Paymaster.

Malta

... Ditto Ditto.

Mauritius

... Ditto Ditto.

Natal

... Ditto Ditto.

Nova Scotia

... Ditto Ditto.

Sierra Leone	... The Acting District Paymaster.
St. Helena	... Ditto Ditto.
Straits Settlements	... The District Paymaster.
Transvaal: Pretoria	... The Acting District Paymaster.
West Indies: Barbados	... The District Paymaster.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.

The 25th April 1879.

No. 402.—The Fourth Authorised Edition of the Civil Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowance Codes, revised and corrected to date, has now been published, and is in course of supply to all Public Officers entitled to receive it.

Henceforth this Edition only should be quoted.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The 30th April 1879.

No. 387.—The following Resolution is published for general information:—
 READ again the following Pay and Allowance Proceedings:—

October 1877, Nos. 61 to 63.

Abstract, May 1878, Nos. 437-438.

Read—

Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary in the Revenue Department, No. 28, dated 4th January 1878.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders contained in Resolution No. 3957, dated 29th October 1877, and letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 164, dated 1st May 1878, and of all other orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following travelling allowances for Ministerial and Menial Officers who are entitled to travelling allowances, when travelling by railway on duty, or on transfer from one office to another:—

For an officer whose service is superior under the Civil Pension Code:

At the option of the officer, in lieu of any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled—

If the officer's salary is not less than Rs. 50 ... Second class fare.

Otherwise	{ Intermediate class fare, or if there be no intermediate class accommodation in the train by which he is re- quired to travel, second class fare.

For an officer whose service is inferior under the Civil Pension Code:

In addition to any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled.	} Third class fare.

2. If the journey involves the absence of the officer from his head-quarters or standing-camp for one or more nights, so that, presumably, it becomes necessary for him to carry with him servants and baggage, double the fare to which he would otherwise be entitled may, at the discretion of his superior officer, be granted to him.

3. An officer in Superior Service may not, except as provided in paragraph 4, charge railway-fare on any day for which he receives daily or monthly travelling allowance.

4. If an officer in Superior Service is required to travel on one day partly by railway and partly otherwise, or to make a railway journey in the course of

another journey, or of a tour, then, at the discretion of his superior officer, he may be reimbursed his actual expenses, not exceeding, on the whole, the amount to which he is entitled under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Resolution added to the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled, for the period occupied by the journey by railway, as daily or monthly (contract) travelling allowance.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 1st May 1879.

No. 410.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—
READ AGAIN—

Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 4063, dated 9th November 1878, and the Financial Statement for 1879-80.

RESOLUTION.—By the Resolution of the 9th November 1878, the Governor General in Council urged on the several Local Governments and Administrations the necessity of reducing the ordinary expenditure of the country within the narrowest possible limits. It was directed that measures should be taken for suspending or postponing all optional expenditure, whether Imperial, Provincial, or even from Local Funds, and that no proposals for increases of salaries or establishments should be entertained without real necessity. His Excellency in Council does not doubt that earnest attention has been given to those instructions, but it has now become requisite to repeat them in still stronger and more definite terms.

2. The Government of India has repeatedly declared it to be necessary, in ordinary times, that a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of not less than £2,000,000 should, each year, be provided to furnish the means of protecting the country against famine, and to leave a margin to meet unforeseen contingencies. Less than a year ago, it appeared that this object had been attained; but the expectations then expressed by the Government in regard to the satisfactory condition and prospects of the finances have, during the last few months, been dispelled. The Financial Statement, published with the Resolution of the 12th March 1879, shows an estimated deficit of Revenue compared with the estimated Ordinary Expenditure in 1879-80 of £1,395,000.

3. In paragraph 265 of that Resolution, the true surplus, apart from the War in Afghanistan, is estimated at £813,000, being £1,187,000 less than the required surplus of £2,000,000.

4. Although other causes for anxiety are not wanting, this unfortunate change in the financial position of the Government may be considered wholly due to the state of the Exchange with England. The estimated loss by Exchange for the current year would, if provision were made to cover the whole of the Home charges, be £4,140,000, an amount exceeding by more than £1,000,000, the entry under this head in the Budget Estimate for the year which has lately closed, and it is impossible to say that this loss will not continue and go on increasing.

5. The task is serious of dealing with a difficulty of so indefinite a character and one of which the causes are so entirely beyond the control of this Government; but the Governor General in Council is resolved to spare no efforts to maintain the finances of the Empire in a completely satisfactory condition.

6. Apart from other measures which may become unavoidable for increasing the Public Revenues, it is obviously necessary that all practicable limits should be placed on the Public Expenditure.

7. It has been shown, on former occasions, that during the last ten years there has been a very large reduction in the net Civil Expenditure of the Empire.

Excluding Famine Relief and Loss by Exchange—an element, as just stated, beyond control—that reduction has not been less than £1,500,000 a year. Still further reductions must now be made.

8. The Public Expenditure, excluding that incurred from Local Funds, is now divided into two branches, Imperial and Provincial, for which the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations are respectively responsible.

9. The Military charges constitute the most serious part of the Imperial obligations, but the present Resolution is not intended to refer to them; and His Excellency in Council will now only say regarding them that he is fully alive to the urgent and paramount duty which rests on the Government of India of striving to the utmost of its power to reduce the Military Expenditure within the narrowest limits consistent with the public safety. His Excellency in Council knows that the Government of Her Majesty feels no less anxiety in this matter.

10. In respect to the Civil Expenditure, excepting the charges on account of the Public Debt and other Heads of Service, which, as they concern the Empire at large, have been retained under the management of the Supreme Government, the greater portion of the Ordinary Civil Expenditure of British India is now mainly entrusted to the Provincial Governments. With regard to that part of this expenditure which is under his more immediate control, and in particular the expenditure on the central establishments of the Supreme Government, the Governor General in Council is taking the most effective means in his power to obtain every possible economy. He has now again to notify to the several Departments under the Government of India that no increase of the Public Expenditure will be allowed which is not essential and unavoidable: and it will be the immediate duty of every Department to make, without delay, a searching review of the whole of the charges under its control. Unless positive necessity exists, no improvements in administration, however desirable, must be undertaken, if they involve increased charges; no fresh establishments must be entertained; no new offices must be created; no new works, which it is possible to postpone, must be commenced.

11. The policy thus announced, in regard to the expenditure under the immediate control of the Government of India, must, the Governor General in Council regrets to say, be extended also to the Provincial Governments and to the Provincial Services. The policy of maintaining Provincial responsibility for the management of Provincial Finances inaugurated by the Government of India, in December 1870, has now been in course of development for nine years, with a success which has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its authors. It has led to greatly increased efficiency in many of the chief branches of the public service, to the development of the revenues without addition to the public burdens, and to economy in expenditure. It was one important object of that policy that the normal and obligatory administration of the country should be, as far as possible, shielded from the effects of ordinary vicissitudes affecting the Imperial Finances; and during the last nine years, notwithstanding the serious financial pressure that has often been experienced, as for example that caused by the Famine in Bengal in 1874, by the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1876 and 1877, and by the present War on the Frontier, the Governor General in Council has left at the disposal of the Provincial Governments, without diminution, the whole of the Resources assigned to them.

12. The pledge, however, originally given and subsequently repeated by the Government of India, that no fresh Imperial demand would be made on those Resources, has always been declared subject to the condition that, if some great fiscal misfortune or urgent national necessity should occur, it might become

unavoidable to call on the Provincial Governments to sacrifice for the relief of the Empire generally some portion of the revenues allotted to them. The anxiety of the Government of India not to exercise this power and to interfere in no way with the free development of the system of Provincial Finance, has been amply proved in the past; and no one will doubt the reluctance with which His Excellency in Council now contemplates the necessity of inviting the Provincial Governments to give him their assistance in obtaining necessary relief to the Imperial Treasury and in averting, so far as may be possible, the necessity of imposing fresh burdens, whether Imperial or Provincial, on the country. But the unforeseen fiscal misfortune which has befallen British India in the disturbance of the relation formerly existing between the values of Silver and Gold, is more serious than any of those difficulties which it has hitherto been necessary to meet. It is more indefinite in extent, and may be more lasting; and, as already observed, the causes which led to it, and which are still in operation, are altogether beyond the control of this Government. The Governor General in Council is most unwillingly forced to the conclusion that it has become necessary to make a revision, which he trusts may be only temporary, in the existing arrangements with the Local Governments, and this revision must involve some reduction of the resources now at their disposal.

13. Nothing is further from the intention of His Excellency in Council than to interfere in any way with the principles of the policy which has for some years past been followed with such signal success. He feels, indeed, that the emergency which has now occurred affords another and one of the strongest possible proofs that this policy is wise. But for this policy, he believes that the reductions of the public expenditure, which must now be made, would have hardly been practicable. This, at least, is certain that they will be carried out with far greater ease, and in a far more satisfactory manner, by the Local Governments than would have been possible under a system by which the Government of India attempted minutely to supervise all the details of the administration. In preparation for a contingency which must be regarded as imminent, the Governor General in Council is compelled to direct that the prohibition of every avoidable increase of expenditure must extend not only to all Imperial Services, but to all Provincial Services also. The chief reductions in every Province will doubtless be made in the expenditure on Public Works. Without in any way contemplating greater restrictions on the power of the Local Governments in future than have been exercised under the rules actually in force, the Governor General in Council, as a temporary measure, and with the object of preventing fresh avoidable expenditure until further arrangements can be settled with the Local Governments, thinks it necessary to direct that no new work estimated to cost more than Rs. 2,500, shall be commenced at the cost of Imperial or Provincial Funds, even though it may already have received the sanction of the Government. If, for some special reason, a Local Government desires that this order should in any case be relaxed, it will be at liberty to represent the circumstances to the Government of India. The same rule will be applicable to all Departments under the immediate administration of the Supreme Government.

14. The present Resolution is intended chiefly to refer to the ordinary expenditure; but it has been decided to make large reductions in the expenditure on Productive Public Works also. On this subject, further orders will be issued.

15. His Excellency in Council knows that he may confidently trust in the loyal co-operation of all the Local Governments and Administrations in giving effect to the instructions contained in the present Resolution. The Governor General in Council will immediately place himself in communication with the several Local Governments and Administrations, and will consult them in regard

to the particular measures which should be adopted for effecting the object which have now been stated. It will be the duty of the several Officers of Audit and Account to remind the Local Governments of this Resolution, whenever it seems necessary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ECCELSIASTICAL.

The 16th May 1879.

No. 159.—The following rule is published for general information and guidance, in substitution for Rule V of Part II of the Rules published in Home Department Notification No. 421, dated the 12th December 1877. Those Rules were for the care and use of Government Cemeteries other than those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta; for the levy and expenditure of fees on graves and monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India; and for the levy of other ecclesiastical fees:—

RULE V.—British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial-grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children. The widows and children of British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are also exempted from payment of these fees in the case of their deceased husbands or parents. No monument, either regimental or private, shall exceed

* Appendix A.

the dimensions prescribed in paragraph 3,
Home Department Resolution* No. 6-370-82,

dated 9th November 1876.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS—LOANS.

The 22nd May 1879.

No. 778.—In accordance with Notification No. 1270, dated 13th March 1879, tenders for *The Four-and-a-Half-Per-Cent. Loan*, 1879, were accepted on Monday, the 12th instant, for Rs. 4,05,45,000.

2. The Governor General in Council now invites fresh tenders for the sum of Rs. 94,55,000 which is wanting to make up the Loan of Five Crores of Rupees advertised by the said Notification No. 1270.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 94,55,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the 2nd of June 1879.

4. No tender at a rate below Ninety-five Rupees Eight Annas per centum will be accepted, and accepted tenders must be paid in four equal instalments as follows:—

one-fourth on or before Monday, the 30th June 1879:

one-fourth on or before Wednesday, the 30th July 1879:

one-fourth on or before Saturday, the 30th August 1879:

one-fourth on or before Saturday, the 13th September 1879:

5. In all other respects, the conditions of the said Notification No. 1270, dated 13th March 1879, will apply to the tenders now invited, and to the Supplementary Loan of Rs. 94,55,000 now advertised, which will form a part of *The Four-and-a-Half-Per-Cent. Loan*, 1879.

6. If tenders are not received for the whole amount of Rs. 94,55,000 before noon of the 2nd June next, the Comptroller General will accept subscriptions for

the residue at the fixed price of 96 per centum from Tuesday, the 3rd June, till noon on Monday, the 16th June, unless the full amount of Rs. 94,55,000 is earlier completed.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 23rd May 1879.

No. 796.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe a fee of two annas for the registration of fully prepaid Book or Pattern Packets conveyed by the inland post within the limits of British India.

This rate will have effect in respect of Book or Pattern Packets posted on or after the 1st July 1879.-

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Dated the 30th May 1879.

No. 1497 E.-P.—HIS HIGHNESS MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, having proceeded in person to Gandamak to confer with the British Authorities for the cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan, and having there signed a Treaty of Peace with the British Government, the Treaty as ratified this day by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, is hereby published for general information, together with the telegrams subjoined.

Treaty between the British Government and His Highness MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, concluded at Gandamak on the 26th May 1879, by His Highness the AMIR MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN on his own part, and on the part of the British Government by MAJOR P. L. N. CAVAGNARI, C.S.I., Political Officer on Special Duty, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Right Honorable EDWARD ROBERT LYTTON, BULWER LYTTON, BARON LYTTON OF KNEBWORTH, and a Baronet, Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The following Articles of a Treaty for the restoration of peace and amicable relations have been agreed upon between the British Government and His Highness Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies :—

ARTICLE 1.

From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part, and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, and his successors, on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, engages on the exchange of this ratifications of this Treaty, to publish a full and complete amnesty, absolving all his subjects from any responsibility for intercourse with the British Forces during the war, and to guarantee and protect all persons of whatever degree from any punishment or molestation on that account.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, agrees to conduct his relations with Foreign States in accordance with the advice and wishes of the British Government. His Highness the Amir will enter into no engagements with Foreign States, and will not take up arms against any Foreign State, except with the concurrence of the British Government. On these conditions, the British Government will support the Amir against any foreign aggression with money, arms, or troops, to be employed in whatsoever manner the British Government may judge best for this purpose. Should British troops at any time enter Afghanistan for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression, they will return to their stations in British territory as soon as the object for which they entered has been accomplished.

ARTICLE 4.

With a view to the maintenance of the direct and intimate relations now established between the British Government and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and for the better protection of the frontiers of His Highness' dominions, it is agreed that a British Representative shall reside at Kabul, with a suitable escort, in a place of residence appropriate to his rank and dignity. It is also agreed that the British Government shall have the right to depute British Agents with suitable escorts to the Afghan frontiers, whensoever this may be considered necessary by the British Government in the interests of both States on the occurrence of any important external fact. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may on his part depute an Agent to reside at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and at such other places in British India as may be similarly agreed upon.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, guarantees the personal safety and honorable treatment of British Agents within his jurisdiction; and the British Government on its part undertakes that its Agents shall never in any way interfere with the internal administration of His Highness' dominions.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, undertakes, on behalf of himself and his successors, to offer no impediment to British subjects peacefully trading within his dominions, so long as they do so with the permission of the British Government, and in accordance with such arrangements as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 7.

In order that the passage of trade between the territories of the British Government and of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may be open and uninterrupted, His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan agrees to use his best endeavours to ensure the protection of traders and to facilitate the transit of goods along the well-known customary roads of Afghanistan. These roads shall be improved and maintained in such manner as the two Governments may decide to be most expedient for the general convenience of traffic, and under such financial arrangements as may be mutually determined upon between them. The arrangements made for the maintenance and security of the aforesaid roads, for the settlement of the duties to be levied upon merchandize carried over these roads, and for the general protection and development of trade with, and through the dominions of His Highness, will be stated in a separate Commercial Treaty

to be concluded within one year, due regard being given to the state of the country.

ARTICLE 8.

With a view to facilitate communications between the allied Governments, and to aid and develop intercourse and commercial relations between the two countries, it is hereby agreed that a line of telegraph from Kurram to Kabul shall be constructed by, and at the cost of, the British Government: and the Amir of Afghanistan hereby undertakes to provide for the proper protection of this telegraph line.

ARTICLE 9.

In consideration of the renewal of a friendly alliance between the two States which has been attested and secured by the foregoing Articles, the British Government restores to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, the towns of Kandahar and Jellalabad, with all the territory now in possession of the British armies, excepting the districts of Kurram, Pishin and Sibi. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, agrees on his part that the districts of Kurram and Pishin and Sibi, according to the limits defined in the schedule annexed,* shall remain under the protection and administrative control of the British Government: that is to say, the aforesaid districts shall be treated as assigned districts, and shall not be considered as permanently severed from the limits of the Afghan kingdom. The revenues of these districts, after deducting the charges of civil administration, shall be paid to His Highness the Amir.

The British Government will retain in its own hands the control of the Khyber and Michni Passes, which lie between the Peshawar and Jellalabad Districts, and of all relations with the independent tribes of the territory directly connected with these Passes.

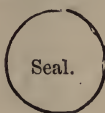
ARTICLE 10.

For the further support of His Highness the Amir, in the recovery and maintenance of his legitimate authority, and in consideration of the efficient fulfilment in their entirety of the engagements stipulated by the foregoing Articles, the British Government agrees to pay to His Highness the Amir and to his successors, an annual subsidy of six lakhs of Rupees.

Done at Gandamak, this 26th day of May 1879, corresponding with the 4th day of the month of Jamadi-us-sani, 1296, A. H.

(Sd.) AMIR MUHAMMAD

YAKUB KHAN

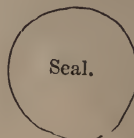


(Sd.) N. CAVAGNARI,

Major,

Political Officer on Special Duty.

(Sd.) LYTTON.



* Omitted.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Simla, on Friday, this 30th day of May 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Telegram, dated 26th May 1879.

From—MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN, Amir of Afghanistan,

To—Viceroy of India, Simla.

Now that the Treaty of Peace has been concluded, it only remains for me to express to Your Excellency as the Representative of Her Imperial Majesty, my sincere hope that the friendly relations now established between the two States may day by day increase.

Telegram, dated 27th May 1879.

From—Viceroy of India, Simla,

To—His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan.

I HAVE received with sincere pleasure the news of the conclusion of peace between our two Governments, and Your Highness' friendly telegram. I feel confident that the Treaty now signed will conduce to the mutual advantage of the two States, and to the consolidation of Your Highness' authority; and I shall always earnestly co-operate towards the fulfilment of the good wishes expressed by Your Highness, which I cordially reciprocate.

*By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India
in Council,*

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to Govt. of India,

Foreign Department.



HOME DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education), No. 3—132-139,—under date Simla, the 24th May 1879.

READ again the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 91 to 97, dated 11th February 1868, on the subject of the scheme of the Gilchrist Trustees for awarding two Indian scholarships of £100 each.

Read also the despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, dated 3rd April 1879.

RESOLUTION.—In connection with the scheme of the Gilchrist Trustees, it was announced in 1867, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that £100 would be granted for passages to each of the successful candidates proceeding to England. This announcement was made public in paragraph 3 of the Resolution cited above, dated 11th February 1878.

2. It has recently been represented to the Secretary of State by a successful candidate who proceeded from Bombay, that the equivalent of Rs. 1,000 paid to him in Bombay on account of his passage to England was at the date on which he converted a portion of the money into English currency only £82-16-3, whereas he expected £100. The Secretary of State is therefore of opinion that the grant to the Gilchrist scholars on account of passage money being payable in India, it would have been preferable had the amount been fixed in Indian currency instead of in pounds sterling. His Lordship desires that it may now be announced that the sum Rs. 1,000 is the amount payable to the Gilchrist scholars on account of passage money to England instead of £100. This announcement will therefore now be made.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 792, dated 24th May 1879.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 408, dated the 3rd February 1879, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council accepts the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that the measures prescribed in Financial Resolution No. 2776, dated the 6th September 1878, for the repression of the practice of defacing silver coins shall not for the present be introduced into the Punjab.

2. Defaced coins should, however, be remitted as largely as possible for expenditure beyond the frontier.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

No. 731, the 26th May 1879.

READ again—

Financial Resolution No. 2776, dated 6th September 1878.

Read also—

A letter from the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 232, dated 13th March 1879, on the subject of the Rules laid down in the Resolution of 6th September 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Resolution of 6th September 1878, certain Rules were prescribed for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of defaced silver coins, one of which Rules was as follows: "The Mint will receive at their nominal value, all such coins, and bear the expense of their re-coinage." The Mint

Master, Calcutta, enquiries whether soldered coins, which are now received in the Mint as bullion, the cost of refining being charged to the owners, or cut and sold to the best advantage in the market, come under the operation of this Rule. He suggests, at the same time, that such coins should be destroyed and returned to the tenderer in all cases and that the present Rule should stand as regards soldered coins found in remittances.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council approves this suggestion.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 813, dated 31st May 1879.

Para 4.—"Counterparts" or "duplicates" should always follow the rule applicable to the original documents with which they are connected, and His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to allow stamped labels to be affixed to counterparts or duplicates of any instruments mentioned in Rule 6.*

*Promulgated by Financial Notification No. 196, dated 19th April 1879.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 6th June 1879.

No. 996.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

Rule.—When a single sheet of impressed stamp paper used under rule 5 of the rules promulgated by Financial Notification, No. 196, dated 19th April 1879, is found insufficient to enable the entire instrument to be written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument, provided that in every such case the side of the impressed stamp paper which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to the impressed stamp paper.

This permission does not extend to Hundis.

No. 1083.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, are chargeable under section 5, clause (b), of the said Act.

The 13th June 1879.

No. 1191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has remitted in the whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, are chargeable under Section 5, Clause (b) of the said Act.

The 20th June 1879.

No. 1299.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the

whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in the Cantonment of Secundrabad, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, are chargeable under Section 5, clause (b) of the said Act.

POST OFFICE.

The 13th June 1879.

No. 1235.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 20 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council authorises, with effect from 1st July 1879, the transmission by letter post within the limits of British India of Inland Post-cards bearing embossed stamps of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna each, subject to the condition printed on each card, namely, that the address only shall be written on the front or stamped side of the card.

Inland Post-cards may be registered in the same way as paid letters, and in all other respects they will be treated by the Post Office as paid letters.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

The 20th June 1879.

No. 1658E.-P.—The following translation of a proclamation issued by His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan is published for general information:—

Proclamation issued by the Government of Afghanistan, dated Gandamak, Jamadi-us-Sani, A. H. 1296, corresponding with June 1879.

Whereas perpetual friendship and peace have been established between the British Government and the Government of Afghanistan, all disputes and differences between those two Governments have been entirely removed.

It is hereby publicly proclaimed that a general amnesty has been granted to those subjects of the Afghan Government who have held intercourse with the British forces during the war. And the Afghan Government declares in writing that all its subjects shall be exempt from punishment or molestation, covert or overt, on account of such intercourse.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th June 1879.

No. 155I.-J.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction over European British subjects in the territories of the Raja of Chumba, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 6 of Act XI of 1872 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased (a) to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Superintendent of Chumba, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of the said Raja of Chumba, and (b) to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such officer shall commit European British subjects for trial.

No. 1571.-J.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction over European British subjects in the territories of the Raja of Kapurthala, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 6 of Act XI of 1872 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased (a) to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Superintendent of Kapurthala, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of the said Raja of Kapurthala, and (b) to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such officer shall commit European British subjects for trial.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The 20th June 1879.

No. 1255.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer, travelling on duty, is provided with the means of locomotion at the expense of the State, he is not, in the absence of a general or special order of the Government of India to the contrary, entitled to any travelling allowance, unless he actually incurs any personal travelling expenses, *i. e.*, for locomotion for himself and his servants and personal luggage, in which case he may be reimbursed the sum actually expended, not exceeding half the daily allowance ordinarily admissible to him.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The 25th June 1879.

No. 16.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the thirty-third of Vic., chapter three, section one, applicable to the Districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan;

and whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same;

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

in pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* :—

REGULATION NO. II OF 1879.

THE HAZARA FOREST REGULATION, 1879.

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*A Regulation to provide for the preservation and management of
Forests in the District of Hazara.*

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the preservation and management of Forests in the District of Hazara; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called “The Hazara Forest Regulation, 1879”: It applies to the whole of the Hazara District, with the exception—

(1)—of the hereditary territory of the Nawab of Amb, and

(2)—of such ilaqas and villages in Hazara as the Local Government may from time to time exempt from the operation of it.

It shall come into force on the first day of August, 1879.

On and from that day the Hazara Forest Regulation, No. II of 1873, and the Hazara Forest Regulation Continuance Regulation, No. V of 1874, shall be repealed.

2. In this Regulation, unless otherwise expressly stated,—

“Deputy Commissioner” means the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara.

“Government Forest Officer” means any officer of the Government Forest Department.

“Village Forest Officer” means any person entrusted by the Deputy Commissioner with any function or charge in the village forests.

“Waste land” includes all uncultivated hill land excepting public ways, grave-yards, sacred places, the banks and corners of fields, inhabited sites, with the land immediately attached to those sites, and fallow land.

Explanation.—Land is “fallow” within the meaning of this definition when it has been cultivated within three years preceding the date of this Regulation.

“Reserved Forest” means waste land which has been declared as reserved forest at settlement or by any subsequent order of competent authority.

“Village Forest” means such waste land as has been set apart under section 8 or section 9.

CHAPTER II.—OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The management of the reserved forests is vested in the Government Forest Officers.

4. No rights or privileges shall be recognized in any reserved forest except such as have been defined and recorded at settlement, or have been or may be hereafter defined and recorded in favour of individuals or communities by the Local Government.

No such right or privilege, and no produce obtained by its exercise, shall be alienated by sale, lease or otherwise except to Government, unless such alienation is expressly permitted in the order defining and recording such right: provided that when any such right or privilege is annexed to any land it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land.

5. No person shall have a claim as of right to have a permit issued to him to cut trees or brushwood, to graze cattle or cut grass, to collect dead or fallen wood or any other produce of the forest, or to burn lime, surkhi or charcoal; but all utilization of the produce of the reserved forest shall be effected according to the orders of the Conservator of Forests, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government.

Nothing in this section shall affect any right recorded at settlement or by the Local Government after settlement.

6. Whenever the limits of any reserved forest are not sufficiently indicated by natural marks or other existing boundaries, they shall be demarcated by permanent and conspicuous marks; and the limits of tracts assigned for the exercise of recorded rights (where such exist) within the reserved forest should be conspicuously demarcated also.

7. The following acts are prohibited in reserved forests:—

(a). The setting fire to the grass or forest, the carrying or kindling of any fire in the forest, the neglect to extinguish camp or other fires in the vicinity of a reserved forest.

(b). The grazing or driving of cattle.

(c). The cutting, lopping, tapping or burning any tree or shrub, the stripping off the bark or leaves of any tree or shrub.

(d). The collection or removal of any produce of forest or its soil.

(e). The clearing or breaking up of land for cultivation or for any other purpose.

(f). The erecting of any building, or the making of any enclosure.

(g). Any entry into fenced enclosures.

Nothing in this section shall prevent any act done by permission in writing of the Government Forest Officer, or the exercise of any right recorded at settlement or by the Local Government after settlement, or acquired by grant or contract made by or on behalf of the Local Government.

CHAPTER III.—OF VILLAGE FORESTS.

8. Saving existing rights in land already lawfully appropriated for cultivation, waste land within the limits specified below, not being reserved forest, may, subject to the control of the Local Government, be set apart by the Deputy Commissioner as “village forest,” and shall be brought and maintained under wood or turf, or partly under wood and partly under turf, as far as the nature of the ground may allow or the circumstances of the case require. Such limits are the following:—

(1). The crests and slopes immediately below the crest of hills (within the limits of tree vegetation).

(2). Catchment-basins of rivers, streams, torrents, ravines and their feeders.

(3). The banks and beds of such rivers, streams, torrents and ravines.

(4). All steep or rocky slopes.

(5). Waste lands which, though not situated in any of the above positions, are nevertheless of such value or utility for the supply of material or otherwise that their clearance would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner be unadvisable.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the ultimate clearance of land originally maintained as forest under the fifth condition of this section when the circumstances are such that, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner and the Forest Officer, the reason for maintaining the lands as forests no longer exists.

9. In any case in which such proportion of the owners of any land, other than land referred to in section 8, as pay not less than two-thirds of the revenue due on such land apply to the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner may set apart the said land as “village forest.”

The arrangement so made shall hold good for the period of settlement, or for such shorter period as may be desired by the applicants.

10. The limits of tracts set apart as village forest, when not sufficiently indicated by natural marks or other existing boundaries, shall be demarcated in

such manner as the Deputy Commissioner may direct; and the limits of the forest shall in all cases be indicated in the village map.

11. In any tract referred to in section 8, the felling of trees required for domestic and agricultural requirements and the breaking up of land for cultivation shall, until such time as the limits of such tract are indicated or demarcated in the manner provided by section 10, be effected pursuant to written permits issued by the Deputy Commissioner as heretofore; but permits to break up land shall be refused, if it appear that the land applied for is in one or other of the positions or conditions declared in Section 8.

12. When the Deputy Commissioner declares that the demarcation of the forests in the area of any village is completed, all such waste lands in such area as are not included in reserved or village forest may be cleared for cultivation without reference to the Deputy Commissioner or other authority:

Provided always that before commencing such cultivation sufficient notice, in writing, of the intention to cultivate be given by the owner of the waste land to the lambardār and village patwári, who shall forward the notice to the Deputy Commissioner.

13. The management of the "village forest" is vested in the village Forest Officers, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Government Forest Officers shall give such assistance and advice as may be required by the Local Government, and may, under the orders of the Local Government, inspect and report on the working of the rules herein contained.

14. The village forests shall be managed pursuant to written "General Management Orders" which may from time to time be issued by the Deputy Commissioner under the general instructions of the Local Government.

15. The "General Management Orders" shall, among other matters, provide for the following:—

(a).—The number of trees of each kind which may be felled, and the area on which coppice or brushwood may be cut during each year, the situation of such trees, and the limits of such areas.

Explanation.—The cuttings assigned to several years may be allowed to accumulate, but shall never be anticipated or exceeded.

(b).—The thinnings or other works of improvement to be made during each year.

(c).—The portions of the forest in which grazing or grass-cutting, or collection of any produce of the forest, is to be restricted or prohibited in order to promote the reproduction and growth of the forest.

(d).—The kinds of trees and portion of the forests in which trees of such kinds may be lopped for fodder.

(e).—The places where and conditions under which lime, "surkhí" or charcoal may be burnt.

Explanation.—Such "General Management Orders" may be annual or for a term of years.

The village patwári shall be furnished with a copy of such "General Management Orders," together with any additions thereto or alterations therein that may have been duly made, and shall be responsible for keeping and allowing free inspection of such orders as may be in force for the time being.

16. The following acts are always prohibited in village forests :—

1st.—Squatting, or building or breaking up land for cultivation.

Exception.—Such sheds as are put up to shelter graziers during the grazing seasons.

2nd.—Cutting trees or brushwood, or collecting any produce of the forest or its soil, contrary to the terms of the “ General Management Orders.”

3rd.—Lopping trees of the kinds not specified by, or trees of the kind specified but not in the parts of the forest authorized by, the “ General Management Orders.”

4th.—Barking, boring for turpentine, or otherwise injuring trees or brushwood *not allowed to be felled within the current year* by the “ General Management Orders.”

5th.—Grazing or driving of cattle contrary to the terms of the “ General Management Orders.”

6th.—Removing dead leaves or surface soil from the forest.

7th.—Kindling fire in the forest, negligently allowing camp fires to remain unextinguished in the vicinity of the forest, and negligently allowing fire to extend thereto; also any breach of the “ General Management Orders” regarding burning of lime or “ surkhí.”

Exception.—Nothing in this clause shall be held to prevent the firing of lands producing grass only, and which shall be indicated every year by the Deputy Commissioner as lands which in his opinion may be safely fired without risk of damage to the stability of the soil, of the lands themselves or risk of the fire extending to any forest or to trees and brushwood in the vicinity.

17. Subject to the provisions of Sections 13 to 16 (both inclusive) the use of the village forests and of the produce thereof shall continue to be enjoyed by such inhabitants of the village and other persons as may under the settlement orders be entitled thereto; and all such persons may dispose of such produce in any manner they please;

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to exempt any person from payment of any seigniorage or other charge to which he may be liable.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL.

18. The Local Government may prohibit by notification in the official gazette the felling of, or any kind of injury to, plane or other kinds of trees growing in groves, near villages, along roads, at burying places or *ziarats*, or near springs and streams.

19. So long as any individuals or communities who may under existing orders and terms of settlement be entitled to receive from Government seigniorage fees in respect of trees felled in reserved forests, and bound to pay such fees in respect of trees felled outside the reserved forests, shall not have consented in writing to the abolition of such payment on either side and placed such written consent on record in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, the list of seigniorage fees (in force on the date on which this Regulation comes into force) shall be maintained for the purposes of such payments.

Provided that the Local Government may revise the rates in such list not oftener than once in five years, and may at any time add trees to it or exclude trees from it.

The rates may be uniform throughout the district, or varied in different parts thereof.

Whenever the list of seigniorage rates has been revised, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the Government Gazette which shall set

forth the rates of seigniorage payable, the circumstances under which trees are exempt from charge, and such other matters connected with seigniorage payments as the Local Government may see fit to regulate.

20. In the case of existing cultivation on hill sides, the Deputy Commissioner may require the owner of such land to protect it by a retaining wall or to take such other precaution to ensure the stability of the soil as he may deem necessary.

21. When in any case the head or banks of any stream are being dangerously eroded, or there is danger of the formation of torrents or the occurrence of landslips, the Deputy Commissioner may enclose the area necessary to prevent or remedy the evil, and may cause such area to be planted. The enclosure may be permanent or for such limited period as may be necessary to secure the removal of the danger.

Land enclosed under this section shall, while so enclosed, be subject to all the prohibitions provided in regard to reserved forests.

As far as is necessary for this purpose, the Deputy Commissioner may restrict all rights and privileges in such area. For all rights and privileges so restricted compensation shall be claimable and be awarded as nearly as may be in the manner provided by the law for the expropriation of land:

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable for any right or privilege to the exercise of which the necessity for the enclosure is primarily attributable.

22. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the transport of timber or other forest produce by rivers and streams within the district affected by this Regulation, the custody thereof during transit, the levy of fees in respect of timber or other forest produce transported by such rivers or streams and the disposal of waif and unowned timber or other produce.

23. No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction over any of the following matters:—

(a).—Any matter provided for in sections 3 to 15 (both inclusive) and in sections 20 and 21.

(b).—Any matter provided for in sections 29 and 30.

In the above cases jurisdiction shall rest with the revenue officers only, and all proceedings shall be governed by the procedure prescribed for the time being under clauses 1, 2 and 3 of section 66 of Act No. XXXIII of 1871.

Costs and expenses arising out of such proceedings recoverable from any of the parties thereto shall be recovered in the manner provided for arrears of revenue by section 64 of that Act.

CHAPTER V.—OF LIABILITIES, OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

24. It shall be the duty of all land-owners, occupants of land and all persons enjoying the user of any reserved or village forest to aid in the prevention and prosecution of offences against this Regulation, and in extinguishing all forest fires prohibited by it, whether called upon to do so by a public servant or not.

Contractors and other persons employed by them in any forest, and persons holding any permit or lease in such forest, have the same duty as regards the forest in which their employment, or permit, or lease subsists.

25. Any person who commits or (within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code) abets the commission of any act prohibited in or under chapters II and III and sections 18 and 21 of this Regulation, or who breaks any rule made under section 22, or who voluntarily neglects the duties imposed on him by section 24, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which

may amount to Rs. 100, or ten times the value of the forest produce (if any) injured or illicitly taken; and, in default of payment, to rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

In case of a second conviction, rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding six months may be awarded in addition to the above penalty.

26. The penalty provided in the last preceding section may, in the discretion of the adjudicating Magistrate, be accompanied by the forfeiture of all implements, cattle or conveyances used in the commission or furtherance of the offence adjudicated; and all wood or other forest produce illicitly obtained shall be restored to the Government Forest Department or to the Deputy Commissioner as the case may be.

27. In all cases when in the opinion of the Magistrate the restoration of the produce would be an insufficient compensation for injury done, the whole or any portion of the fine levied, and the whole or any portion of the proceeds of implements, cattle or conveyances forfeited, may be awarded as such compensation.

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, award a portion (not exceeding half) of the fine to the person (not being a public servant) by whose information or exertions the offender was brought to justice.

Nothing in this section shall be held to bar the rights of the Government and the owners of the forest to a civil suit for damages in respect of any injury sustained.

28. In cases of illicit burning of forests, or in any case in which it may appear that any community of villagers, land-owners, or occupants of land, or section of such community, has neglected to render reasonable assistance in the prevention and prosecution of any forest offence, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner or any first class Magistrate to treat all the villagers, land-owners or occupants of land in whose vicinity the burning has occurred, or the default has been made, as liable for such burning or default, and to sentence each individual to the fine provided in section 25, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment as therein provided.

29. In cases of illicit firing of any forest, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner (whether or not any punishment has been inflicted under section 25 or 28) to direct that the lands burnt be reserved from all user of private right-holders for two years, or such longer time as may be necessary to restore the land to the condition in which it was before the burning. The order may also direct that such expenses of protection and watching and of works for reproduction as cannot be met by the proceeds of the produce of such forest shall be recovered from the persons whose act or neglect caused or contributed to the burning, or from the village community or section thereof which had the right of grazing cattle in the forest.

30. In all cases of illicit cultivation of any forest (whether or not any punishment has been inflicted under section 25), the Deputy Commissioner may enclose the land so cultivated, and may suspend the exercise of all rights for two years, or for such longer time as may be necessary to reproduce any trees, brushwood or turf that may have been destroyed in order to its cultivation.

31. All cattle found straying or unlawfully grazing in any reserved forest or in any portion of an unreserved forest in which grazing is prohibited under section 16, or in any land closed under the provision of section 21, 29 or 30, may be seized by any Police, Revenue, Government Forest or Village Forest Officer; and, when so seized, shall be driven forthwith to the nearest pound or police station to be there dealt with according to the law provided for "cattle trespass":

Provided that when cultivation closely adjoins the boundary of a forest, no cattle straying from such cultivation or its neighbourhood shall be liable to seizure under this section unless the forest in that part adjoining the said cultivation has been efficiently fenced.

No cattle shall be liable to seizure which are being lawfully driven along a road or track on which a right of way exists, even though they stray from such road or track: provided that the driver uses reasonable care and diligence to prevent his cattle from so straying, and drive back such as stray.

32. All proceedings relating to offences and criminal liabilities under this Regulation shall (except as herein otherwise provided) be governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

33. Any Revenue, Police or Forest Officer may arrest any person committing within his sight an offence punishable under this Regulation. The person so arrested shall be taken to the nearest Magistrate or police station, there to be released on bail or personal recognizance pending the trial of the case.

34. Any Revenue, Police or Forest Officer may seize any timber or other produce of a forest or its soil which he has reason to believe has been obtained, or is being transported, contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, or of the rules or orders issued under it. Such seizure shall be reported forthwith to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of such offences.

The Local Government may invest any Forest Officer with the powers with which an Assistant Commissioner may be invested under section 5 of Act No. XXXIII of 1871.

Such powers shall be exercised only in cases arising out of this Regulation and subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner in the manner provided in the second clause of the said fifth section.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

The 25th June 1879.

No. 1161.—In modification of Article IV Clause (b) of Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exclude sheet-lead, used for the purpose of packing tea, from the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), so far as such prohibitions and directions have been extended to lead.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th June 1879.

No. 162I. J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Licenses granted under Rule 7 of the Rules made under Section 17 of "the Indian Arms Act, 1878," and published in the Notification of the Home Department, No. 518, dated 6th March last, shall be prepared in the following form, instead of in the form therein prescribed:—

FORM V.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export arms, ammunition, or military stores under Rule 7 of the Rules made under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
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Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

It is valid only for the period and the route named therein.

It becomes invalid if the consignment breaks bulk, or is stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The consignment must be available for exhibition to the Magistrate or other principal officer within six days after it has reached his district.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The 11th July 1879.

No. 1258.—The following revised rules are substituted for Rules 17 and 18 of the Rules under “The Indian Arms Act, 1878,” published on the 6th March 1879:—

RULE 17.—The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of “impressed stamps.” Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on “impressed stamps” of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written, or printed on “impressed stamps,” the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an “impressed stamp,” and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

RULE 18.—Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within meaning of Schedule II, Article 1, Clause (a) of “the Court Fees Act, 1870,” and shall bear a court fee stamp of one anna.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The 14th July 1879.

No. 1335J.-P.—*Proclamation.*—In exercise of the power vested in him by Statute 28 Victoria, Chapter 17, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises and stations thereof within the limits of the Bahawalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, shall be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1185.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The 20th June 1879.

READ again—

I.—Financial Resolution No, 1582, dated the 30th June 1877, to the effect that, “except with the permission of the Local Government, which should only be given on public grounds, halting allowance may only be drawn when the halt is—

“(a) on duty, or

“(b) on an authorized holiday ; and

“(c) may not be drawn for more than ten days at one place, unless, in any case, a longer period is allowed by some general or special order of the Government of India.”

II.—Financial Resolution No. 3849, dated the 9th November 1878, inviting the several Local Governments and Administrations to consider and report whether the foregoing Rule should be maintained or not; and if not, what expedient should be adopted to check the unnecessary expenditure on account of halting allowances and the possible abuses which that Rule was designed to prevent.

III.—Read also the undermentioned replies from Local Governments:—

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1493A., dated 26th November 1878.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 5096-246, dated 5th December 1878.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 5351 A., dated 6th December 1878.

From the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 7331-38, dated 9th December 1878.

From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, No. 16, dated 3rd January 1879.
 From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 9-9, dated 4th January 1879.
 From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 309, dated 23rd January 1879.
 From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 136 G. B., dated 17th February 1879.
 From the Government of the Punjab, No. 783, dated 16th March 1879.
 From the Government of Bombay, No. 1307, dated 6th April 1879.
 From the Government of Madras, No. 734, dated 17th April 1879.
 From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 272, dated 29th April 1879, forwarding copies of communications from the Superintendent, Geological Survey, the Surveyor-General of India, the Officiating Commissioner of Island Customs, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and the Superintendent of Marine Survey.

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 273, dated 29th April 1879, forwarding copy of a further communication from the Surveyor-General of India.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the majority of the Local Governments and Administrations concur in the expediency of retaining the rule quoted in Section I. of the preamble. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs that it be generally applied, and observes that, ordinarily, it should not be relaxed except upon the ground that its enforcement would entail upon the officer affected greater expenses (for locomotion only) than are covered by the whole allowance for the journey in which the halt occurs.

2. Subject to this observation, His Excellency in Council is pleased to authorize Local Governments and Administrations—

- (1) to empower Supervising Officers to sanction relaxations of the Rule in particular cases, and
- (2) to exempt particular classes of Officers from its operation in cases where they consider it absolutely necessary,

annexing, in either case, such conditions as may appear proper.

3. The Surveyor General deprecates the application of the Rule to the Survey Department, and requests authority to pass, at his discretion, full or half travelling allowances to officers of the Survey Department while halting at one place for more than ten days. This proposal is sanctioned.

No. 1480, dated 4th July 1879.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Orders of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2902, dated the 8th October 1868, and No. 1548, dated the 9th March 1869, regarding the payment of the travelling expenses of wives and families of Chaplains.

Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2924, dated the 13th September 1878, regarding the travelling allowances of Chaplains returning from furlough and other leave.

Letter from the Accountant-General, Madras, No. 678, dated the 14th February 1878, reporting that under the notification No. 2924, of the 13th September 1878, he has admitted the claim of the Reverend J. B. Trend to travelling allowance for joining the Chaplaincy of Ballary in which he was appointed on his return from "furlough to Europe" to officiate for an absentee on privilege leave, and enquiring with reference to Mr. Trend's case, whether Chaplains appointed to officiate for others on privilege leave are entitled, under the orders Nos. 2902 and 1548, of the 8th October 1868 and 9th March 1869, to travelling allowance for their wives and families.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the notification No. 2924, of the 13th September 1878, placed Chaplains on return from furlough under the travelling allowance rules for civil officers generally, and, according to those rules, Mr. Trend, who travelled to Bellary not on duty but on leave, was not entitled to travelling allowance for himself, or, consequently, for his family. The travelling allowance which has been passed to him should therefore be recovered.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to cancel the orders No. 2902, of the 8th October 1868, and No. 1548, of the 9th March 1869.

No. 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 24th July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council has determined that in future the salary in the Civil Department of a Commissioned Military Officer, whether the pay of his office be Consolidated or Staff Pay, shall be reduced by the amount of any Annuity, Pension or Pensionary Allowances, including the Colonel's Allowance, but not including a "Good Service Pension," which he receives in the Military Department. If he has commuted any such Allowance for a single capital payment, the same deduction will be made from his Civil salary as would have been made if he had not done so.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 37—1,389-1,404.

Extract from the Proceedings (Public),—under date 29th July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—From time to time petitions or appeals against the orders of local officers removing or dismissing Government servants reach the Government of India. Such appeals ordinarily are forwarded through, or are reported upon by, the Local Governments. And the Governor-General in Council is glad to say that he very rarely indeed sees ground for thinking such removals hasty or unjust. The general rule of the service is that the authority who can appoint to a particular office has power to dismiss or remove from that office; and an appeal lies from an order of dismissal to the official superior of the officer who passes such order. Since the date of the order passed by the Court of Directors in 1851, no general instructions on the subject of dismissing public servants have been circulated by the Government of India. Local Governments have from time to time issued such orders; and copy of a recent circular of the North-Western Provinces Government on the subject is appended to this Resolution. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council believes that the forbearance and consideration enjoined by the Hon'ble Court are usually exercised by public officers of all grades and departments; but at the same time he deems it advisable to republish those instructions with the following remarks:

1. In order that a dismissed servant of Government may be able to exercise his right of appeal, it is obviously necessary that the charge against him, his defence, and the order thereon, should be reduced to writing. And this course, so far as the Governor-General in Council is aware, is usually taken. In the case of public servants who are dismissed in consequence of facts or inferences elicited at a judicial trial, or in the case of persons who abscond with an accusation over their heads, this procedure may be unnecessary or impossible. But in all other cases of the dismissal of public servants, the charge against a public servant should be reduced to writing, his defence should be either taken in, or reduced to, writing, and the decision on such defence should also be in writing. In many cases (such, for instance, as that of a clerk at an outlying tahsil station) the officer who passes the order of dismissal may not be able to make the inquiry himself, and the proceedings leading to dismissal would be conducted by the superior officer on the spot. The record of such charge, defence and decision would then furnish sufficient information for, and should be submitted to, the superior officer or the Government to whom the dismissed servant may prefer an appeal.

2. In regard to the rules of conduct which would guide the relations of superior officers with their subordinates, the Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the views expressed by the late Court of Directors in paragraphs 4 to 9 of their despatch No. 42 of 1851, copies of which are appended to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with enclosures, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to all Departments of the Government of India, for information.

No. 11 A, dated 13th April 1877, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to all Heads of Departments, Commissioners, and District Officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

It has frequently been noticed by the Government, in petitions from persons who have been degraded or deprived of their situations in the public service, that the petitioners have not had an opportunity of explaining their conduct, and of making their defence before being

reduced or dismissed from their appointments. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accordingly directs that in all cases of punishments, and especially in all cases of dismissal, the persons concerned shall always be given a hearing before the final order is passed; and a formal proceeding embodying the statements taken and the reasons of dismissal shall invariably be recorded.

Extract, paragraph 4 to 9, of a Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, No. 42, dated 6th August 1851.

PARA 4.—In the letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces, conveying the opinions of the Members of that Board, we notice the following passages:—

“It scarcely needs to be stated that Native Officers are frequently dismissed from their situations, not for proved delinquency or any tangible matter or substantial charge, but in accordance with the opinions of their immediate superiors taken up against them sometimes hastily.

“A large portion of the public servants are under the absolute control of one officer, who has the absolute power of dismissal, and men are consequently often dismissed by caprice and also as a punishment.

“An officer often, too, dismisses a man merely as a punishment with the intention, frequently carried out, of re-appointing him.

“Further, the native servants of Government are treated with a degree of hardship which stands in remarkable contrast to the conduct adopted towards Europeans or officers of mixed parentage.

“To such an extent does this severity prevail, that all prudent natives resign when they perceive that their superiors do not regard them with favor. This state of things has the worst effect on our native officers. It induces them to ‘make hay while the sun shines,’ and to add to the severity now used by pronouncing every man dismissed incapable of serving Government would only add to the evil.

“Once again, the Junior Member of the Board takes this opportunity to put on record his deliberate opinion that less caprice, less severity, less indignity in the treatment of Native servants of Government is necessary if Government would be well served by them.”

PARA. 5.—We confess we have perused these statements with pain and deep regret. If the treatment of native officials by their Covenanted superiors be indeed generally of the harsh character here alleged, it is most discreditable to those Members of our Civil Service who have practised it.

PARA. 6.—But the rule we instructed you to introduce, in place of aggravating the evil as is alleged, will in reality ameliorate the position of the Uncovenanted Servants. We would establish it as a principle that when persons are appointed to permanent situations in any Department they should not be dismissed upon light grounds. Fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, and all offences involving moral disgrace meet with their appropriate punishment in dismissal, and our position is that in every case in which that punishment is inflicted upon just grounds the individual should be considered to be permanently excluded from Government employ. With regard, however, to the instances of arbitrary dismissal for slight reasons adverted to by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, we can neither recognise their propriety nor see the advantage accruing to Government from the practice. It may be doubtful whether the punishment of temporary suspension under the name of dismissal “with the intention of re-appointment” has any beneficial operations as regards the supposed offender. But we cannot doubt that it must tend to impede the business of the office by raising fears in the minds of the other native officials that the caprice of their superiors may inflict upon them the same penalty. We consider it more likely that Government will be well served if it is distinctly understood that probity and diligence are the conditions of continued employment than if the subordinates work in slavish dread of their official superior, knowing that his whim, prejudice or passion may at any hour eject them from their situations and reduce them to destitution. In our opinion, moreover, the knowledge that gross misconduct will altogether exclude from the service of Government will operate as an additional inducement to the honest and attentive discharge of duty on the part of native servants. If the offence which a subordinate may commit be considered by the chief of his office to merit severe punishment, though not the ultimate one of dismissal, the circumstances should be reported to higher authority, and if necessary to the Government for their judgment and decision.

PARA. 7.—The salutary tendency of the proposed rule will therefore be to make subordinates more faithful in the discharge of their duties, and superiors more cautious in inflicting punishment upon those under their control. Necessary as it is that the power of dismissal should be vested in the chiefs of departments, it is equally desirable to check, and as far as may be practicable to regulate that power. If evidence of this be required, the letter from the Agra Board of Revenue affords it, and we shall here further quote the sentiments of the Junior Member of that Board as a corroboration of the view which we are led to take of this question. He observes that since he has entered the service “the Government have done much to temper the arbitrary severity with which their native officers are treated by their European fellow-servants, and they have in consequence materially increased the honesty and faithfulness of

that deserving class of men ; but more remains to be done, and he doubts not will be done by degrees." We give due weight to the opinions to which we have adverted, and under the explanation we have now given we are not disposed to depart from our order of the 10th July 1850.

PARA. 8.—There is, however, a class of cases which does not come within the intention of our order, though erroneously considered in this light by the authorities in the North Western Provinces—we mean cases of inaptitude for the particular branch of occupation to which a native servant may have been originally appointed, as well as cases of physical incapacity. The latter must be treated according to rule, and with regard to the former we cannot but think that in the majority of cases the difficulty might be overcome by a readjustment of duties without recourse to the harsh steps of removal from office.

PARA. 9.—We would, in conclusion, express our hope that the notice we have taken of this subject will have the beneficial effect of inducing the exercise of greater forbearance and a more just consideration on the part of our Civil Servants towards the useful and deserving class of men placed in subordination to them. With respect to the most important class of those men, namely, those receiving salaries of above Rs. 10 a month, and to some of whom, under certain restrictions, pensions are granted upon retirement, we think that you might issue instructions that you should be kept advised of the dismissal of all individuals composing that class, and of the causes of their dismissal. This would afford an opportunity for inquiry into cases in which the cause might appear unsatisfactory or questionable, which does not at present exist. Should any instances unfortunately occur to disappoint the expectation which we have expressed, that greater forbearance and justice will be exercised towards the native servants, we desire to be invariably informed of them, whether they shall occur in the class above referred to or in any other, and we shall feel it to be our duty to visit such conduct with the expression of our severe displeasure.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE—CUSTOMS.

The 30th July 1879.

No. 1972.

I.—Read again—

Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 43, dated 18th March 1878.

II.—Read the following Letters and Depatches :—

From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 17th April 1878, suggesting an alteration of the terms of the said Notification.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Nos. 72 and 95, dated, respectively, the 18th April and 16th May 1878, forwarding representations from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and certain merchants of that city on the same subject.

To the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, Nos. 65-67, dated the 28th June 1878, calling for returns shewing the effect on the cotton goods trade of the said Notification, and the replies received from those Governments.

From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 8th July 1878, suggesting a revision of the values under which duties are assessed under the Tariff Act XVI of 1875, and suggesting that the Tariff Schedules generally should undergo yearly revision.

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 932—311, dated the 17th May 1878.

To the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 69, dated the 17th July 1878.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3768, dated the 25th July 1878.

To the Government of Bombay, No. 123, dated the 18th September 1878.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 5191, dated the 10th October 1878 ; No. 5912, dated the 16th November 1878 ; and No. 6296, dated the 5th December 1878.

To the Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated the 4th January 1879.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 185, dated the 13th January 1879.

To the Government of Bombay, No. 74, dated the 1st February 1879.

III.—Read—

Letter No. 29, (Customs), dated the 7th February 1879, to the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, c.s.i., and J. D. Maclean, Esq., appointing them to report upon the questions raised in the correspondence entered in Section II.

IV.—Read again—

Notifications in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos. 59 and 60, dated 13th March 1879.

RESOLUTION.—By the instructions cited in the Preamble, the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, c.s.i., a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and Mr. J. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs at Calcutta, were appointed to report upon the following questions :—

- (a) Whether, without too great a loss of revenue, the Notification No. 43 of the 18th March 1878 could be amended so as more completely to exempt from duty all grey cotton piece-goods, and goods of the class produced or capable of being produced in Indian Mills :
- (b) Whether the existing Tarif Valuations require revision :
- (c) Whether it is desirable to revise the Tarif Valuations once a year ; and if so, how such yearly revision should be made :
- (d) Whether the terms of the Notification of the 18th March 1878, exempting certain articles from the import duties to which they are liable under the Numbers in which they are entered in Schedule A of the Tarif Act of 1875 should not be re-considered, much doubt having been felt whether articles thus exempted are dutiable under other Numbers of the Schedule :
- (e) Whether it is expedient to frame the Tarif so as to levy duty, as far as possible, at a fixed rate on quantity, instead of at a percentage on value :
- (f) Whether the Tarif could be re-constructed, so as, by a more particular detail of Articles and greater precision of definition, to avoid doubts as to the classification of articles for duty : and
- (g) Whether some articles still subject to Import Duty do not on their own merits, as well as with reference to the small revenue derived from them, deserve exemption as much as, if not more than, some of the articles exempted by the Notification of the 18th March 1878.

2. The conclusions of the Tarif Commission upon questions (a) and (b) have been accepted by the Government of India, and embodied in Notifications Nos. 59 and 60 of the 13th March 1879, the first exempting from customs-duties all grey cotton piece-goods, however designated, which are shewn to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30s. and the second revising the Tarif Valuations.

3. On the subject of a yearly revision of Tarif Valuations (*Question c*) the Commission make the following recommendations :—

- “(a) The basis of the whole should be a monthly statement of average prices of all ‘valuation’ articles during the month, prepared by the Custom House appraisers, checked by their superiors, and published under the authority of the Customs-Collector. It must be distinctly understood that this is not to be a document compiled perfunctorily from some local trade circular, but a real record, based on admitted values of goods and on original enquiries in various quarters. As such, its preparation ought incidentally to be a material help to the appraisers in their daily duties. Such a statement should be kept at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, and possibly two or three other local ports.
- “(b) At the five places above named, the statement should be published by the Customs-Collector: at Calcutta it will appear in his ‘Monthly Commercial Guide;’ elsewhere, it should be published as a sheet, like trade circulars, and not in the Government Gazette, which few look at.
- “(c) The formal scrutiny of the statement by the mercantile community should be secured. In Calcutta, the Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to us, dated the 25th ultimo, express their readiness to undertake that their Secretary shall, within ten days after each monthly issue of the ‘Commercial Guide,’ either point out to the Customs-Collector, for prompt investigation and mutual settlement, any errors which may appear to exist, or intimate that the Chamber accept the prices as a fair statement of the rates prevailing in the market. In Bombay, where the Chamber do not, as in Calcutta, publish a fortnightly price circular of their own and keep an establishment for the purpose, and where much of the foreign Indian trade is in the hands of persons not members of the Chamber, we understand that the plan hitherto adopted is preferred, of the Chamber nominating annually a Special Committee representing all classes, and considering their recommendations at a general meeting. At Madras, we cannot doubt that the Chamber will co-operate in some form which they find most suitable. At other places, where no Chamber exists, probably two or more leading merchants would agree to form annually, with the Customs-Collector, a Committee to make recommendations.
- “(d) As soon as the January statement is ready, the Customs-Collectors at the five ports named should send statements for the year from the 1st February preceding and their own recommendations, as also whatever suggestions were made by the Local Chamber of Commerce or community, up to the Customs-Collector at Calcutta. All such documents should reach Calcutta by the end of February.
- “(e) The Customs-Collector at Calcutta (*ex-officio*), and two other persons, official or non-official, to be appointed annually by the Government of India in February, should, not later than March 1st, consider all the recommendations received, and submit a Revised Schedule of Valuations to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. This Schedule (as approved or revised by the Governor General in Council) should be published under Section 22 of the Customs Act, in time to come into force from April 1st. We consider it essential that an Appraiser should be sent from Bombay annually, with the statements, &c., to explain to the Calcutta Committee the peculiarities of the important trade of the place, but we see no necessity for the delay and expense involved in assembling a Committee annually from all parts of India.

"It will, of course, be understood that this annual revision will not prevent the raising or lowering of individual values at any time of the year, as the law provides, when special cases arise in which this is necessary."

4. These recommendations are adopted by the Governor-General in Council, and should be carried out with the following modifications :—

- (a.) The returns of prices should be prepared only at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, 95 per cent. of the whole foreign trade of India being concentrated at these five ports. It is not necessary, at any rate at present, to have returns kept up at other ports, as a Collector at a principal port, Rangoon for instance, can always keep himself informed of any abnormal fluctuations of prices at minor ports within the same Province.
- (b.) The returns should not be confined to articles subject to duty on a fixed Tariff Valuation, but should include articles dutiable *ad valorem*; for some of these may be found to be so uniform in quality and regular in price, as to be properly subject to duty on a fixed valuation—a system which always saves trouble and dispute. The return, in short, should include all principal articles of merchandise, whether free or dutiable, so as to form a record, which will be more and more valuable as time goes on, of the fluctuations of prices of imports and exports, free and dutiable, at the chief ports of India. The returns of imports and exports should be separate, and should combine the details given in the Tariff Schedules A and B with those entered in the Alphabetical List of Articles A prescribed for statistical purposes.
- (c.) The statements for the year to the end of December should be sent to the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, so as to reach him, at latest, by the end of January. This officer, with the assistance of two other gentlemen, official or non-official, to be appointed by the Government of India, by the 1st of February, will prepare an amalgamated Statement of Prices for all India, which, with the statements for each port, and the connected documents, should be sent to the Government of India for consideration and approval by the 25th of February at the latest. The first Monthly Statement of Prices for the current year should be prepared for August 1879.

5. With reference to the doubts and discussions occasioned by the provision of the Notification of the 18th March 1878, that the articles named should be exempted from all import duties to which they are liable under the Numbers in which they are entered in Schedule A of the Tariff Act of 1875 (Question *d*), the Commission observe that the action of the Government of India has not been consistent.

In letter No. 69 of 17th July 1878, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, it was stated that—

"the Notification was carefully worded with the object of not exempting from duty, articles which, although dutiable under those Numbers of Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, which it was determined to remove from the Schedule, might also be dutiable under other Numbers, still retained in the Schedule."

On the other hand, it was ruled in letter No. 123, dated the 18th September 1878, that as the Headings for Flax and Hemp and articles made from them are among those exempted, flax and hemp piece-goods could not now be taxed under the Heading "No. 44, Piece-goods not otherwise described." It was observed in this letter that—

“the Tariff of 1875 specified certain kinds of piece-goods, *viz.*, those made from cotton, flax, hemp, silk and wool, each under a separate Number, and in a separate Heading provided for the taxation of all kinds of piece-goods other than those specifically described. It seems clear that the exempting Notification of the 18th March must, in this case, be read with the Tariff Schedule of 1875, and that it would not be reasonable to group under the general Head No. 44, two descriptions of piece-goods which were always separately taxed, and which were never meant to be included in that Number.”

6. The Commission remark that two opposite principles have thus been recognised, upon either of which the question might be decided. They consider that the choice between them should depend upon the object with which the Notification was issued. If that object was chiefly, even though not entirely, that of re-classification, then the earlier ruling should be followed, and everything, which can be brought in under some retained Head, though hitherto classed under a Head now removed, subjected to duty. But if, as they believe, the object was to relieve from customs duties many articles producing amounts so small as to be hardly worth collecting, then the principle of the letter No. 123 of the 18th September 1878 is to be preferred.

7. Accordingly, the Commission make the following recommendations : Duty should in no case be levied on articles—

- (1) named as Sub-Heads under the exempted Heads, or
- (2) hitherto treated as dutiable under the Sub-Head “Other Sorts” of such Heads.

In cases where there may be no established standard of classification for guidance, the custom and designation prevailing in the trade should be followed, rather than less obvious considerations. In the case of articles which reasonably fall under more Heads of the Tariff than one, according to the uses to which they are put, and which have, hitherto, been classed accordingly, regard should be had principally to the circumstances of importation indicating intended use, as well as to mere bulk or other standards. For example, Salad Oil, in a consignment from a Provisioner, should be taxed as Oilmen’s Stores, though “Oils” are free; and Quince or Coriander Seed included in an invoice of Medicines should be classed accordingly, though Seeds are no longer in the Tariff.

8. The Governor General in Council having considered these remarks, desires that the following Rules may be observed in all Custom Houses :—

- I.—Articles clearly intended by the Legislature to be classed under Numbers exempted by the Notification No. 43, dated the 18th March 1878, shall not be liable to duty under any other Number, with the exception of Turpentine which, though exempted under No. 38, is again specifically mentioned under No. 41. This rule does not apply to Nos. 16 and 44, which were only partially exempted by the Notification. For example, all specified Sub-Heads of exempted Numbers shall be free of duty. Piece-goods made of flax or hemp, Nos. 21 and 26, shall be free, and shall not be held liable to duty under No. 44. Railway Materials, No. 48, shall be free, and not liable to duty under any other Number.
- II.—Whenever a reasonable doubt arises as to the Number under which the Legislature intended any article to be subject to duty, a reference shall be made to the Government of India, stating (1) the practice before the Notification of the 18th March 1878, and (2) under what Number the article would come according to the custom of the trade.

9. As to question (e), the Commission are not in favor of a revision of the Tariff in view to the levy of the duty on quantity rather than on value; and as

yearly revisions of Valuations will remove all serious objections to the levy of a percentage on value, the expediency of the indicated change of system need not be further discussed at present.

10. On the subject (*f*) of revising and extending the classification of the Tarif Schedule, the Commission have made several suggestions which will be considered whenever the Tarif Act is revised.

11. With reference to question (*g*), the Commission record their opinions in detail in regard to various articles suggested as deserving of exemption, and conclude by saying that, on the whole, they do not consider the case of any of them to be so urgent as to necessitate present action. This question may accordingly stand over until some future time.

12. In paragraph 12 of their letter No. 6 of the 11th March 1879, the Commission state that the recommendation in paragraph 22 of the Report of the Tarif Committee of 1875 has never been fully carried out. They think that each "local volume" of the Statistics of Trade and Navigation should contain a statement of the Quantities, Values, and Duties under each Sub-Head, and that the volume for all India should show, in a statement analogous to that already specially prepared for cotton goods, those particulars for each Province, with totals.

13. The suggestions of the Committee of 1875 were communicated to the Local Governments, to whom instructions were issued on the 15th December 1876, Nos. 621-624, that the local annual volumes of the sea-borne trade with Foreign Countries should exhibit, in addition to the Heads and Sub-Heads prescribed in the statistical List A, the Sub-heads of the Tarif Schedule in Table No. 22 of general imports of articles subject to duty; and that in Table 23-1 (exports to foreign ports of principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture) cotton manufactures should be sub-divided in accordance with the divisions adopted in the Tarif for imported cottons. These orders were not issued soon enough to be carried out earlier than in the volumes for the year 1877-78.

14. The Governor General in Council now directs that, in the annual Volume for 1878-79, and thereafter, Table No. 22 (Quantities of certain Principal Articles passed for Home Consumption), and Table No. 15 (Gross Amount of Customs Duty received on imported merchandise subject to duty) shall show all the Sub-Heads of the Import Tarif Schedule besides the details of the List A, prescribed for statistical purposes. In Table No. 15, the detailed information should be given, as far as practicable, for the four years previous to 1878-79.

15. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to express his appreciation of the excellent services of Messrs. Hope and Maclean, in their conduct of the enquiries entrusted to them, and his satisfaction with their able and complete Report.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and British Burma for information and guidance, and to the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, c. s. i., and Mr. J. D. Maclean, for information.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Dated 16th August 1879.

No. 2251.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council prohibits the bringing or taking by sea or by land into or out of British India of arms, ammunition or

military stores, as defined in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, except in accordance with the provisions of that Act and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The 22nd August 1879.

No. 1534.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 6, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules, which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of members present :—

I.—Each Local Government may nominate persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of the said Act, for employment in Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in India within the territories subordinate to such Government. Such nominations shall be made not later than the first day of October in each year. No person shall be nominated for employment in the said Service after he has attained the age of 25 years, except on grounds of merit and ability proved in the service of Government, or in the practice of a profession.

II.—Nominations under the foregoing rule shall, if approved by the Governor General in Council, be provisionally sanctioned by him. The total number of nominations so sanctioned in any year shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the said Service in such year ; provided that the total number of such nominations sanctioned in each of the years 1879, 1880, and 1881 may exceed the said proportion by two. On sanction being given by the Governor General in Council, the nominee shall be admitted on probation to employment in the said Service ; such admission may be confirmed by the Governor General in Council, but shall not be so confirmed until the Local Government shall have reported to the Governor General in Council that the probationer has acquitted himself satisfactorily during a period of not less than two years from the date of his admission, and that he has, unless specially exempted by the Governor General in Council, passed such examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council. In case of persons admitted under these rules after they have attained the age of 25 years, the Governor General in Council may confirm their admission without requiring them to serve for any period of probation.

III.—Persons admitted under these rules to employment in the said Service shall ordinarily be appointed only to offices in the Province wherein they were first admitted. But the Governor General in Council may transfer from one Province to another a person finally admitted to employment in the said Service.

IV.—Any person admitted under these rules may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be declared by the Local Government to be disqualified for further employment in the said Service.

The 29th August 1879.

No. 1572.—Under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the prohibitions and directions contained in Section 6 of the said Act, such arms, ammunition, and military stores brought into an Indian port, as may be declared under manifest to be con-

signments, without transshipment, to another port, provided such other port be not situate on the coast of India, between the most westerly point of India and the most southerly point of British Burma, and provided such port be not a foreign port on the eastern sea-board of Africa.

This exemption will become void in the event of any of the articles claiming such exemption being landed at, or transhipped in, the port into which they may have been brought.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture and Horticulture),—No. 2-382-392, under date 15th August 1879.

READ—

Resolution in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Nos. 514-24C., dated 2nd November 1877, relative to the cultivation of the ground-nut in India.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*—N. O. *Leguminosae*) is otherwise known as Manilla-nut, earth-nut, pea-nut, and pig-nut. Its vernacular synonyms are *China-badam* and *Vilaiti Moong*, Hindustani; *Moong phalli*, Bengali; *Myé-bye*, Burmese; *Ver kadale* and *Vella kadale*, Tamil; *Katjang*, Malay.

2. From the seed of the nut a considerable proportion of excellent oil is expressed, varying in quantity, according to circumstances, from 33 to 50 per cent. of the weight of the husked seed: the oil is of a light-greenish colour, very clear, and bright, and is largely used in Europe and in India for illumination. It is also used both for the table when mixed with olive-oil, and for the lubrication of machinery. The oil is good for every purpose for which olive and almond oil are used; it makes good soap, and has the advantage of not quickly becoming rancid and of burning without smoke. The nut is eaten, roasted, by natives, and occasionally by Europeans in India. It is of universal consumption in the United States and by Spaniards, both in Spain and in America: it is eaten roasted, and is also used in confectionery. The following extract from Mr. P. L. Simmonds' *Tropical Agriculture* shows the value of the ground-nut as a food:—

“Dr. Muter, after giving the following analysis of ground-nut meal, urges its more general use as an important article of food:—

Moisture	...	...	...	...	9.6
Fatty matter	...	...	...	...	11.8
Nitrogenous compounds (flesh-formers)	...	...	...	...	31.9
Sugar, starch, &c.	...	...	...	...	37.8
Fibre	...	...	...	...	4.3
Ash	...	...	...	...	4.6
Total					100

“From this analysis it is evident,” he observes, “that the residue from them, after the expression of the oil, far exceeds that of peas, and is even richer than lentils in flesh-forming constituents, while it contains more fat and more phosphoric acid than either of them. On these grounds, we are justified in urging the adoption of the ground-nut meal as a source of food, it being superior in richness of all important constituents to any other vegetable products, of a similar nature. Although in the raw state it possesses a somewhat harsh odour, similar to that of lentils, this flavour entirely passes off in cooking, and, when properly prepared, it has a very agreeable flavour.”

The green plant forms excellent fodder for cattle, and the cake left after expression of the oil is a valuable cattle food and manure.

3. In the Resolution read in the preamble the following remarks were made in regard to the development of the cultivation and trade in the nut :—

In connection with this subject, the Governor-General in Council thinks it opportune to record his opinion that it is of more importance to stimulate and develop the production of articles already known in the country than to initiate costly experiments in articles not commercially known and of which the ultimate success is problematical. One of these articles is the ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*). The kernel of the pod of this plant produces a very large proportion of excellent oil, extensively used in Europe as well as in this country. The plant grows abundantly in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, but it does not seem to be fully utilized. The exports of the nut to foreign countries in 1875-76 were, from Madras, 6,994 cwt., value Rs. 29,774, and from Bombay, 3,721 cwt., value Rs. 13,845. From Bengal the exports have been so trifling that they have not been separately distinguished. The plant is grown to some extent in Burma, but not sufficiently for local consumption, and quantities are imported from Madras.

Although the exports to foreign countries from British India are trifling, considerable quantities are sent from Pondicherry to France as will be seen from the following figures, which have been extracted from the French trade returns of 1875 :—

				Kilogrammes.	Value Francs.
Imports from British India	...	...	...	1,231,803	406,494
Ditto French India	...	...	...	6,404,899	2,113,616

The total imports into France in the year from all countries were 101,524,463 kilogrammes, or nearly 100,000 tons, worth 33,503,000 francs.

Thus, out of this total value of 33½ millions francs only 2½ millions stand against India, of which French India has by far the largest share. Nearly all the rest is imported from the western coast of Africa.

The French trade in ground-nuts is a large and increasing one, the extraction of the oil, which is in considerable demand for the manufacture of soap, for consumption as food, and for other purposes, being conducted on a large scale at Marseilles. If the cultivation can be developed in this country, it seems probable that British India should be able to compete with Africa and supply France with a very considerable part of her requirements of this article, adding the ground-nut to other oil-seeds, such as gingelly and rape, which are now exported to France in great quantities.

The Governor-General in Council requests that the Local Governments will be good enough to obtain particulars of the extent of its cultivation in their Provinces, and to report them with any particulars they can ascertain as to the consumption of the seed and oil in the country. His Excellency in Council will also be glad to be favoured with any suggestions they may wish to make as to possible development of the cultivation and trade. In the maritime Provinces it is desirable that the export trade should be recorded in the monthly and annual returns, and this should be done with effect from the 1st of April next, in both the foreign and coasting trade returns.

4. The results of the enquiries instituted by Local Governments and Administrations are summarized below :—

5. MADRAS.—The Board of Revenue, reviewing the replies of the Collectors of the districts, state that the cultivation of the ground-nut is on the whole very limited, the total area cultivated with this crop in *Fasli* 1286 (i.e., 1876-77) being only about 34,632 acres, out of an area of 19 millions of acres under crop

in that year in the Madras Presidency. Loose sandy soil in the vicinity of the sea, or alluvial soils on the side of rivers, are stated to be best suited for the growth of the plant.

The nut is not generally consumed as an article of food, but the kernel is fried and eaten by the poor, especially by children, more as a luxury than as an article of ordinary diet. The oil is used for lamps, giving a bright light, free from smell and smoke, and sometimes for cooking purposes. In France it passes as olive-oil. The cake is given to cattle, and also used as a manure.

The following figures are available as illustrating the export of the seed and oil, both foreign and coastwise, in the districts of the Presidency :—

			1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
			Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.	Seed.	Oil.
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Madras	...	...	6,446	5,076	525	14,167	4,162	18,215	7,130	20,387	...	1,149
Godavari	...	...	...	61	...	286	...	205	...	594	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	801	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	216	20	126	4	178	36	194	40	25	...
Madura	...	...	16	...	8	23	18	...	720	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	31	...	64	...	48	...	3	...	7	...
Malabar	...	...	59	941	12	187	58	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	63	23,518	...	...
Total	...	...	6,768	6,103	735	15,468	4,464	18,506	8,110	44,539	32	1,149

In 1876-77, the exports by land from South Arcot to Pondicherry were, seed 29,700 cwt., and oil 20,502 cwt. The areas under cultivation in Tanjore and South Arcot, where there are French Settlements, average 5,413 and 25,000 acres respectively, yielding a produce of 41,802 cwt., and 258,750 cwt., respectively. The cultivation of the nut is well known in the Presidency and increase of production will follow any increased demands.

6. BOMBAY.—The nut is not cultivated anywhere in Sind, but imported for sale and is to be found in all bazars; it is roasted and eaten by the natives, and is very generally used. Several officers have evinced a desire to try its cultivation.

It is not cultivated, except to a very trifling extent, in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. In 1877 it was experimentally cultivated in one field in Ahmedabad, and on a small area in the Surat District, where it produced about 1,238 Bengal maunds, which were locally consumed for food purposes. Importation into this Division is on a very small scale, the nut being merely used for food, and not for manufacturing oil; and any development of the export trade must be looked for elsewhere than in the Northern Division, a very great part of which is not well suited for the cultivation of the nut.

The Collector of Nasik states that the ground-nut is grown in almost all the talukas of that district in land irrigated by pāts as a rotation crop; that not more than from 1,000 to 2,000 acres are cultivated with it in any one taluka; that the nut is used as food; that oil is also extracted from it, generally for the purpose of adulterating other oils; that the crop requires a good deal of water; and that about half the produce is consumed within the district, the remainder being exported to Bombay.

The Collector of Khandesh reports that, in 1876-77, ground to the extent of 2,151 acres and 37 gunthas was cultivated with the ground-nut in his district, and subjoins remarks by Messrs. Blathwayt, Woodward, and Stormont to the effect that—

What is grown is used almost entirely for food, and consumed within the district; that a small portion is used for the production of oil, which is employed chiefly for adulterating other oils; and that the crop is grown on irrigated land, and is not profitable in comparison with other garden produce.

The main objection to the ground-nut as a regular oil-crop is that in Khandesh, where the soil is mostly tenacious and cloddy, it is difficult to recover all the nuts from the ground, so that some always remain in the ground and by germinating become a troublesome weed.

The Collector of Ahmednagar reports that a small area (between 1,100 and 1,200 acres) of land is cultivated with ground-nut; that good soil is necessary for its cultivation; that it is invariably an irrigated crop; and that the expenses of cultivation are great, but that the profits are in proportion and generally exceed those from other crops usually grown on soil of similar description to that on which the ground-nut is sown.

The Collector of Poona roughly estimates that about 21,000 acres are cultivated with ground-nut chiefly in Khed taluka. He says that it requires irrigation and can be grown on almost any soil, but flourishes best on red and stony ground; that it is a more profitable crop than any other; and that about three-fourths is converted into oil and the rest used as food on fast days. He is of opinion that, if an export trade could be started from Bombay and agents established in the mofussil towns to purchase the nut, the cultivators would learn its value and the crop could be grown to almost any extent required.

The Acting Collector of Sholapur reports that land to the extent of about 15,000 acres, chiefly in Barsi taluka, is cultivated with the nut, which is grown in soft, black and reddish soil and used as food by the poor to a small extent, and by Hindus generally on fast days. He states that oil is extracted from it to a great extent for lighting and other purposes, and that it is said to be a very profitable crop where it can be grown without irrigation, and moderately so elsewhere.

The Collector of Satara reports that about 29,000 acres are annually cultivated with the nut in that district; that it is generally grown on good soil, but irrigation is absolutely necessary for its proper growth; and that the profits from its cultivation exceed those from other crops usually grown on similar soils.

In submitting these reports from the Collectors of his Division, the Commissioner, Central Division, says that—

The nut is chiefly grown in the Satara, Sholapur, and Nasik Collectorates, and he has no doubt that, should a demand for the nut spring up in mercantile circles, its growth would be largely and rapidly extended as it is said to be a very paying crop.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, states that the ground-nut is cultivated to a limited extent in two talukas of the Belgaum District only, and 75 per cent. of the produce is consumed locally, and that in the remaining districts of that Division it is imported in small quantities for local consumption, and is mixed with *kardi*, *kusumba* or safflower, the oil thus extracted being used for culinary and lighting purposes.

The Government of Bombay adds generally that the nut is grown in that Presidency almost entirely for local consumption, but that, should any great demand for the crop arise, an immediate and large extension of the cultivation would undoubtedly result.

7. **BENGAL.**—The ground-nut is not grown as an article of trade in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The following paragraphs contain such particulars as have been furnished of its cultivation :—

In the *Presidency Division* it is grown to a very small extent, and the seed and oil are not largely consumed.

In the *Patna Division* it is not grown, except to a very limited extent in the gardens of some of the rich natives of the Hajeepore sub-division of the Mozaferpore District, and in the Chumparun District.

In the *Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions* it is not grown. From a private experiment made by him, Mr. French, Manager of the Court of Wards' Estates, Dinagore, thinks that the nut might grow in Dinagore.

In the *Chota Nagpur Division* it is unknown, except in Hazaribagh, where it is cultivated in the town on a very small scale as a dessert fruit by a few gentlemen.

In the *Bhagalpur Division* the nut is not grown, except occasionally in the gardens of a few planters in the Muddehpura sub-division of the Bhagalpur District, and to a small extent as an article of luxury in the Purneah District.

In the *Burdwan Division* it is not grown, except to a very small extent in the Beerbhoom District, where it is used as an article of food, but not of commerce, and in the gardens of a few well-to-do natives in Hooghly.

In the *Chittagong, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions* it is not grown.

8. **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.**—Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, states that his attention was drawn to this product from his having noticed the enormous extent to which it is cultivated in America under the name of pea-nut. The nut is little grown in the North-Western Provinces, but it is found in market-gardens near towns under the name of *Moong-halli*. It requires a sandy soil, and perhaps wants a moister climate than the North-Western Provinces can give it, but may succeed with canal irrigation. In the North-Western Provinces it appears to be used as a luxury, and no oil is extracted from it, nor is it exported. It is cultivated as a garden, and not a field crop. The only districts in which it is known to have been grown are Banda, Hamirpur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur; it is sown in the months of June and July, and the crop is cut from December to February, the outturn being from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 maunds per acre. It is chiefly used for food, though in Banda and Mirzapur, oil is said to be extracted from the seed. The green leaves are readily eaten by cattle, and, when rotted, make excellent manure. It is occasionally imported into the North-Western Provinces from Gwalior and Jubbulpore. Experiments with the plant have been undertaken in the Government Farms at Cawnpore and Allahabad, and in the Lucknow and Saharanpore gardens with the results reported below :—

The experiments at Saharanpur were made partly with seed raised in the gardens during the previous year, and with seed obtained from Bengal: 1lb 3 ozs. of the former seed gave an outturn of 61lbs., being almost 49 fold; and 8lbs. of the latter seed yielded 192lbs., or 24 fold. There was no apparent difference in the size of the nut or quantity of the crops.

In the Lucknow Horticultural gardens 6lbs. of Bengal seed sown gave an outturn of 192lbs. or 32 fold. The land was ploughed three times and manured at the rate of 400 maunds per acre; the crop was irrigated four times and weeded

twice. The area on which the seed was sown was 1,164 yards, which gives a rate of yield per acre of about $9\frac{3}{4}$ maunds. The value of the produce at 4 seers per rupee would be Rs. 97-8-0 per acre. This compares favorably with the value of the produce of an acre of sugar-cane, which, under the same amount of cultivation, is estimated at Rs. 70.

Bengal seed was sown at the Allahabad and Cawnpur Government Farms, but the result in both places proved a failure owing to want of proper management, the outturn per acre at Allahabad being only 90lbs., and at Cawnpore somewhat less.

Mr. Buck believes that the nut can be cultivated with profit only in the damper Sub-Himalyan regions where the climate most closely approximates to that of Bengal. It is well known at Cawnpore and other places.

9. PUNJAB.—The ground-nut is unknown in most districts as an article of local cultivation. It is imported into Delhi from Bombay and Gwalior, and into the neighbouring districts from Delhi, and is generally sold by the vendors of dried fruits at the rate of 8 annas a seer. It is eaten in small quantities like pistachio nuts, but its use as an oilseed is unknown. The value of the nut cannot be judged from the few experiments made with it in all three districts of the Delhi Division; but seeing that the zemindars are averse to the introduction of any new products, it seems doubtful whether the cultivation of the nut would there be successful. The Punjab Government suggest that a few experiments might be tried in the Government garden in each district.

In *Hissar* it is not cultivated. Some years ago the Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Forster) tried its cultivation experimentally in the public garden, where it thrived very well and produced a good crop. It requires a fair share of irrigation, and there is no doubt it would grow well enough and be sufficiently productive on canal-irrigation land, but it will not otherwise flourish.

It is unknown in the *Jullundur* Division, except to Mr. J. W. Wright, C. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Jullundur Division, who in 1865 tried the following experiment:—Half a seer of nuts was sown on a plot of 400 square feet about the end of April, and germinated freely. The crop was dug up in January 1866, and the outturn was five seers of fine nuts; half a seer of nuts was kept for seed and sown again in the spring of 1866, and the result was about the same; but the nuts were not quite so full and large. Half a seer was kept and sown in the spring of 1867, but the nuts failed to germinate. The nut requires a light sandy soil, and, so far as Mr. Wright's experience goes, much irrigation is not necessary. The surface of the soil should not be allowed to become a hard crust, as it prevents the plants from sending down the nut-bearing shoots from the runners which are thrown out during the rains. Just before the rains a small quantity of manure was sprinkled over the plot after it had been broken up. The nut will thrive best in a moist climate, and Mr. Wright doubts much whether the Punjab is well suited for it. It would be easy to try it on some of the sandy patches in Jullundur, trusting to the natural moisture of the ground, and also a second lot near wells where water can be had when required, and then note results. When the crop is dug up, the old plants should be destroyed and a fresh piece of ground selected for the next year's crop.

In *Sialkot* an experiment was tried in the public gardens some three years ago, and "the produce of a small plot of ground was sufficient to indicate that the cultivation would be remunerative." The Deputy Commissioner of the district suggests that the sandy and fertile soil of the "*Bajwat*" tract in that district would probably be a suitable place for experiment.

It is unknown in *Sirsa*, and, according to the Deputy Commissioner, unlikely to succeed there; but Mr. Wakefield, a former Deputy Commissioner of the district, now at *Ludhiana*, states that he grew it at *Sirsa* in his own garden, and he proposes to try it in *Ludhiana*.

Dr. Henderson, Civil Surgeon of *Rawalpindi*, says that in *Lahore* the plants succeeded well on sandy soil but failed on clayey soil.

The Financial Commissioner says that the manufacture of oil from this nut does not seem to be known in any part of the Punjab. The nut, where it is known at all, is eaten in small quantities as food, and probably only as a luxury; and it cannot be determined whether the cultivation of the plant for the sake of the oil or for export to Europe would be remunerative, until experiments on a larger scale have been undertaken. With this view Financial Commissioner thinks it would be useful to ascertain whether nuts, produced in the dry climate of the Punjab, will yield the same proportion of oil as in the moister parts of India where the cultivation is better known. He suggests that seed be procured for further experiment. The Lieutenant-Governor seems to think experiment unnecessary, because the plant apparently requires higher temperature than that of the Punjab.

10. CENTRAL PROVINCES.—In these Provinces, as in the Punjab, the plant is grown to but a small extent for food, and not for the extraction of oil. The divisional officers report as follows :—

Nagpur Division.—It is not cultivated at all in the Chanda, Balaghat, and Upper Godavari Districts, and scarcely at all in Bhandara; it is cultivated to a limited extent in the Wardha and Nagpur Districts; but the necessity for irrigation on the one hand, and the limited demand on the other, prevent its cultivation from being more general.

Jubbulpore Division.—The people understand its cultivation better than in Nagpur, and it is therefore more general; but there is no exportation, and it is only used as an edible luxury.

Nerbudda Division.—It is not cultivated at all in Narsinghpur, and but little in Hoshangabad, Betul, and Chhindwara. Nimar is the only district in which there is really any regular, though very limited, cultivation of the plant. Consumption is chiefly local, and but little is exported to the neighbouring district of Hoshangabad.

Chhattisgarh Division.—The plant is quite unknown, except in the Bilaspur District, where it was introduced by a Mahratta gardener, who uses the seed only in the preparation of sweetmeats.

It seems to be generally believed that soil suitable for its production would be easily obtainable in the Central Provinces, but the demand must rise considerably before it will be possible to extend cultivation to any appreciable degree.

11. BRITISH BURMA.—The plant is grown to a very limited extent in this Province; the seed is used as food, and no oil is extracted; it is cultivated almost exclusively by Shans, who seem to have introduced it into the Province.

12. ASSAM.—There is no cultivation of the plant, nor any appreciable trade in, or consumption of, the nut or its oil in Assam; it is doubtful whether any artificial encouragement of its introduction would be successful.

13. MYSORE.—The cultivation of the nut is almost wholly limited to the Bangalore and Kolar districts of the Nundydroog division.

In the Bangalore District the statistics for 1873-74 to 1877-78 show that the average area annually under cultivation with the nut was 3,540 acres, with an

out-turn of about 3,131 tons, of which about 1,149 tons were exported. Of the remainder, 1,085 tons were retained for consumption, and about 897 tons used for extraction of the oil.

In the Kolar District the area under cultivation annually is stated to be 1,054 acres, yielding about 1,640 tons; the greater portion of this quantity, *viz.*, 1,190 tons, was consumed locally as food, and the remainder 450 tons used for the extraction of oil. It does not appear that any portion of the product is exported, but the Chief Commissioner apprehends that the information supplied on this point is deficient.

The nut is cultivated to a small extent in the Tumkur District of the Nundydroog Division and in the Chitaldroog District of the Nagar Division.

The Chief Commissioner states that from the fact that the nut is chiefly cultivated in the Nundydroog Division, it may be inferred that its value as an article of export has been to some extent recognised in the districts adjacent to Bangalore, and its cultivation and use otherwise than as an article of consumption may be expected in course of time to develop and extend, further into the interior. The progress already made may be estimated by the fact that, prior to the assumption of the British rule in the Province, the extraction of oil from the ground-nut had been prohibited, and in 1860 Sir Mark Cubbon, the then Chief Commissioner, deemed it necessary to issue a notification formally cancelling that interdiction, and pointing out to the people the advantages of employing the oil as an article of trade.

The plant is ordinarily cultivated as an alternative crop on land watered by wells; it is put down during the first rains in April to June, and harvested in January or February following. The leaves are used to enrich the soil for the cultivation of sugar-cane and other crops, which are considered more productive.

14. **BERAR.**—In Amraoti, 1,300 acres were cultivated with the plant during the year 1877-78. A small quantity was exported to the Bombay Presidency. The nut is eaten by the people, but oil is not extracted from it. The soil of the district is said to be quite unsuitable for its growth, and the ravages caused by pigs, combined with the scanty yield, is against the extension of its cultivation.

In Ellichpur it is practically unknown. A few *malis* are said to have raised a small quantity, but the cultivation is so limited that it has not been separately recorded in the returns.

In Wun about 259 acres in one taluka were sown with the nut last year, the yield from which is said to have been at the rate of 800lbs. per acre. It was sold at 13 seers per rupee, the receipts per acre being thus Rs. 30-12-0; the cost of cultivation is not mentioned. The nut is eaten, but is not used for the extraction of oil.

In Akola it is cultivated in only two talukas; the area cultivated last year was 190 acres. The nut is generally eaten by Hindus on fast-days, but nowhere used for making oil. The Deputy Commissioner does not think its cultivation could be increased, as other crops are more profitable.

In Buldana 1,111 acres were cultivated with the nut, it is eaten by Hindus on fast-days, but no oil is extracted.

In Basim cultivation is so limited that the area under it has not been separately shown.

The Resident thinks the cultivation of the plant not capable of much extension in Berar. It is culturable only as a garden crop, and garden cultivation being comparatively limited, this alone acts as a check upon the extended cultivation of the nut. He feels confident, from his own experience, that where the

ground-nut thrives, as in Mysore and other places, it may be turned to most useful and profitable account. The oil extracted from it is good, and realises a price which repays production, while the refuse forms an excellent cake for feeding cows and fattening cattle and sheep for market.

15. AJMERE.—The nut is not grown in this district; it was once grown in two or three biswas of well land in the village of Ramsar, and the out-turn was about 13 seers.

16. From the above summary it appears that the total recorded area under cultivation with the ground-nut in all India is about 112,000 acres, exclusively in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Berar and Mysore. In the Bombay Presidency, the area (70,350 acres) is more than double that of Madras (34,630 acres), although such exportation as there is from British India to Foreign countries is confined to the latter Presidency. The yield per acre is stated to range from ten cwt. in Tanjore and South Arcot to over one ton per acre in Kolar. In Central and Northern India the nut is cultivated for food or for conversion into oil, in both cases to a very small extent and only for local consumption. The plant likes a light sandy soil and a considerable amount of water, with a tolerably equable, sub-tropical temperature, and these requirements may be supplied in many parts of the littoral of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, the eastern districts of Bengal, and the Burman coast. The cultivation is very profitable and the demand, which is mostly for France, is large. In 1878, the imports into France of *Arachides et noix de touloucouna* amounted to 111,443,366 kilogrammes, valued at 30,239,602 francs. Of this quantity upwards of 103,000,000 kilogrammes were imported from the western coast of Africa, where the negroes have found the cultivation a very profitable investment. The exports of the nut from British India in the official year 1878-79 amounted to only 25,472 cwt. (1,294,402 kilogrammes), or little more than 1 per cent. of the imports into France.

17. The question now is whether India should be content to leave France to draw all her supplies of this valuable food-stuff and commercial product from Africa, or whether she should not enter actively into competition for, at any rate, a substantial portion of the trade. The cultivation is no novelty requiring the removal of prejudices and other obstacles for its introduction. The plant is well known and appreciated by the people, and in some places the cultivation is already not insignificant and there is abundant room for development. Cultivators would probably respond without delay or difficulty to any call made upon them for an increased production, but they can hardly be expected to undertake any considerable risk by largely increasing the area under the plant without first having an assured demand for the produce. The increase of the effective demand must depend upon the action of produce merchants at the chief ports of export. The Governor-General in Council has thought it expedient to give publicity to the foregoing details, in case the merchants of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta should find it to their advantage to enter into relation with the Marseilles houses, who import this staple, or with dealers in the districts where the nut is already a recognised agricultural staple.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations for information; and with a request that it may be published in the Local Government Gazettes.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The 30th August 1879.

No. 1601.—The following additions are made to the Rules under the “Indian Arms Act, 1878,” published on the 6th March 1879 :—

Rule 6A.—In the case of arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in Rule 5, ammunition, or military stores imported under license into a British port and exported thence to another British port named in Rule 6 or in Rule 6B, the necessary licenses for such re-export and import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee (each) instead of ten rupees. Such licenses shall be in forms III and IV appended to these Rules.

Rule 6B.—Licenses to import by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukphyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui may be granted by the Magistrates of the Districts in which those ports are respectively situated, in respect of arms other than cannon or rifles not excepted by Rule 5, ammunition, or military stores. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form III appended to these Rules.

No. 2614.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 8th September 1879.

Read again—

Mint and Currency Proceedings, Nos. 40-41, of May 1879.

RESOLUTION.—By a Resolution No. 731, dated 26th May 1879, the Government of India, at the instance of the Senior Mint Master, directed that soldered coins should “in all cases be destroyed and returned to the tenderers.”

2. The Governor-General in Council now finds that, although a soldered coin, being defaced, has no legal-tender force, yet a Government Officer may not cut or break a coin which does not belong to any of the classes described in Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, merely because it is soldered.

3. The orders contained in the Resolution hereinbefore cited are accordingly hereby cancelled. But, whether a soldered coin has lost weight or not, it should never be re-issued from any Government Treasury or Currency Office, but always dealt with in the manner prescribed by Resolution No. 2776, dated 16th September 1878, the solder being carefully and cleanly removed before it is bought from the holder for its weight in rupees under Rule E., promulgated with that Resolution.

The 20th September 1879.

No. 2896.—In continuation of Notification No. 3097, dated 15th December 1871, the Governor General in Council hereby authorises the transfer of Notes or Stock of any Loan, the interest on which is Four per cent., into either the Four Per Cent Loan of 1842-43 or the Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865.

On payment of the usual renewal or consolidation fees, transfers may also be made from one of these Loans to the other; but no interest shall be paid in anticipation of the due date upon notes so transferred.

Upon the surrender of Notes and Stock of the three and a half per cent. Loan of 1853, together with an equal amount of Notes or Stock of either portion of the Transfer Loan, 1879, Notes or Stock of either of the said Four per cent. Loans of 1842-43 and 1865 for an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the Notes or Stock thus surrendered will be issued in exchange therefor, together with interest in anticipation of the next due instalment.

No. 2863.—The Governor General in Council has determined that the resolution in the Financial Department, No. 3399, dated the 27th September 1877, prohibiting the grant of travelling allowance in the form of mileage for fractions of a mile, applies to travelling allowance for journeys by railway as well as for other journeys, but that under that Resolution mileage should be disallowed only for any fraction in the total of a bill.

No. 2631.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 9th September 1879.

Read again—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce. No. 1905, dated 24th July 1879, in which it has been ruled *inter alia*, that a Commissioned Military Officer in civil employ shall not be entitled to draw Colonel's Allowances in addition to his salary in the Civil Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that this Rule shall not apply to any Officer who was on the 24th July 1879 drawing the Colonel's Allowances in addition to salary in the Civil Department.

No. 45—1755-70.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public),—under date 24th September 1879.

READ—

General Order of the Military Department, No. 122, dated the 28th May 1877, enjoining strict observance of General Order No. 186 of 1876, which prescribes that permission for sporting purposes shall not be granted to soldiers by regimental commanding officers until it has been ascertained through the civil authorities that the country people are not opposed to the shooting of peafowl, or other birds, or animals considered in certain localities to be more or less of a sacred nature. The circular, it is observed, absolutely prohibits soldiers from shooting in the immediate vicinity of villages or private residences.

RESOLUTION.—A case has recently attracted the notice of the Government of India in which an Englishman with his servants insisted (in spite of the remonstrances of the owners) upon crossing, for purposes of sport, a field on which were standing crops. An altercation with the villagers ensued, in the course of which two natives received serious gunshot wounds.

2. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that every endeavour should be made to check the practice of shooting over standing and ripe crops,—a practice which, if carried on without the consent of the owners of the crops, cannot fail to give rise to disturbances and affrays. In the Military Department orders were some years ago issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief which have for their object the prevention of affrays between soldiers engaged in sport and villagers. The Governor-General in Council deems it expedient that measures should be taken with a similar object in the Civil Department. His Excellency in Council accordingly requests that instructions may be issued by Local Governments and Administrations to District officers to take every opportunity of warning Englishmen and others against entering on standing crops for sporting purposes unless they first obtain the permission of the owners so to do.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, for information and issue of any further orders that may be considered necessary, also to Local Governments and administrations for information and guidance.

No. 46—1772-98.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public),—under date 26th September 1879.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 33-1649, dated 19th October 1876, prescribing rules in regard to the presentation of memorials by officers in the civil employ of Government.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 75 (Public), dated 31st July 1879, on the subject of the orders in the above quoted Resolution, prohibiting the submission of joint memorials.

RESOLUTION.—Rules I and II of the rules promulgated with the Resolution of the 19th October 1876 are as follows:—

- I. Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately and not in concert with others.
- II. No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

2. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having suggested that these two rules might be made more clear by the addition of words explaining that Rule I is not meant to prohibit the private interchange of individual opinions, and that the personal interest referred to in Rule II may be indirect, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rules:—

RULE I.—Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately and not in concert with others; but this prohibition against the submission of joint memorials is not intended to apply to or affect the private interchange of individual opinions.

RULE II.—No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf. The personal interest referred to in this rule may be indirect.

3. His Excellency in Council desires further to explain that the general prohibition against the submission of joint memorials does not affect the case of any correspondence which the Managers of Service Funds *as such* may have to conduct with Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be circulated for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India, and to the High Court, the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, and to the following officers:—

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
 The Director General of Archæological Survey of India.
 The Surveyor General of India.
 The Superintendent, Geological Survey.
 The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
 The Trustees of the Indian Museum.
 The Secretary to the Board of Examiners.
 The Registrar of the Calcutta University.
 The Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

No. 3007.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 30th September 1879.

READ—

Leave and Allowances Proceedings for March 1876, Nos. 64—68.

RESOLUTION.—In Notification No. 846, dated 11th February 1876, the Governor-General in Council ordered that whenever a Commissioned, Medical or

other Military Officer holding a Civil appointment on consolidated pay which is less than his Military pay is allowed to draw the difference between them, he shall draw it from the Department from which he receives his consolidated pay.

2. In extension of these orders, the Governor-General in Council has now further decided that except as provided in any general or special rule to the contrary, the emoluments of a public Officer from the General Revenues shall never be distributed between two or more Departments; but, whatever their nature or origin, shall be accorded in the Public Accounts as a charge of the Department in which he is serving.

3. These orders do not apply to any Pension or leave Allowances which, under exceptional circumstances, an Officer in Active Service may draw in addition to salary.

No. 1084, dated 10th June 1879.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 501, dated the 26th April last, submitting, for consideration, the question whether refund of impressed stamps should be granted in cases where stamped applications to carry and possess arms, &c., under the Arms Act (XI of 1878) have been refused by a Magistrate.

2. In reply, I am to explain that Section 17, Clause (b), of the Arms Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to fix a fee payable in respect of a license "granted," and it seems doubtful whether the fee can properly be retained when such application is refused.

3. In the event, therefore, of an application for a license under the Arms Act bearing the requisite fee in the shape of impressed stamps, being refused by the Executive authorities, a refund of the stamp fee paid should, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be allowed.

No. 3051.

ACCOUNTS.

The 6th October 1879.

In reply to Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 314 A. G., dated 4th August 1879, the undersigned is directed to observe that in Resolution No. 626 dated 3rd February 1871, the Governor-General in Council remarked that no Travellers' Rest-house ought to be maintained from Imperial Funds excepting in Foreign States. The cost of the maintenance of such Rest-houses was to be a Civil, not a Public Works charge. Rest-houses in British India were to be maintained from Local Funds. It was not said that the cost of such Rest-houses was to be a Public Works charge. But upon the whole, it seems reasonable that the cost should be a Miscellaneous Civil charge, and this may now be arranged.

No. 3094.

The 8th October 1879.

RESOLUTION.—A recent defalcation in a Government Treasury was facilitated by the absence of any separate and particular record of the additions to and removals from the treasure kept under double-locks, of which the key of one is kept by the Treasurer, and the key of the other by the Treasury Officer.

2. The 81st question in Appendix B of the Civil Account Code shews that it is incumbent upon the Treasury Officer to keep and initial a record even of transfers to and from each separate chest under the double-locks.

3. The Government of India supposed that, as a matter of course, a register was kept in every treasury of all money added to or removed from the treasure under double-locks as aforesaid.

4. But as it is now shewn that this precaution is sometimes neglected, the Governor-General in Council formally directs that a Register be kept by the Treasury Officer under the double-locks with the treasure, and that the date and particulars of every addition to or removal from the treasure kept under double-locks be then and there recorded in this Register under the joint signature of the Treasury Officer and the Treasurer.

5. The Register should distinguish between Currency Notes of the Home circle, Currency Notes of Foreign circles, Rupees, Half Rupees, Quarter Rupees, Eighth Rupees, and Copper Coin.

6. The balance shewn in the Register will be the balance shewn in the balanced books of the Treasurer's Department (Account Code, ii, 17) as under double-locks.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The 10th October 1879.

No. 1842.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following revised rule in substitution of rule 5 of the rules under the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879 :—

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, for the importation into British India, by sea, or river, or land, or for exportation from British India, by sea, of any cannon, or of any rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles, except rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles of such quality, or in such quantity, as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 11th October 1879.

No. 3178.—On and after the first January 1880, the business of issuing and paying* money orders, both Inland and Foreign, shall be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office, under the following rules :—

* Note.—Money orders issued by the Treasury Department prior to the 1st January 1880 shall be payable by the Treasury under the former rules.

and Foreign, shall be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office, under the following rules :—

RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

1. Imperial post offices generally (as per list in the Indian Postal Guide), with such exceptions as may be ordered by the Director General of the Post Office from time to time, shall be authorized to issue and pay money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 P.M., on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday, and Good Friday.

2. A separate application must be made for each money order. The

application should be written on one of the printed forms supplied (gratis) by the post office for that purpose. A diagram of the form is given on the margin.

3. The name of only one person may be entered in the application as payee, and the name of only one person as remitter, except in the case of Firms or Corporations, when the usual de-

N. B.—This form is supplied gratis from the post office.

APPLICATIONS FOR MONEY ORDERS MUST BE MADE IN THIS FORM BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 12 NOON AND 5 P.M., ON WEEK DAYS.

Inland money order application.

For Rs. As. _____ Payable at* _____ Post Office.
District† _____

Name and full address of the payee. { _____

Name and full address of the remitter. { _____

Date _____

* The post office at which the money order is to be made payable will generally be the same as the post office mentioned in the payee's address, but the remitter may name a different office of payment if he so desires.

† The district in which a post office is situated will be found immediately following the name of the office in the list of post offices in the Postal Guide. If the name of the office of payment mentioned by the applicant is the same as, or similar to, the name of any other post office, the addition of the name of the district by the applicant is compulsory. In other cases the post office is allowed to fill in the name of the district when omitted by the applicant.

signation must be given.

4. All the entries to be made in the application (as indicated in the form) must be legibly written: and the name and address of the payee must also be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and avoid risk of wrong delivery. The occupation, rank, trade or profession of the payee, and any other particular calculated to help in identifying him, should be added. The post office shall not be responsible for any wrong delivery or payment resulting from, or facilitated by, indistinctness, inaccuracy or incompleteness of name or address, or any other defect in the application. The entries in an application may be made by the remitter or any one employed on his behalf.

5. The application may be presented ready written at the post office or it may be written at the post office. Where other facilities for getting applications written do not exist, the post office officials will ordinarily be able to write an application on behalf of a remitter who appears in person at the post office, or sends an intelligent messenger to the post office to give the necessary particulars.

6. Applications for money orders must be presented at the post office window. The remitter or his messenger, on presenting the application duly prepared together with the required amount (being the value of the money order and the commission chargeable thereon), shall receive a receipt bearing the dated stamp of the post office and the signature of the postal official who receives the money. The receipt shall contain particulars of the money order to be delivered to the payee and of his address; and the remitter should examine the receipt with the view of seeing that the particulars have been correctly entered. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter to the post office: and if he omits to do so, the responsibility of any mistake will rest with him.

7. The remitter shall have nothing to do with the transmission of the money order, this work being done entirely by the post office, but in due course he should expect to receive through the post office an acknowledgment signed by the payee. And if any unreasonable delay should occur in the receipt of this acknowledgment, he should represent the matter to the post office. On receiving the acknowledgment, the remitter should examine it to see that the particulars entered therein are correct, and that the signature is that of the payee, any observed defect or discrepancy being at once reported to the post office.

A money order shall be delivered by the post office of the post town named in the address given by the remitter, and if necessary, it shall be re-directed to a revised address within the limits of British India; but no such re-direction shall affect the office of payment as originally named by the remitter. A money order delivered by the post office to the payee shall be accompanied by a receipt and an acknowledgement, both of which must be signed by him on taking delivery of the money order. The acknowledgment so signed shall be forwarded by the post office to the remitter.

9. On every money order, there shall be entered the post office of payment mentioned by the remitter in his application, as well as the head office thereof (if the office mentioned by the remitter be a sub or branch office): and an order bearing the names of two post offices (sub or branch and head) as above may be presented for payment at either of them.

10. A money order is not transferable by endorsement: it must be signed by the payee named therein: and having been so signed, it may be presented for payment by the payee or any other legitimate holder. It should be presented at the post office of payment on as early a day as possible after receipt, delay in presentation being liable (in the case of small offices of payment) to necessitate the return of the funds originally provided for payment and to involve delay in the obtainment of a fresh supply of funds. After the close of the month following the month of the date of the money order, it shall lapse: a lapsed order shall, however, be payable within two months from the date of its lapsing, if postage stamps equal in value to a second commission be affixed to the back of it. After the expiration of two months from the date of lapsing, the amount of the money order shall be forfeited. Thus an unpresented money order bearing any date in June shall lapse at the close of July and shall be forfeited at the close of September.

11. As an exception to the preceding rule, the signature of the payee shall be dispensed with when the payee cannot write and attends personally at the post office to make his mark in presence of a witness who knows him and is known to the post office.

12. A money order can be paid only at the office or offices of payment mentioned thereon, and if a payee desires to receive payment elsewhere, he should sign the order and send it to the *Head Office* of payment named thereon, with an application for the issue to him of a *new order* payable to himself or any one else named by him at such office as he may specify. A new order will thereupon be issued in accordance with his instructions, the amount of a second commission on the original order being deducted from the amount of the new order. The post office which receives the letter of application and issues the new order will send a receipt direct by post to the applicant. Any legitimate holder of a money order duly signed by the payee may make the application herein referred to.

13. A money order which cannot be delivered within the limits of British India shall be forwarded by the post office free of charge to the remitter.

14. A person to whom a money order issued on his own application has been returned by the post office as *undeliverable* may make application for a *new order* in the manner described in paragraph 12 above, and no deduction for second commission will be made in this case; but in attestation of his being

the remitter, he must attach to his letter of application, the receipt granted to him on his original application, or (if he has lost it) a duplicate obtained from the post office to which the original application was made.

15. If a money order is lost, application for a *duplicate* may be made by the *payee* to the office of payment or its head office, accompanied by a fee in cash equal to a second commission. It must be made in writing, and the post office shall require the applicant to furnish such particulars or evidence as may be deemed necessary to establish the claim. Such an application, if the office of payment be a sub or branch office, shall be submitted for orders to its head office. Second duplicates shall in no case be granted. The *remitter* of an undeliverable money order may also make the application herein referred to, but he must attach to his application the original receipt or a duplicate thereof as provided in the preceding paragraph. A duplicate order shall bear the *same date as the original, the dates of lapse and forfeiture being consequently the same*. Discretionary authority shall be vested in offices of payment to stop payment of an order represented to have been lost pending the presentation of a formal application by the payee for a duplicate.

16. The post office reserves the right of paying a money order to the bearer thereof, and shall not be responsible for the genuineness of the signature professing to be that of the payee, or for the legitimacy of the possession of the person presenting the order. The payee of a money order should, therefore, attend to its custody prior to presentation. After once making payment of a money order, by whomsoever presented, the post office shall not be liable to any further claim.

17. The following conditions shall be applicable to money orders granted by the post office *viz*:—

- (1) The value of a money order shall not exceed Rs. 150 and shall not include the fraction of an anna.
- (2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person, except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts, Calcutta.
- (3) The grant of money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special orders, owing to an unusual condition of the exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances, or any other special cause.
- (4) The commission charged on the issue of money orders shall be as follows:—

				Rs.		Rs. A.	
On sums not exceeding		...	...	10	...	0	2
" exceeding Rs.	10, but not exceeding			25	...	0	4
" " Rs.	25	"	"	50	...	0	8
" " Rs.	50	"	"	75	...	0	12
" " Rs.	75	"	"	100	...	1	0
" " Rs.	100	"	"	125	...	1	4
" " Rs.	125	"	"	150	...	1	8

- (5) The second commission payable on lapsed orders, &c., shall be the same amount as a first commission according to the preceding scale.

RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND PAYMENT OF FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

18. All Imperial post offices authorized to receive applications for inland money orders shall be authorized also to receive applications for foreign money orders, and shall be open for that purpose between the hours of 12 noon and 5 P. M. on every day except Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, the Queen's birthday and Good Friday.

19. Applications for foreign money orders must be written on the prescribed

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER APPLICATION.													
For £ _____ s. _____ d.													
To be filled in by the head office of issue.	Name stamp of the office of issue.	Indian equivalent	Rs. A. { Foreign country in which payable. } *										
		Commission	Rs. A.										
		Total ...											
Name and full address of the payee.		{ _____ _____											
Name and full address of the remitter.		{ _____ _____											
Date _____													
<p>* The correct entry by the applicant of the country on which the order is to be made payable is of great importance. The only countries to which orders can be sent are those noted below, and any future additions made to the list will be found in the Postal Guide :—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>United Kingdom.</td> <td>Heligoland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canada.</td> <td>Netherlands.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany.</td> <td>Switzerland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgium.</td> <td>Denmark.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luxembourg.</td> <td>Italy.</td> </tr> </table>				United Kingdom.	Heligoland.	Canada.	Netherlands.	Germany.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Luxembourg.	Italy.
United Kingdom.	Heligoland.												
Canada.	Netherlands.												
Germany.	Switzerland.												
Belgium.	Denmark.												
Luxembourg.	Italy.												
This form is supplied gratis from the post office.													

form by the applicant himself, or by some friend or agent on his behalf, it being undesirable to allow the officials of the post office to write such applications, except in cases of special necessity. The amount of the foreign money order (whatever be the foreign country of destination) must be stated by the applicant in the appropriate place in British (sterling) money. If the foreign country of

destination has a different currency the sterling amount will be converted by it into the local currency for the purpose of payment. The amount to be paid in India for the money order (including the commission) will be entered by every head post office on presentation of an application in which the value of the desired order has been stated in sterling money, and the applicant can then pay the amount indicated, obtaining a receipt on which further instructions will be found.

20. If the post office at which an application for a foreign money order is presented be a sub or branch office, it will be necessary for it to forward the application to its head office for examination, and an order to ensure the correct calculation of the amount due. On return from the head office the application will be delivered to the applicant, who may then present it accompanied by the required amount.

21. In preparing an application for a foreign money order, the name of the payee or the person to whom the money order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial letter of one christian name. If the payee be a Firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice. The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination of the particular money order office in the foreign country at which the money order is made payable. The same instructions apply as respects the name of the remitter, and if the remitter be a native of India, his tribe or caste and his father's name should also be given.

22. It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order to write to the payee informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the

application. The payee will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

23. The remitter shall receive from the Presidency post office, Bombay, an intimation that the money order has been communicated to the foreign country of payment. The remitter should retain in his possession this intimation, and also the receipt given to him, for the amount paid by him in case occasion should arise for making inquiry regarding the money order.

24. Foreign money orders shall be granted on the countries noted on the margin and on any other countries which may from time to time be added to this list. The list will be found in the Postal Guide.

United Kingdom.	Heligoland.
Canada.	Netherlands.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Belgium.	Denmark.
Luxembourg.	Italy.

25. For the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order and the commission chargeable thereon, all head post offices shall be supplied with schedules drawn out at different rates of exchange, and shall receive orders from time to time as to the particular schedule to be used in such calculations. Copies of the schedules can be seen at any head post office or in the Postal Guide.

26. The following conditions shall be applicable to foreign money orders:—

- (1) The amount of a foreign money order shall not exceed £10 or contain the fraction of a penny.
- (2) The same remitter shall not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person except under special permission conveyed to the issuing office by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts.
- (3) The grant of foreign money orders may be refused by any post office acting under special order owing to an unusual condition of the foreign exchange market, an exceptional state of treasury balances, or any other special cause.

27. The rates of commission are as follow:—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	8
Exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7	1	8
Exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10	2	0

These rates of commission are doubled in the case of money orders payable in Canada.

28. If the remitter of a foreign money order desires any of the services noted on the margin or has any complaint to make with regard to the money order remitted by him, he should address the deputy postmaster of Bombay enclosing the receipt granted to him by the office of issue or the intimation received by him from the office in Bombay. The Bombay post office will communicate with the foreign money order office concerned and intimate the result. In the case of the cancellation of an order after reference to the foreign country of payment, the amount to be refunded will be the value of the order, but not the commission.

29. If a money order is returned by the foreign country of payment as undeliverable to the office in Bombay, the value of the money order but not the commission will be refunded to the remitter.

30. No second commission will be charged in India for any of the services mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs.

31. Foreign money orders coming from places abroad will be converted in Bombay into ordinary inland money orders, the value in sterling money of the original order being entered in Indian currency according to the schedule of exchange in force at the time (see Rule 25).

32. The Indian inland money orders so granted in discharge of orders from foreign countries shall bear the dates of actual preparation in the head office of payment, and shall be governed in all respects by the rules appertaining to ordinary inland money orders *e.g.*, in respect of payment, lapse, forfeiture and obtainment of duplicates or new orders. The second commission chargeable for the two last-mentioned services (*viz.*, duplicates and new orders) shall be the same as the second commission which would be chargeable for similar services in respect of an inland money order of like value.

No. 2596.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 16th August 1877.

Read again—

Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 846, dated 11th February 1876, in which it has been ruled that whenever on public grounds a Commissioned Military Officer holding a civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his military pay, is allowed to draw the difference between them, he shall draw it from the Department from which he receives his consolidated pay.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that whenever, under the orders now read again, the charge for the excess military pay of an officer thus retained in civil employ falls upon Provincial or Local Funds, the orders of the Local Government shall suffice for the admission of the charge by the Civil Account Department.

2. If the charge falls upon any grant which has not been surrendered to the Local Government, the sanction of the Government of India is necessary.

3. In either case, the Local Government should not, as a matter of course, or without careful consideration, authorise the retention in civil employ of a Military Officer whose military pay exceeds the pay of his civil office.

4. These orders do not apply to a Commissioned Medical Officer whose commission is dated before the 7th November 1864. Such an officer is absolutely entitled to pay equal to the grade pay of his rank even while holding a civil office.

CIRCULAR No. 64, PUBLIC WORKS.

ACCOUNT.—GENERAL.

The 27th August 1879.

Future adjustment of charges for Rents of Buildings hired for the different Departments of the State.

Read the following:—

No. 1848, dated 29th July 1879.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the rent of any land or building occupied for public purposes shall, in future, be paid by the Public Office or Department occupying it, and recorded in the Public Accounts as a charge of that Office or Department.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, with reference to office memorandum from that Department No. 219A.G., dated 3rd June; to the Military Department; and to the Comptroller-General, and the several Accountants-General and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge, for information and guidance.

RESOLUTION.—Under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Departments of Finance and Commerce now read, the Public Works Department will no longer meet the charges on account of rents of buildings hired for Public Offices and other Departments. Compensation in lieu of quarters, or for inferior quarters, hitherto paid by the Public Works Department for Military Establishments, will in future be met from the Estimates of the Military Department.

2. When the requisite accommodation has not been supplied by the Public Works Department, and it is found necessary to hire buildings for public purposes, the charges connected therewith must be paid and adjusted by the Department concerned.

3. In all cases where rents are disbursed by other Departments, the Executive Engineer concerned should be required to certify that a suitable public building was not available for the purpose required.

4. As it is undesirable to disturb the budget arrangements for the current year, the Government of India directs that the above orders shall take effect from the commencement of the next official year.

No. 3253.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES,—(OTHER ALLOWANCES.)

The 17th October 1879.

READ again—

Pay and Allowances Proceedings, Nos. 199-222 of 1879.

RESOLUTION.—From these Proceedings it appears to be an occasional practice in the Madras Presidency for the Government to make daily allowances to Public Officers for the provision of accommodation for their offices and records.

2. The Governor-General in Council considers that, subject to proper restrictions, this practice may be, sometimes, economical and convenient.

3. Accordingly, Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to grant allowances for the provision of office accommodation at their discretion upon the following conditions and restrictions, which shall apply as well in the Madras Presidency as elsewhere :—

I.—If separate accommodation is provided, the allowance shall not exceed the actual rent paid for such accommodation.

II.—If the Officer provides accommodation for the office in his own house, the allowance shall not exceed half the rent paid by the Officer if he rents the house, or half the proper rent of the house if it is his own property.

III.—The allowance shall not exceed—

- (i) any general or special departmental limit which is or may be prescribed by authority ; or
- (ii) what is ascertained in the Public Works Department to be a proper proportion of the rent of the house jointly occupied, with reference—
 - (1) to the share of the accommodation occupied ;
 - (2) to the injury to the house as a private residence from its partial occupation as a public office.

IV.—Except in the Forest Department all grants for office accommodation being in substitution for charges which must otherwise fall upon Provincial Revenues, shall be recorded as office rent and charged to the Provincial Government.

No. 3308.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 17th October 1879.

Read again—

Resolution in this Department, No. 1818, dated 29th July 1879, in which it was decided that the rent of any land or building occupied for public purposes should be paid by the Public Office or Department occupying it, and be recorded in the Public Accounts as a charge of that Office or Department.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 4867, dated 12th September 1879, enquiring whether these orders apply to the grass lands which, under orders issued in January 1874, are occupied, free of rent, by the Commissariat Department.

RESOLUTION.—The orders of 29th July 1879 referred only to rents paid to private persons, and were not intended to authorise or require the payment of rent by one Department of the State to another. As a rule, such payments are wholly inadmissible. The Government of Bombay should accordingly be answered in the negative.

No. 3413.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 20th October 1879.

Read again the following papers regarding the allowances granted to several Officers employed in the Madras Famine Relief Work :—

Letters from Government of Bombay, No. 194E-681, dated 28th March 1877, and No. 219E-662, dated 14th May 1877.

Letter to Government of Bombay, No. 524, dated 14th June 1877.

Telegram, dated 2nd September 1877, to Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, and Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 338E-C., dated 23rd August 1878.

RESOLUTION.—Each Civil Officer not belonging to the Public Works Department, deputed from other Provinces to Madras for famine duty, and each Military Officer detached from military duty, drew, in addition to full salary, a Famine Allowance of Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 a month, according as his service was more, or not more, than five years. Each Officer also drew the usual travelling allowances when on tour in the Famine Districts, and transit expenses for himself, his horses, and his servants, to and from those Districts.

2. An Officer of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department detached from the Bengal Presidency to famine work in Madras and Bombay received as deputation allowance one-fourth of his salary, and a Subordinate one-third of his salary. Such Officers also received the usual travelling allowance and the cost of their journeys to and from the Famine Districts.

3. A junior officer of the Police, the Opium, or any other department received a deputation allowance of Rs. 150 a month, and the usual travelling allowance drawn by Officers of their grades.

4. With their letter of 23rd August 1878, the Government of the North-Western Provinces have submitted a representation from a Staff Corps Officer, who was deputed to Madras on famine duty as an Assistant Engineer in the

Public Works Department, to the effect that he suffered considerable losses by that deputation. He received a Famine Allowance of Rs. 87½ a month, besides his pay; and the cost of living and of travelling (besides other incidental losses) is said to have considerably exceeded this deputation allowance. It is pointed out that, if this officer had gone to Madras as a Regimental Officer, he would have received a Famine Allowance of Rs. 300 a month. Other Military Officers of the Public Works Department, who were sent on famine duty to Madras and Bombay, received the same deputation allowances as the officer concerning whom the present representation is made.

5. On the 14th May 1877, the Bombay Government recommended that Engineer Officers from other Provinces should receive the same Famine Allowance as Civil Officers, and asked attention not only to the extra expenses and the toil of famine duty in a distant Province, but also to the fact that when ordered on famine duty an officer belonging to another Province may often have to keep up two establishments, or to send his family to Europe, or to sell his household property at a loss.

6. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to revise, retrospectively, the allowances received by Famine Officers in 1874 and 1877-78. But considering the important part which Officers of the Public Works Department must always take in famine relief operations, the Governor-General in Council has resolved that, in future, an Officer of that Department deputed to another Province on famine duty shall receive the same deputation allowance as a Civil Officer of corresponding rank.

7. It remains to determine whether the Bengal and Madras famine rates—Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 a month, according to standing—shall be continued hereafter. A Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Officer, in whatever Department employed, is always liable to be employed on urgent public duty in any Province of the Empire at the discretion of the Government; but the Governor-General in Council thinks that some compensation is due to an Officer deputed out of his own Province on famine duty for the loss and inconvenience which may result from his sudden and temporary transfer. Considering, however, that Famine necessarily causes financial difficulty, and that, at such a time, no avoidable expense can be incurred, the Governor-General in Council thinks that the rates of Famine Allowance given in Bengal and Madras, in addition to pay and allowances and travelling allowances, are too high.

8. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has, accordingly, decided that, in future, the following allowances shall be given to an Officer deputed to famine work in a Presidency or Province, other than that in which he is serving, besides the cost of his journeys to and from the scene of his labors and the usual travelling allowances while there:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) To a Sub-Engineer Rs. 75 a month | } Besides the usual Sub-division Allowance permitted by the Rules, and costs of one servant's journey to the famine districts. |
| To an Overseer " 60 " | |
| To a Sub-Overseer " 25 " | |
| (2) To every other Officer, excepting a Military Officer transferred from Regimental or other purely Military duty Rs. 5 a day | Besides the costs of the journey to and from the Famine Districts of his servants, and (if tents and horses are carried) the carriage of his tents and horses. |

9. The deputation allowance to a Military Officer detached from Army duty need not be reduced. The work which devolves upon such an Officer is wholly outside his own sphere of duty; it is irksome and toilsome: a Famine Officer is expected to be active and energetic; and a Military Officer is not bound to undertake such duty against his will. So far as can be ascertained, nothing less than Rs. 300 and Rs. 200, according as the officer's service is more or not more than

five years, would induce Military Officers to volunteer for famine work. These allowances may be given to a Military Officer, serving with the Army, when employed upon Famine duty even in his own Presidency or Province, and he may receive travelling allowance to and from the scene of his labors, and while there, as if he were a Covenanted Civil Servant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.—TELEGRAPH.

The 29th October 1879.

No. 431.—The following rules for Foreign Messages, based on the London International Telegraph Convention of 1879, and approved by the Governor General in Council, will come into force on the 1st April 1880, and are hereby published for general information :—

GENERAL.

Rule 1.—Messages to Europe, Asia, or Africa are accepted subject to the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention for the time being in force. Messages to America are accepted subject to the same conditions as far as regards their transit to the European termini of the cables.

Foreign messages are accepted for transmission under these rules at all such Telegraph stations of the following Railway Companies at which *no Government Telegraph Office exists* :—

Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, South Indian, Eastern Bengal ; and the following stations of the Madras Railway :—

Arconum, Cuddapa, Gooty, Raichur, Jolarapet, Palghat, Beypore, Coimbatore, Salem.

Rule 2.—The Government of India accepts no responsibility whatsoever in respect of Foreign telegrams.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES.

Rule 3.—Foreign telegrams are classified as follows :—

(1st).—*State messages* ; those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea forces, and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments ; also the replies to these messages.

Messages from Consular Agents who are engaged in commerce are not considered as State messages, except when they are addressed to a Government official and relate to the Government service.

N. B.—The new rules affecting Codes are not to be enforced till July.

(2nd).—*Service messages* ; those which emanate from the Telegraph Departments of the Contracting States, and which relate either to the service of the International Telegraphs or to objects of public interest determined upon by common accord by the said Departments.

(3rd).—*Private messages.*

Rule 4.—Messages may be written in ordinary language, in Code language, or in figure cipher.

Rule 5.—Messages in ordinary language must offer an intelligible sense throughout in one of the languages admitted for international telegraphic correspondence by the States which are parties to the Convention, or in Latin.

Rule 6.—Messages in Code language (*i. e.*, those not offering an intelligible sense throughout) must consist of recognized words of the German, English, Spanish, French, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, and Latin languages. Proper names of every description are inadmissible in a Code sense.

Rule 7.—Cipher messages may be either entirely in cipher, or partly in cipher and partly in ordinary language; in the latter case, the cipher portions (which must be composed exclusively of Arabic figures*) must be placed between parentheses.

Rule 8.—State and service messages may be sent in ordinary language or in Code or cipher without any reservation.

Rule 9.—Messages must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalent in the official Code of telegraph signals, and which are in use in the country where the message is presented.

The body of the message must be preceded by the *Address*, which can be written in Code or abbreviated form; but in such case the delivery of the telegram is contingent on a previous arrangement between the addressee and the local Telegraph Office.

The signature can similarly be in Code or abbreviated form, or may be omitted. If inserted, it should be placed after the body of the message. If not inserted, the last word of the message replaces it.

The Sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or addition of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or his representative.

Rule 10.—The Address must contain all the information necessary to insure the delivery of the message at its destination. Such information should be written either in French or in the language of the country to which the message is addressed.

The address of private messages should always be such that delivery can be effected without difficulty or the necessity of making enquiries.

For large towns it should comprise the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in default of these particulars, the profession of the Addressee, or some such information.

For small towns the name of the Addressee ought, if possible, to be accompanied by information sufficient to guide the Office of delivery in case of any alteration in the Addressee's name.

It is essential that the name of the country of destination be mentioned whenever any doubt on the subject is possible.

Messages, the addresses of which do not contain these particulars, are nevertheless transmitted, but *in all cases the Sender must bear the consequences of insufficiency of address.*

The Address of a message to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines is written as in the following example:—

M. Müller, Johannisthal express (or post) Berlin. The name of the terminal Telegraph Station being always written last.

The Address of a message for a ship at sea should contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel and its nationality.

* Groups of letters, not forming words, cannot be sent.

Rule 11.—The Sender must write immediately *before* the address of his message any instructions he wishes to give relative to its delivery, acknowledgment, collation, prepaid reply, being caused “to follow,” &c. Such instructions, if written in abbreviated form, as under, will be counted each as one word :—

Postage prepaid (poste payée) ...	...	...	...	...	PP.
Express charges prepaid (express payée) ...	...	...	...	...	XP.
Acknowledgment prepaid (accuser réception)...	...	...	...	...	CR.
Collation prepaid (telegramme collationné) ...	...	...	...	...	TC.
Reply prepaid (réponse payée) ...	...	...	...	...	RP.
To follow (faire suivre) ...	...	...	...	...	FS.

When such instructions are given in unabbreviated form, they should be written in French.

Rule 12.—The Sender can prescribe the route he wishes his message to follow by *writing* the same on the message form in the place provided for the purpose. The Administrations are not bound to conform to *printed* instructions regarding the route.

When the Sender prescribes the route to be followed, his wishes are complied with, unless the route indicated be interrupted, in which case no objection can be raised to the selection of an alternative route.

When no route is specified, the message is sent by the least expensive one.

Rule 13.—Any Sender can, on proving his identity, stop, if in time, the transmission of his message.

When the Sender withdraws or stops his message before transmission has been commenced, the charges are returned to him after deducting a fixed sum of 4 annas, the fee of the original sending Station.

If the message has been already transmitted, the Sender's only means of cancelling it is by a *paid* (private) telegram addressed to the terminal Station.

The Sender must pay also for a reply, if he desires to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon.

A Station which receives a message, requesting the suppression of another message, previously received, informs the original sending Station by post in what manner the request has been acted upon, unless the Sender has prepaid a reply by telegraph.

Delivery of Messages.

Rule 14.—Messages may be addressed either to the place of residence of the Addressee, or *poste restante* (to be kept at the Post Office till called for), or *bureau restant* (to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for).

Messages which have to be sent to their destination by post, or which are addressed *poste restante*, are immediately sent by the office of destination to the Post Office and treated as registered letters, without charge either to Sender or Addressee. (See Rule 35).

Rule 15.—A message taken to the place of residence of the Addressee may be delivered either to the Addressee, to the adult members of his family, to his employés, lodgers, or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house in which he resides, unless the Addressee has designated in writing a special person to receive it, or the Sender has instructed that the message be delivered to the Addressee only. This last demand, if made, should be mentioned in the address of the message, and is written on the envelope by the Station of delivery.

When a message is addressed *bureau restant*, it is delivered only to the addressee himself or to a person duly appointed by him.

Rule 16.—When the message cannot be delivered, the terminal Station intimates the fact by a *Service* telegram to the Station of origin, which verifies the correctness of the Address, and immediately rectifies any error. If the address has been correctly transmitted, the Sender is informed of the non-delivery, but he can only supplement the address by a fresh private message. (See Rule 33).

Rule 17.—If, in consequence of inaccuracy or insufficiency of address, or the absence or refusal of the Addressee, the expenses of a special messenger are not paid on arrival, the costs incurred are specified in the advice of non-delivery or refusal, and ARE RECOVERABLE FROM THE SENDER.

CONTROL.

Rule 18.—The Government of India reserves to itself the right of stopping any private message which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or which may be contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency; and any intermediate Administration may stop the transmission of such a message on condition of immediately advising the Administration to which the original sending Station belongs.

This control is exercised by the terminal or intermediate offices subject to recourse to the central Administration, which decides without appeal.

RECORDS.

Rule 19.—The originals and copies of messages, and the slips containing the signals or similar papers, are preserved for a period of 18 months after date with all necessary precautions to ensure their secrecy.

Rule 20.—The originals or copies of messages can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee after proving his identity, or to the authorised attorney of either.

The Sender and Addressee, or the authorised attorney of either, have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them. This right ceases after the expiration of 18 months from the date of the message, and is contingent on the exact date and description of the message to which the request refers being mentioned.

For every such copy, a fee of 4 annas per 100 words, or fraction of 100 words, is payable.

SPECIAL MESSAGES.

Rule 21.—The Sender of a message can prepay the reply which he requests his correspondent to send. The amount deposited for the reply must not exceed the cost of an ordinary telegram of 30 words by the same route.

In this case he must write before the Address of the message and pay for the instruction "*Réponse payée*, or R. P." Should the number of words for which a reply is prepaid be greater or less than ten, the sender must add to the instruction the number of words, thus :—

"R. P. 15" (two words), or "*Réponse payée 15*" (three words).

When a reply is prepaid the Station of delivery either pays to the Addressee the amount deposited for the reply, in money, or in stamps, or furnishes him with an order, current for six weeks only, authorizing the free despatch of a message to any destination up to the amount prepaid.

In India the amount is always paid to the addressee in cash or telegraph stamps, and the reply, when tendered, is considered and treated as any other message.

If the original message cannot be delivered within 8 days, or if the Receiver formally refuses the money, stamps, or order for the reply, the Station of delivery informs the Sender of it by a telegram, which indicates the cause of non-delivery and takes the place of the reply.

Rule 22.—The Sender of any message can, by writing the word "*Collationné*" (or "T.C.") immediately before the address, ensure its being repeated. In this case the different Officers concerned in its transmission collate it integrally (*i. e.*, it is repeated back from Office to Office to ensure its correctness).

The charge for collation is equal to half the charge for the message.

Rule 23.—The Sender of a message can, by adding the words "*accuser réception*," or "C.R.," immediately before the Address, ensure that a notice shall be telegraphed to him of the hour of its delivery.

If the message cannot be delivered, the terminal Station intimates the fact and the reason by a *Service* telegram. (See Rule 16.) The return message paid for by the Sender is afterwards transmitted, either on delivery of the telegram, should that be found possible, or at the expiration of 24 hours in the contrary event.

The charge for an "acknowledgment" is that for a simple message of 10 words by the same route as that followed by the original message.

Rule 24.—The Sender of a message can, by writing the words "*Faire suivre*," or "F.S.," immediately before the Address, ensure its following the Addressee to different Addressee, if necessary, *within the limits of Europe*.

When a message bears the notice "*Faire suivre*," the terminal Station, after presenting it at the Address given transmits it immediately, if requisite, to any new Address supplied at the residence of the Addressee. If no new Address is supplied, the message is kept in the Office and its non-delivery reported. (See Rule 16). If the message is re-transmitted, and the second Station cannot find the Addressee, the message is retained by that Station.

If the notice "*Faire suivre*" is accompanied by successive Addresses the message is successively transmitted to each, if necessary, and the last Office treats it in accordance with the regulations of the preceding paragraph.

The charge for a message "*Faire suivre*" to be levied from the Sender is simply the charge to the first terminal Station, all the Addresses entering into the number of the words charged for. The Supplementary charge is recovered from the Addressee.

Rule 25.—Any person, by explaining the necessity, can request that messages which may arrive at a Telegraph Office to be delivered to him, within the radius of delivery of that office, be retransmitted, in conformity with the conditions of the preceding paragraphs to the Address which he furnishes; this request must be made in writing.

Rule 26.—Telegraphic messages may be addressed—

I—to several persons in the same place;

II—to the same person at several residences in the same place.

In the first case, each copy of the message bears only its own Address, unless the Sender requests the contrary, in which case the request must be entered after the Address, and will be charged for.

A message addressed to several persons in the same locality, or to one person at several places of residence in the same locality (whether with or without trans-

mission by post), is charged for as a single message ; but a copying fee of 4 annas per 100 words, *plus* 4 annas for the excess, is charged for each destination after the first.

Rule 27.—In applying the preceding Rules, the facilities given to the public for prepayment of Replies or Acknowledgments, collation of messages, messages to follow, multiple messages, or messages for transmission beyond the limits of the Telegraph Lines, can be combined, subject to the conditions of Rule 11.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Rule 28.—The minimum charge is for a single word not exceeding ten letters, or for a group of figures not exceeding three.

Rule 29.—All that the Sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in reckoning the cost, except as stated in paragraph 7 of Rule 30 and paragraph 2 of Rule 34.

Words, numbers, or signs added by the Office in the interest of the service are not charged for.

Rule 30.—In *ordinary* and *code* messages the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters : every ten letters (or fraction of ten letters) in excess is counted as a word.

Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words.

Combinations of words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong are not admitted, but proper names of towns and persons, names of places, squares, streets, &c., titles, Christian names, particles, and qualifications, as well as numbers written in words, are counted for the number of words (not exceeding ten letters) employed by the Sender to express them. Abbreviations and mis-spelt words are inadmissible.

Numbers expressed in figures are counted at the rate of three figures to a word, *plus* one word for any excess.

Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs, are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas, and bars of division *used with figures* are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure :—

Examples.

Responsibility (14 letters )	...	...	...	...	...	2 words
A-t-il	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Aujourd'hui (without apostrophe )	...	...	...	...	...	1 word
Aix-la-chapelle	...	...	...	...	...	3 words
Aixlachapelle* (12 letters )	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
New York	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Newyork	...	...	...	...	...	1 word
Du Bois	...	...	...	...	...	2 words
Dubois	...	...	...	...	...	1 word
Belgrave Square	...	...	...	...	...	2 words
Hyde Park	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
St. James Street	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Saintjames Street	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Portland Place	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
44½ (5 figures and signs )...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
44½ (6 " " )...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "

* " ch " counted as one letter.

444.5	(5 figures and signs)...	...	...	...	...	2 words
444.55	(6 " " )...	...	...	...	...	2 "
444 55	(2 groups ) ...	...	...	...	...	2 "
10 francs 50 centimes, or 10 fr. 50 c.	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
10 fr. 50	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
11 h. 30 m.	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
11.30	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
44/2	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
44/	...	...	...	...	...	1 word
2 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	3 words
2%	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Hundertvierunddreissig (22 letters )	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 word
E M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 words
$\frac{A P}{M}$ (Commercial mark )	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
$\frac{3}{M}$ ( " " )	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
G. H. F. (Commercial mark )	...	...	...	...	...	1 word
G. H. 2. ( " " )	...	...	...	...	...	2 words
G. H. F. 45 ( " " )	...	...	...	...	...	4 "
Emvtch (letter cipher )	...	...	...	...	...	1 inadmis-
Tmrlz ( " " )	...	...	...	...	...	sible.

Rule 31.—In messages which contain cipher, the words in ordinary language or in Code are counted according to paragraphs 1 to 4, and groups of figures according to paragraphs 5 to 8 of the preceding rule.

Words in a language not admissible under Rules 5 and 6 *cannot be sent*.

Rule 32.—The name of the original sending Station, and the date, hour, and minute (Madras time) of deposit of the messages, are added *free*, and entered in the copy of the message delivered to the addressee.

Rule 33.—Every rectifying or completing message, and generally every communication made to a Telegraph Office relative to a message already transmitted, or in course of transmission, is classed as a private telegram and charged for, but if such communication shall have been necessitated by as error of the Service, the cost of a demand for repetition and of the repetition itself will be refunded on application to the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

Rule 34.—The charge on a message is calculated according to the least expensive route from the starting point of the message to its destination, unless that route is interrupted or the Sender selects another.

The indication of the route is transmitted in the *Official instructions*, and is not charged for.

SPECIAL CHARGES.

Rule 35.—Every message which has to be transmitted to its destination by post, or deposited *poste restante*, is posted as a *registered* letter by the Office of delivery, without extra charge either to the Sender or Addressee, except in the two following cases :—

(a).—Messages which have to be transmitted to destination by *Sea* post, either in consequence of interruption to a sub-marine line, or by reason of being addressed to a country not connected with the International Telegraph system, are subject to a charge for postage of 12 annas, payable by the *Sender*. *

(b).—Messages transmitted to an Office situated near a frontier, to be delivered by post in the neighbouring territory, are posted as unpaid letters, and the postage is payable by the *Addressee*.

* On messages from India addressed to place *out of India*, and which are to be posted from a seaport to destination, the sender also prepay a postage and registration fee of 12 annas.

PAYMENT.

Rule 36.—The charges on messages are prepaid by the Sender. The following are, however, exceptions, and are recovered from the Receiver :—

1st.—The charge for messages sent from sea by semaphore.

2nd.—The supplementary charge for onward transmission of messages "*To follow*" (*Faire suivre*).

3rd.—The expense of transport beyond the Telegraph lines by quicker means than the post in States where such Service is organised.

In every case where charges are to be made on arrival, the message is not delivered till payment of the amount due is received.

Rule 37.—Insufficient charges received in error, or charges not recovered through refusal of the Addressee to defray them in full, or through his not being found at the address given, **MUST BE MADE GOOD BY THE SENDER.**

Excess charges made in error are returned, but the value of Telegraph stamps attached to a message in excess of the correct charge by the Sender, can only be recovered by application to the Check Office. (See Rule 40.)

FREE MESSAGES.

Rule 38.—Messages relating to the traffic requirements of the International Telegraph Service are transmitted free.

REFUNDS.

Rule 39.—The whole cost of any message which has suffered a serious delay in transmission, or which has not been delivered through the fault of the Telegraph Service, is refunded to the Sender by the Administration which received it.

In case of delay, the claim for re-imbursement is absolute if the message did not reach its destination sooner than it would have done by post, or if the delay exceeds six days.

No refund is given for *errors* in *uncollated* messages, but the whole cost of a *collated* message is returned to the Sender, if, in consequence of errors in transmission, it has manifestly *failed to fulfil its object*.

In the case of interruption on a sub-marine line, the Sender of any message has a right to a refund of the portion of the charge belonging to the distance not traversed, deduction being made, if necessary, of the expense incurred in sending the message by any other mode of transport.

These rules do not apply to message which pass over the lines of a non-adhering Administration which would not on its side make similar refunds.

Rule 40.—Every claim for re-imbursement of charges ought to be made to the CHECK OFFICE, GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, and be supported as follows : in case of *non-delivery*, by a written statement from the terminal Station or Addressee; in case of *mutilation* or *delay*, by the copy actually delivered to the Addressee, and by a certificate stating that, in consequence of the errors complained of, the message *failed to fulfil its object*. The *particular errors* which led to this result should also be specially mentioned. A complaint regarding a *received* message may, if the Addressee chooses, be addressed to the CHECK OFFICE, which, if possible, disposes of it, otherwise it is returned to be presented at the Office of Origin.

If the Sender does not reside in the country where he deposited his message for transmission, he can have his claim forwarded to the original Administration

through the medium of another Administration. In this case, if it becomes evident on investigation that the claim is well founded, the latter is deputed to make the refund.

When a claim to refund is admitted to be well founded by the Administration in fault, the refund is made to the Sender by the CHECK OFFICE.

Complaints are not forwarded when the fault complained of does not give the Sender a claim to refund, or has resulted from an omission or irregularity on his part.

Rule 41.—The charges on messages stopped in transit under operation of Rule 18 are returned to the Sender.

Rule 42.—The refund rules apply only to the cost of the actual messages lost, delayed, or mutilated, and not to the cost of any further correspondence caused or rendered useless by such loss, delay, or mutilation, except in the case of the exception mentioned in Rule 33.

Rule 43.—Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within *six months* of the date of the message.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The 7th November 1879.

No. 2112.—The following addition is made to Rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878 :—

“9. When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments or Administrations in India of a dispensatory discretion vested in such Government or Administration by law or rule.”

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 8th November 1879.

No. 3745.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879, and in supersession of the Rules published with Notification No. 3761, dated 15th October 1873, the Governor General in Council has made the following Rules :—

I.—In these Rules (1) “The Act” means “The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879,” (2) “Local Authority” and (3) “Funds” have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Act, (4) “The Local Authority” means “The Local Authority applying for or, as the case may be, receiving or raising, or having received or raised the Loan,” and (5) “Loan” means “A loan under the Act.”

II.—A loan must be defined in rupees and not by the sterling or any other foreign standard.

III.—No loan shall be granted or raised except for the construction or repair of works of public utility, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Local Authority, or for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

IV.—No loan shall be granted to or raised by any District Committee for the construction of any public work, unless it be estimated that a direct net revenue will be derived therefrom equal to at least Four and-a-half per centum per annum on its capital cost. Provided, however, that the Local Government may make a loan, not exceeding Rs. 20,000, and repayable in not more than one year, to a District Committee, for a work designed especially to employ labour for the purpose of relieving distress.

V.—An application for a loan, or for permission to raise a loan, shall be signed by three-fourths of the members of the Managing Body or Committee duly constituted and acting for the Local Authority. Every such application shall state—

1st,—the work, or works, for the construction or repair of which the loan is required, and an estimate of the cost thereof :

2nd,—the amount which it is proposed to borrow :

3rd,—the fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow :

4th,—the law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held :

5th,—the period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be taken, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments, and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan :

6th,—the yearly proceeds of each of the funds received or held by the Local Authority :

7th,—all expenditure incurred by the Local Authority in each of the three last preceding years :

8th,—all existing prior charges upon the funds of the Local Authority.

VI.—The Local Government shall cause such enquiry as it thinks necessary or expedient, to be made into the statements contained in the application and into the use and value of the proposed work.

VII.—If it appears to the Local Government that the loan ought not to be granted or raised, it shall reject the application.

VIII.—If it appears to the Local Government probable that the loan ought to be granted or raised, it shall cause to be published in the local official Gazette, and, otherwise, as it deems fit, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Local Authority, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any enquiry made under Rule VI as it may think necessary.

IX.—After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information which it may require, and considering any objections which may be preferred, the Local Government may either reject the application, or, subject to the provisions of Rule X, grant the loan, or refer the application for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

X.—(a) Save as provided in Clause (b) of this Rule, the Local Government may make a loan from any sums which the Governor General in Council allots for the purpose.

(b) If the proposed loan is more than twice the yearly income of the Local Authority ; or if the Local Authority be not a Municipal Committee, or persons legally entitled to the control or management of a Municipal Fund ; or if the loan exceeds Rs. 5,000 ; the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is necessary.

XI.—Receipts for loans shall be signed on behalf of the Local Authority in the manner in which orders for the disbursement of money on behalf of such Authority are required by law to be signed. If there be no such law, such receipts shall be signed by the President or Chairman, and by the Vice-President or Vice-Chairman, and by two members of the Managing Body or Committee duly constituted and acting for the Local Authority. The signature of a receipt shall be deemed to be an acceptance by the Local Authority of the loan and of all the conditions upon which it is granted or authorised.

XII.—The Local Government shall make provision for the proper inspection of all works which are being carried out by means of a loan and for ascertaining and securing that the loan is duly applied to the purposes for which it is made. Every such work, and the accounts connected therewith, shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Superintending or Executive Engineer in whose Division it is situate, and of any person who may be authorised to inspect the accounts of the Local Authority, and of any other person specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

XIII.—If the Local Government considers that the conditions on which a loan was granted or authorised have not been fulfilled, or that the Local Authority has failed to comply with any of the requirements of these Rules, it may, at any time, order that no further payments shall be made or received on account of such loan, and, if the loan was made from the public treasury, recover the amount advanced, with interest thereon, in the manner prescribed by Section 6 of the Act.

XIV.—(a) Interest shall be charged half-yearly on each loan at the rate agreed upon; and, until the loan is completely raised, or until the Local Government shall at some earlier period declare the loan to be closed, shall be reckoned and paid on each instalment from the date on which it is received.

(b) Every loan shall be discharged in equal half-yearly instalments so calculated that the principal shall be repaid with interest, in not more than twenty years from the date on which the loan is completely raised, or declared by the Local Government to be closed.

(c) Provided that, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the equal half-yearly instalments may be so calculated that the principal shall be repaid with interest in more than twenty but not more than thirty years, from the date of the completion or closure of the loan.

XV.—The Local Authority may, at any time, repay the whole or any part of a loan made from the Public Treasury in advance of the periods fixed by the conditions of the loan.

XVI.—The cost of any enquiry made under Rule VI of advertisements published under Rule VIII, of inspections made under Rule XII, and of any other proceedings by order of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council under these Rules, shall be determined by the Local Government, and shall be paid by the Local Authority.

XVII.—(a) The accounts of every loan shall be kept by the Accountant General of the Province in which it is made.

(b) The Local Authority shall give to the Accountant General and the Local Government any information which they may require regarding the expenditure of the loan, and regarding its funds.

XVIII.—An Annual Statement of all loans granted or raised under the Act, repayments due and made during the year, and balances outstanding at the beginning and end of the year in each Province, or under each Local Government, shall be prepared by the Accountant General and submitted to the Government of India through the Local Government, which shall add a report of the progress of the works. Such Statement shall be published in the local official Gazette.

XIX.—An attachment of any funds under Section 6 of the Act shall be made by a notice to the Local Authority prohibiting the collection or management of such funds by the Local Authority, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. Such notice shall be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as may be directed by the

Local Government, within the local limits of the Local Authority. The moneys collected or received under such attachment shall be paid into the Government treasury, or, if the loan has not been obtained from the Government, to the lender; and the accounts of moneys so collected and of the cost of collection, shall be prepared in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct. A copy of the Accounts shall be delivered to the Local Authority, and published in the local official Gazette.

No. 3725.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to empower Local Governments to relax, in particular cases and subject to any appropriate conditions, the rule laid down in the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 820, dated the 12th May 1875, “that for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance the distance between two stations shall be held to be the length of the shortest of two or more practicable routes between them or the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short, and that the shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling.”

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 22nd November 1879.

No. 3995.—The following Rule is added to the present official rules, and is published for general information :—

“Correspondence sent by a Local Fund Officer, or by any Government Officer, acting in a capacity connected with a Local Fund, such as President or Secretary of a Local Fund Committee, is not official correspondence within the meaning of these rules, and may not be superscribed as on Her Majesty’s Service.

“Service stamps may not be sold to Local Fund Officers or to Government Officers in capacities connected with Local Funds; and the frank of such officers will not be recognized in support of service stamps.

“But nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the transmission on Her Majesty’s service of correspondence sent by a Government Officer acting as such, even though the correspondence may relate to the affairs of a local fund. For instance, the Commissioner of a Division writing *in that capacity* to a Local Fund Officer concerning Local Fund affairs, may superscribe the letter on Her Majesty’s Service.

“The term Local Fund as used in this rule is intended to include municipalities and other similar bodies or institutions.”

This rule will come into effect from 1st April 1880.

No. 3967.—Whereas certain orders issued by the Civil Courts under Section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, have been declared to be “decrees” by Section 2 of Act XII of 1879 :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Court Fee payable on appeals from such orders issued under Section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under Article 11, Schedule II of the Court Fees Act.

No. 3954.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The 22nd November 1879.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 999, dated the 16th September 1879, suggesting, with reference to the case of Bisheswar Tewari, a pensioned Hospital Assistant, appointed to the charge of a dispensary in Ghazipur, that some travelling allowance should be given "to pensioned Hospital Assistants when employed temporarily."

RESOLUTION.—When a pensioner is re-employed in active service, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, grant to him travelling allowance for joining his appointment at the rates applicable to a public servant of his rank transferred from one appointment to another.

2. The foregoing rule may be applied retrospectively to the case of Bisheswar Tewari.

No. 2037.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 20th December 1879.

Read again—

Accounts Proceedings for June 1870, Nos. 59 and 60.

„ „ for January 1874, No. 16.

RESOLUTION.—By Notification No. 167, dated 16th May 1870, a system of District Savings Banks was established, the yearly rate of interest on deposits therein being fixed at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per centum, and the monthly rate at one pie for each Rupee $1\frac{1}{2}$.

2. The market rate of interest being now higher, the Governor General in Council notifies that, with effect from the 1st January 1880, the monthly rate of interest on deposits in District, Presidency and Military Savings Banks shall be one pie for each $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to Rs. $4\frac{1}{8}$ per centum per annum. As this rate is now fixed in supersession of a lower rate, so it must be plainly understood that the Governor General in Council reserves the right of reducing the rate thus fixed again at any time at his discretion, and that it will not be open to any depositor to object to such reduction.

3. Moreover, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to dispense with the restrictions of the existing Rules as to personal attendance and as to the hours for the transaction of business with the Savings Banks.

4. Accordingly, the Governor General in Council has passed the following Rules for District and other Government Savings Banks, revoking all previous Rules :—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873*.

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other person. Deposits may also be made by the managers of benevolent or other public Associations, or by public Officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any public officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit with interest.

IV.—Without the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, no account will be opened for less than One Rupee ; and no person may deposit more than Five Thousand Rupees, in all, between any 1st of April and the 31st March next following.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller balance than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any balance over the highest multiple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed from the beginning of the calendar month succeeding that in which a deposit is made, to the end of the month preceding that in which it is withdrawn.

VII.—From the 1st January 1880, till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits at the rate of one pie a month for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18, or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. $4\frac{1}{8}$ per centum per annum. Saving with the special or general sanction of the Governor General in Council, the highest monthly interest allowed upon any balance shall be Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in stock of any Loan which he may specify ; if no particular loan is specified, then stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought. The stock thus bought will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book, the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into notes and delivered to him. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged upon such purchases, sales and deliveries.

IX.—Every account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the balance upon which future interest will accrue. If an account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding calendar month will be paid to the Depositor : but a Depositor who closes an account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to re-open it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary from one to ten rupees.

X.—An account may be transferred free of charge to any other Government Savings Bank.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary, or, if the Savings Bank is at a public treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required ; but no deposit will be received or payment made without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge ; but if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a closed account is re-opened, one rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—A Depositor may not operate frequently upon his account as if it were an ordinary banking account, or open more than one account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule, and, in particular, any employment of an account as an ordinary drawing account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any account or may close any account, for any sufficient reason, as for example, because he thinks that the account is likely to be used or is being used contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving. But every such refusal or closure, and the reasons for it, should be reported to the Comptroller General.

XIV.—When the secretary thinks it proper to close any account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no deposit shall be accepted on the account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the balance of the closed account after the end of the calendar month then current.

XV.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVI.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each Deposit Book, and the signature, or, if he cannot read, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVI.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of Monthly Interest.

Principal.	Monthly interest.	Principal.	Monthly interest.	Principal.	Monthly interest.
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1½	Pies 1	15	Pies 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	16½	11	162	9
4½	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
7½	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
10½	7	90	•5	254	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
13½	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India*.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS,
1879.

LIST OF SANCTIONED HOLIDAYS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES DURING THE YEAR 1879.

CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.		No. of days.	
New Year's Day, 1st January	...	1	
Ash Wednesday, 26th February	...	1	
Good Friday, 11th April	...	1	
Empress's Birthday, 24th May	...	1	
Christmas Vacation, from 25th to 31st December	...	7	
		11	
MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.			
Muhurram, 2nd to 4th January and 22nd to 24th December	...	3 (a)	(a). The last day may also be allowed to Hindus at the discretion of Heads of Offices.
Bara Wafát, 6th March	...	1	
Nauroze, 21st March	...	1 (b)	(b). For the Pesháwar Division only.
Id-ul-Fitar, 18th September	...	1	
Id-uz-Zuha, 25th November	...	1	
		7	
HINDU HOLIDAYS.			
Basant Panchmi, 27th January	...	1	
Sheorátri, 19th February	...	1	
Holi, 8th March	...	1 (c)	(c). May also be specially allowed to Muhammadans.
Baisákhi, 12th April	...	1	
Salonon, 2nd August	...	1	
Janam Ashtmi, 10th August	...	1	
Dasaihra, 21st to 24th October	...	4 (d)	(d). The last day may be allowed to Muhammadans.
Diwáli, 13th November	...	1	
		11	
GENERAL HOLIDAYS.			
For English and Vernacular Offices ; when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.			
LOCAL HOLIDAYS.			
May be granted for great festivals or fairs peculiar to particular places at the discretion of Heads of Offices when there are no arrears of work.			

NOTE.—This list does not apply to Civil Courts, regarding which instructions have been issued by the Chief Court.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 1—43, dated 2nd January 1879.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

Forwards for information copy of Government of India, Home Department, No. 3, C.H., dated 16th December 1878, on the subject of the communication to the public of information which has come into the possession of a Government servant in his official capacity.*

Circular No. 2—191, dated 13th January 1879.

To all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

Forwards for information and guidance extract, paragraph 92, from the Sanitary Administration Report for 1877, regarding conservancy of towns and villages, with the remark that the points therein noted constitute a brief formula which can easily be remembered by inspecting officers to guide their inquiries.

Extract (paragraph 92) from the Punjab Sanitary Administration Report for the year 1877.

92. To an efficiently worked conservancy, then, we must look as the main remedy against the origin and growth of both specific and malarious fevers. By its means will be enjoyed the advantages of a purer breathing air and purer drinking water,—blessings which are not possibly attainable under the many faults and errors of the existing system. It is vain to entertain the idea of providing the native towns, except in a few exceptional instances, with a system of water-borne sewerage such as is common in Europe. It is better at once to accept and realize the necessity for the removal of such matters by hand or other labor, and to devise such measures for the prosecution of the work in the most perfect, expeditious and economical manner as may be found to be best suited to the requirements of each place. In the last report of my inspection, I submitted to Government some simple rules (herewith subjoined) for the improvement of village conservancy; the same principles, with such modifications as may be rendered necessary by the special requirements of the case, I would recommend for the guidance of all municipalities :—

- 1st.—For storing village filth and refuse matters of all sorts on fixed sites defined and protected by low boundary walls, at a distance of at least 200 yards from the walls. Their number might correspond with that of the village lambardárs, who might superintend the partition of the mass when required as manure for the fields, &c.
- 2nd.—For protecting all wells and tanks or ponds from pollution from whatever cause arising, and in the case of the latter from dung heaps formed on their banks or in the vicinity.
- 3rd.—For preserving the open ground round about the village from collections of dirt or filth of any kind, and from the excavations of its soil.
- 4th.—For filling up and levelling all hollows or pits not absolutely necessary as drainage reservoirs, and the maintenance of these latter free from deposits of filth and rubbish.
- 5th.—For the burial of the carcasses of dead cattle at a suitable distance from the village, and the demarcation of limits within which offices of nature shall not be performed.
- 6th.—For the maintenance of cleanliness in the village streets and cattle pens and yards.

Circular No. 3—215, dated 14th January 1879.

To all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

Forwards for information and guidance copy of Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 2—30, dated 4th January 1879, on the subject of cutting away a railway embankment or other large public work by Civil Officers with the object of letting off flood waters which threaten damage or loss.*

No. 310, the 28th January 1879.

Publishes for general information Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2918, dated 28th January 1879, regarding travelling allowances of clerks in the Punjab.†

Circular No. 4—433, dated 31st January 1879.

To all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Cantonment Magistrates.

Forwards for information and guidance, in continuation of this Office Circular No. 7—3094, dated 20th August 1875, extract from Proceedings of Government of India Home Department, regarding the levy of fees on prostitutes.‡

* See "Supreme Government Orders," p. 3.

† See Ditto, p. 2.

‡ See Ditto, p. 5.

for the time being in force regarding administrative appeals of the Revenue Department, except that there shall be no intermediate appeal to the Commissioner.

VI.—The special notice prescribed by Section 5 (b) shall, so far as is consistent with the Act under which these rules are framed, be served in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons.

VII.—Where two or more persons are in possession of the place in which the treasure appears to have been found, the service shall, subject to the limitation in Rule VI above, conform to the rules for the service of a summons upon two or more defendants contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The 11th March 1879.

No. 273.—*Notification*.—So much of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notifications Nos. 204, 206 and 207 of 9th February 1875, as related to the trial of suits and appeals regarding land or the rent, revenue or produce of land arising in the district of Jhelum, is hereby cancelled, except as regards suits of the following descriptions :—

- (a.) Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868.
- (b.) To alter or cancel any entry in a register of names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates.
- (c.) Under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

With reference to these three classes of cases the said Notifications will remain in force.

Under Section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction hereby withdrawn be exercised henceforth solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised had the parts of the aforesaid Notifications, hereby cancelled, not been published. Provided that any cases now pending before any officer under any of the said Notifications shall be disposed of by him as if this present Notification had not been issued.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 26th March 1879.

No. 1119.—*Notification*.—The subjoined revised table of fees prepared under Section 78 of Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act) has been approved by the Governor General in Council, and is herewith published for general information.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare that the fees set forth therein shall be payable for the registration of documents and other matters therein described from 1st April 1879.

ARTICLE I.—For the registration of documents :

- (1) In Book I, "Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immovable property—"

Rs. A. P.

When registration is obligatory under Section 17 ... 2 8 0

When it is optional under Section 18 ... 0 8 0

(2) In Book III, "Register of wills and authorities to adopt," ... 4 0 0

(3) In Book IV, "Miscellaneous Register" ... 1 0 0

ARTICLE II.—For searching the registers :

For the first hour, or part thereof ... 1 0 0

For each subsequent hour, or part of an hour ... 0 8 0

ARTICLE III.—For making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration ... 0 8 0

NOTE (a).—When registration is refused, neither registration nor copying fee is to be levied. Copies of reasons granted before registration are those which, in case of refused registration, are given on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document as provided in Section 76 of the Act.

NOTE (b). When application for a copy under Section 57 necessitates a search, the fee prescribed by Article II is to be levied in addition to that chargeable under Article III.

NOTE (c).—Government officers who may require to search the registers or take copies of entries in the registers for *bonâ fide* public purposes will be exempted from payment of the fees under Articles II and III on a certificate being granted by the Registrar of the district that the information is required solely in the interests of Government.

EXTRA OR ADDITIONAL FEES.

ARTICLE IV.—For discretionary registration under Section 30 :—

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|
| (1). By the Registrar of the district under Clause (a) ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| (2). By the Registrar of the Lahore District under Clause (b) ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |

NOTE.—The additional fee under this Article is not payable on the registration of wills and authorities to adopt.

Nor is it to be levied in cases where the Sub-Registrar, owing to his being pecuniarily interested in the transaction, or to his being unacquainted with the language in which the deed is written, or for any other sufficient reason, is unable to register himself.

ARTICLE V.—For the issue of commissions, and for attending at private residences :—

- | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|
| (1). When a satisfactory certificate is produced as to sickness or infirmity, or when the person to be examined is in jail ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| (2). In all other cases ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |

NOTE.—In addition to this fee, travelling allowance at the following rates is to be levied for the actual distance travelled over, provided that the place visited is more than one mile from the registration office :—

In the case of Covenanted and Military Commissioned Officers, 3 annas a mile by rail, and 8 annas a mile by road.

In the case of all other registering officers, and of commissioners, if appointed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a mile by rail, and 4 annas a mile by road.

ARTICLE VI.—For filing translations ... 1 0 0

ARTICLE VII.—For deposit, withdrawal, and opening of sealed wills :—

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| (1). When deposited in sealed cover under Section 42 ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| (2). When withdrawn under Section 44 ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| (3). When opened under Section 45 ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |

NOTE.—No fee beyond the copying fee under Article III shall be levied for copying into Book No. 3 wills opened under Section 45.

ARTICLE VIII.—For the authentication of a power-of-attorney under Section 33 ... 1 0 0

ARTICLE IX.—When, under Section 36, application is made to issue and serve a summons, process fees and remuneration of the person summoned, at the rate prescribed for the Civil Courts of the Province, are to be levied from the person at whose instance or in whose behalf the application is made, and forwarded with the application. When, however, the person summoned is the person who has executed the document, remuneration is not to be allowed him.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Financial Department, No. 1, dated 2nd January 1879.

Read—

Proceedings of this Government, in the Financial Department, No. 573, dated 8th March 1877, and No. 825, dated 28th idem, regarding substitution of local purchases of certain stores for the existing arrangement of obtaining the stores through the India Office, and the report of Committee submitted thereunder.

Resolutions of the Government of India, Financial Department, Nos. 3947, 3948, and 3950, dated 8th November 1873, laying down rules for obtaining various European stores independently of the Store Department of the India Office, and other matters connected therewith.

RESOLUTION.—Europe writing paper shall for the present continue to be obtained from the Stationery Depôt at Calcutta.

Separate orders have been issued in regard to newspapers and periodicals (*vide* proceedings of this Department No. 3757, dated 26th November 1878).

All other articles, the local purchase of which is authorized by the Government of India, shall be indented for through the Local Government, the indenting officer reporting at the same time the proposed means of supply, the ascertained probable cost and proposed arrangements for payment of the amount, it being fully understood that, where any Head of Department or other officer is allowed to make his own arrangements, on the orders of the Local Government on his indent, the conditions (as to price, quality, sanction, and provision) in paragraph 10 of the Committee Report above mentioned are to be fully observed, and that no expenditure for the purposes referred to in the above papers shall exceed the average for that department or office for the last three years without full explanation.

With reference to paragraph 9 of the Government of India Resolution No. 3947, above quoted, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to constitute the Inspector-General of Stamps and Registration the superior authority who shall periodically review operations and results.

In every office there shall be one person responsible for the receipts and issues of books, stationery and other stores, and ordinarily he should not be a mere daftri, and should keep up regular registers; and His Honor is pleased to direct that the Financial Commissioner shall, on his tours, inspect the arrangements for receipts and issues above referred to, and shall notice these matters in his reports of inspection.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above proceedings together with the Committee Report and the Government of India Resolutions, be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information.

Ordered further, that copies be sent to Financial Commissioner and to all Heads of Departments, for information and guidance; and to Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, and Joint-Secretary, Irrigation Department, and also to Accountant-General, for information.

Report of the Committee assembled under the Proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,—No. 573, dated 8th March 1877.

We have been asked to consider a proposal of the Government of India in Financial despatch No. 912, dated 16th February 1877, to substitute local purchases of certain stores for the present arrangement of obtaining stores through the India Office, and to report on this subject with the least possible delay.

2. We observe that the Military Department and the Public Works Department have been separately addressed by the Government of India, and we therefore confine our remarks to the principal articles of usual indent on the part of the officers of the Civil Administration and the Police Department. Amongst

such articles we include stationery, type and other printing materials; medical stores and chemicals; treasury furniture, such as patent locks, &c.; rain and spirit guages, &c.; crockery, glass, &c., for rest-houses; and police clothing and equipments. We have also considered the case of special apparatus required in a few instances for the purposes of science or art or education, such as experimental agricultural machines, appliances for teaching chemistry, drawing or other models, black-boards and globes for the use of schools, and the like. Lastly, our attention has been engaged by the subject of books, in regard to which special consideration is invited.

3. We understand from the Secretary of State's despatch of the 7th December last, that it is now left to the Government of India and the several Local Governments to decide as to the mode in which, and the persons from whom, supplies of any kind may be obtained, subject to certain general conditions in regard to articles of other than Indian origin, and subject, in the case of Local Governments, to the limits of their several powers of expenditure and to any detailed orders which the Government of India may lay down, should it be thought necessary to limit the discretion of the local authorities.

4. It is, we gather, on this last point that the Government of India has consulted the Government of the Punjab, and our report should therefore refer to the rules to be observed by the Local Government or its subordinates in indenting for certain stores, and to the restrictions which, in a transition from the old system to that now sanctioned by the Secretary of State, cannot but temporarily fetter the operation of the new general rule.

5. The immediate motive of the change which has been determined upon is the introduction of the principle of provincial responsibility for local expenditure. But the policy of the despatch obviously aims at two separate classes of advantages: in the first place, it is intended to relieve indenting offices by greater expedition in the arrival of stores and by greater economy in their purchase; and secondly, it is proposed to benefit the country at large by support to local trade and manufactures.

6. As regards the second object, it is obvious that the conditions of trade and manufacture in the Punjab are not at present such as to admit of much effective support by orders for the stores now under consideration. There are, however, indications of nascent manufacturing industry of the requisite kind (amongst which we would mention the Jail paper supply and Lahore School of Carpentry); and when the completion of the Indus Valley (State) Railway has improved the communications of the Province with the seaboard, a considerable increase may be expected in Punjab trade. In respect of the source from which stores are derived, we cannot recommend any immediate change of practice; and we may say generally that of the articles mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of this report none can, in our opinion, be advantageously purchased in India except

* 1. American drill manufactured in India.

2. Boots.

3. Sálu.

It is also thought that some educational apparatus will be made at the Lahore Schools of Art and Carpentry.

such as are already so purchased. Thus practically all the articles in the list in paragraph 2, except books published in India and certain items of police clothing, * will be purchased in Europe as heretofore. But in any arrangements which may now be introduced, it is recommended that the principle of the gradual development of local sources of supply be very distinctly recognised, and that nothing be done to prevent resort to the local markets directly local trade can provide satisfactory commodities at a reasonable price. This object, it appears to us, will best be attained by allowing the indenting Government or department as much discretion in regard to choice of vendor as is compatible with the general rules that may for the time being exist.

7. In furthering the intention of the despatch in respect of expedition and economy, a good deal more can be done. The rules at present in force are those annexed to the Circular of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3991, dated 14th October 1875. In some details these rules may be usefully preserved; but in point of principle they will now be entirely superseded, and we recommend that in recasting the system the ideal to be kept in view be that the Local Government as the controlling and indenting body should take the place of the Government of India and the Store Department. Such a change cannot, of course, be carried out except by gradual and cautious measures; and for the present we suggest that, subject to the remarks to be made below regarding direct purchases by Heads of Departments in certain cases, the annual indents of the departments in the Punjab should be prepared in accordance with the rules now in force, and should be submitted to the Local Government, who should then be at liberty either to indent through the Secretary of State for goods of European origin, or to purchase such goods in Europe by making their own arrangements direct. Of course, the Local Government would prefer Indian to European markets when the former were cheaper and more convenient; and here, as throughout, we think the ordinary principles of business should apply. To defend the proposed change of principle is perhaps superfluous in view of the obvious intention of the Secretary of State's despatch; but it may be noted that the orders conveyed in the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4266, dated 30th October 1875, declining to treat all stationery charges as provincial, will require reconsideration; and the remark may not be out of place, that when the financial decentralization of the system of store supply, apparently contemplated by the Secretary of State's Committee, is brought into operation, the Local Government will have a direct interest in economy. The increased expedition which would result from substituting the comparatively direct agency of the Local Government for the circuitous method which has hitherto obtained is too obvious to need comment.

8. As a further step in the direction of reducing the cost of stores, we would venture to ask for some modification in the prescribed mode of payment. By the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3263, dated 27th November 1873, it is laid down that when a remittance to England on the public service is necessary, it should in no case be made by private bills, but invariably through the Government of India. We believe that it would be best to allow the Local Government to remit to England either through the Secretary of State or by purchase of bank bills in the open market, the plan found to be the cheaper according to the rate of exchange which might at the time prevail being adopted in each case.

9. The interior economy of the provincial system will probably need some re-adjustment as the proposed change is introduced. In particular, we think there may be cases besides those mentioned in Nos. 12 and 26 of the existing rules, in which it will be advisable to allow heads of departments to make direct purchases; and we observe that satisfactory arrangements for annual indents for books pre-suppose recognised standard for district and other libraries. But this matter is already under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and we need only respectfully put forward the suggestion that the Local Government should be empowered to regulate the proceedings of its subordinate departments in regard to the purchase of stores, its action being of course limited by any general rules which the Government of India may prescribe.

10. Subject to the foregoing observations and to the restrictions upon purchase in the local markets which are imposed by the comparatively backward state of manufactures in Upper India, we think that the few rules requisite are merely those which the ordinary principles of public and mercantile business

indicate. It should be understood that purchases should be made at the cheapest rates (inclusive of cost of carriage and exchange) which are consistent with good quality in the articles procured : and in this is implied freedom to change the sources of supply in accordance with the variations of price. All purchases should be limited by the standing sanctions for the particular classes of goods allowed, and by the existence of budget provision. In regard to advances for the supply of stores to be procured in England, the rule prescribed in paragraph 77 of the report of the committee appears to be sufficient. We understand that no advances are to be made for goods of other than Indian origin procured or ordered in India, but we are not sure whether it is intended to prohibit advances to manufacturers in this country for goods of Indian origin. With reference to the dearth of indigenous capital, and to the fact that advances ease accounts by avoiding the postponement of adjustment to a time which may be inconvenient, we think that advances of the class last specified should be allowed.

11. We have no more general observations to offer, but the supplies of stationery, medical stores, type and books are noted as requiring special consideration.

12. We regard it as essential that all official paper other than country paper or that required in printing should be procured by or through the Local Government, in order to secure a provincial uniformity and durability in public documents. As regards articles of stationery which do not affect the uniformity or durability of such documents, such as ink, pens, knives, thread, pencils, blotting paper, &c., &c., we think it would be convenient to allow Heads of Departments to provide for their own requirements. It is a point for the determination of the Government of India whether official paper of a fixed sort should be furnished for the Empire generally ; but we may perhaps be excused the remark that where all official records are read in print, the uniformity at least of the original documents has comparatively little importance. At present no good writing paper could be procured except from Europe. But we are informed that if the jails were provided with the proper machinery the Local Government might be able to supplement other sources of supply by local manufacture ; and this contingency should, we submit, be kept in view in any general rules now adopted.

13. In regard to medical stores, we would only observe that this is a case where emergent indents may be of vital importance to large communities, and that excellence in quality is of the utmost consequence. We do not anticipate such stores being procurable in this country at all ; and with reference to the necessity which may arise for expedition, we would recommend considerable discretion as to purchase within rule being allowed to the departmental authorities.

14. Type also, so far as we are informed, must continue to be procured from England, and we think it likely that it will be obtained cheaper by direct indent on approved firms at Home than through any Calcutta houses.

15. With reference to books, other than those published in India, we are unanimously of opinion that it will be better to purchase direct from Europe or America in all cases except in those where local purchases are already permitted under the 26th of the Rules now in force. This opinion is founded both on our experience in private dealings with Indian shopkeepers and on the general principle of business, that the fewer the intermediate agencies between the producer and the consumer, the cheaper is the price of the article required. Books published in India should of course be purchased where they appear.

C. L. TUPPER.

J. A. E. MILLER.

A. STEPHEN.

E. NEWBERRY.

R. H. HAVILAND.

R. L. DAVIS.

No. 825, dated 28th March 1877.

From the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

In reply to your letter No. 912, dated 16th ultimo, I am desired to forward a report by a Committee assembled by the Lieutenant-Governor's orders to consider the proposal to substitute local purchases of certain stores for the present arrangement of obtaining the stores through the India Office, and to state that His Honor concurs in the proposals.

No. 3947.

ACCOUNTS,—STORES.

The 8th November 1878.

READ the following documents :—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 477, dated 7th December 1876, desiring that Local Governments may be empowered to obtain European stores otherwise than through the India Office, under certain restrictions as to the classes of articles to be thus obtained, and within certain limits for the expenditure to be thus incurred by them.

Financial Department's Resolution No. 912, dated 16th February 1877, inviting the Military and Public Works Departments of the Government of India, and the Local Governments and Administrations, to express their views on the subject of the despatch.

The replies of the Military and Public Works Departments, and of the several Local Governments and Administrations.

Replies (incomplete) from the several Civil Account Officers respecting the actual Home expenditure for stores chargeable to Civil Grants, in the years 1874-75 to 1876-77.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the following stores should still be obtained from Europe through the India Office :—

I.—Special machinery and appliances, including railway plant and materials which are required for the construction or working of telegraphs, railways or other engineering works, and which cannot be advantageously procured in India.

II.—For the Army :—

(a) Malt liquor other than hill beer, clothing materials for European troops, and other European manufactures of any description, required on so large a scale as to be beyond the resources of the local markets ;

(b) Military supplies, of a special nature, which are obtained generally from the War Office or the Admiralty, by which departments, or by contractors under their supervision, the supplies are manufactured.

III.—For the Indian Marine ;—such stores as, on a principle analogous to that just stated for the Army, it will be expedient to obtain, as heretofore, through the India Office.

IV.—Writing paper of European manufacture, as distinguished from other stationery, it being necessary to secure uniformity and durability in public documents. But if this condition of established uniformity be observed, Local Governments may, if they please, obtain all paper of European manufacture (excepting Loan paper and water-marked paper), and other special stationery, from local contractors, or by local purchase.

V.—Stamps for use in British India (in no case to be obtained in India, or otherwise than through the India Office).

VI.—For medicines, the existing system of obtaining them from the Military Department, or by indents on the India Office, will be continued; but with liberty to Local Governments to buy, if they like, in local markets, medicines which are paid for from Provincial Funds.

It should in all cases be borne in mind that the object in view is that of relieving the Store Department of the India Office from petty detail, and the indents on that department should be confined, as far as possible, to the few articles of large expenditure which may not be obtainable through local agency of a satisfactory or certain quality, or without undue extra expense and inconvenience.

2. The following articles should, as far as practicable, be obtained independently of the India Office, by local purchase, or direct from Europe or America, from manufacturers or through private agents, *viz* :—

I.—Books and European and American newspapers and periodicals.

II.—Type and printing materials.

III.—Stationery of all kinds, other than the paper which may be obtained through the India Office under paragraph 1, Section IV.

IV.—All other Civil stores, excepting the marine stores provided for in paragraph 1, Section III.

3. The Government of Bengal has represented, in a letter dated 23rd August 1878, that it will not be more economical to obtain stationery through local agency than through the India Office. The Government of Bombay is of the same opinion; but the Government of Madras would use local markets to the utmost before indenting on England for stores, including stationery. The Governor-General in Council observes that the change now being ordered was not suggested under any idea that it would lead to direct saving in the cost of stores: its object is to relieve that department of petty detail, and to reduce the disbursements of the Home Treasury for stores which are expended in India;—and in this view His Excellency in Council would be glad if all miscellaneous articles of stationery (other than writing-paper, if an exception must be made) were obtained independently of the India office. On this point the Government of Bengal will be separately addressed in reply to its letter of 23rd August 1878, and a copy of the reply will be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information.

4. Respecting articles which Local Governments are hereby directed to obtain independently of the India Office, it may be remarked that, if some Local Governments are able to dispense with the agency of the India Store Department for particular classes of stores, all should do so; otherwise the full advantage of a reduction of establishment in the Store Department of the India Office, and of the Government remittance account between England and India, will not be obtained from the measures now ordered. *Primâ facie*, there should be no difficulty in applying this principle.

5. In no case should the India Office be asked to inspect and approve of stores for which orders are sent to manufacturers or agents in England independently of that office. Accordingly, for all such supplies, approval in India, before acceptance or payment, must be made and in dispensable condition; and no advance of money should, in any case, be given in anticipation of such approval.

6. Instructions respecting the supply of newspapers and periodicals, other than Parliamentary Reports and other Government publications, were issued in Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 1359, dated 1st July 1878. Other books, for whatsoever department of the service required, should be procured

independently of the India Office, either through local firms or by direct orders to agents in England, but under not less stringent restrictions than hitherto, against purchases of works not absolutely required for the conduct of the public service. Books for regimental schools, regimental and prison libraries, and military departments will, so far as the requisitions are in accordance with the rules in force in the Military Department, be bought under the orders of the Government of India, Military Department, for the Bengal Army, and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay. Books for the Educational Department should be obtained under the rules and usage of the several Local Governments concerned. Purchases of other works should be confined strictly to those books (principally of reference) which are of obvious practical necessity to the office for which the books may be bought for the furtherance of the public service, independently of the desire of officers for improvement on subjects connected with their duties. Purchases of other than handbooks, manuals, practical guides, and the like, would be rarely, if ever, needed for executive offices, but mainly for officers charged, among other duties with important deliberative duties of advising Government on special or important subjects.

7. It is noted in the despatch from the Secretary of State that books especially should be obtained independently of the India Office, "these being articles as to the quality and cost price of which no dispute is possible." It is known to the several Local Governments and Administrations that a liberal discount is allowed by publishers to the trade in England; out of which discount the Indian booksellers meet the expense for freight, insurance and establishments, and yet sell in this country at the publishing prices. With this knowledge, Local Governments and Administrations will use their discretion in obtaining books and periodicals from firms in India or in England, independently of the India Office.

8. In a separate Resolution of this date, sums are being added to the Provincial assignments for civil stores on the basis of the Home accounts. The charge for books and newspapers in the Home accounts is included in that for civil stores, with certain small exceptions, the distribution of which among the Governments and Administrations will be made on details being ascertained; meanwhile, any expenditure that may be incurred by Local Governments under the present orders will proceed against the several Provincial assignments.

9. In thus entrusting to Local Governments the regulation of expenditure for European books, periodicals and newspapers, the Governor-General in Council considers it expedient to repeat a caution enjoined by the Secretary of State for India, that there should, in each Government and Administration, be a periodical review by some superior authority of the manner in which departmental officers use the permission accorded to them of obtaining supplies of this kind at the public expense. Such demands should be strictly limited to cases in which the requirements are essentially of a public nature. In this view, it is proper that the estimates for Provincial services should show distinctly the sum devoted to this item of outlay; and a like injunction is now laid on the departments under the Government of India. No expenditure, under these orders, should be incurred for local purchases by departments under the Government of India without a specific grant for them upon the estimates. Orders for the supply of periodicals for the coming year may of course be given in anticipation of provision in the estimates for 1879-80.

10. With regard to other stores, any addition to the Provincial assignments will, in effect, not be necessary—

I.—For Public Works stores, even for heads like Irrigation, hitherto Imperial, which have lately been made Provincial, because the expenditure for these stores have always been passed by the Public Works Department into the Indian portion of the Public Works Accounts, so that the Provincial assignment for Public Works, which is based on recorded expenditure, already includes provision for European stores.

II.—For stores for departments which have been Provincial since 1871, such as Jails, Police, Education, Hospitals and Dispensaries—because the expenditure for European stores for these departments is already included in the Provincial assignment. Moreover, Hospitals and Dispensaries, and partly Police, have hitherto obtained their European stores, on payment, through the intermediate local agency of the Military Department.

When the stores for the foregoing departments are excerpted, with stationery and stamps for some of the Local Governments which have received an assignment for these heads, the residue for which sums have to be added to the Provincial assignment is found to be small, as shown in a separate Resolution of this date.

Hence the limit which the Secretary of State desires should be imposed on the expenditure by Local Governments for European stores, concurrently with this extension of their power of obtaining the stores independently of the India Office, is already effectually provided by the Provincial assignments.

11. Among Imperial Departments, the Forest, Postal and Telegraph Departments are interested in showing a large net expenditure; and it is less necessary in their case to fix a limit for the expenditure of these departments for European stores. For other departments under the Government of India, however, a limit should be fixed for the next estimates if possible. To this end, the several departments concerned will attach to their next estimates a subsidiary statement of the actual expenditure on their account, in the past four years, for books, European newspapers and periodicals, and European stores. This statement should be reviewed in the department of the Government of India to which the estimating officers are subordinate; and a limit for the expenditure should be defined, if possible. In the case of the three departments first named, the same general procedure should be followed: though no fixed limit will be required, it will be useful to watch this item of expenditure. The requisitions for books by Imperial departments should also be reviewed by the department of the Government of India to which the indenting departments are subordinate, with a careful reference to the principles for limiting such requisitions which are defined in the 6th, 7th, and 9th paragraphs of this Resolution.

12. It is observed that the Meteorological Department has obtained instruments variously from England from the Medical Stores Department and from the Mathematical Instruments Department. In instances such as this, where several departments at the same station require the same kinds of stores, more particularly, special stores, it will be well that they should act in concert, or be kept mutually informed of the prices they pay for the same kinds of articles.

13. The Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, obtains supplies of stationery for (among others) various departments under the Government of India, whose stationery is not chargeable to the Provincial assignment of Bengal. Under the present orders these departments will be at liberty to obtain, locally, stores which they have hitherto obtained from the Store Department, India Office, but this latitude is given to them only for stores other than stationery: all

their supplies of European stationery should be obtained through the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta.

14. To that part of the Marine Department which is not included in a Provincial assignment, the directions in this order which apply to the Military Department will equally apply.

15. For all stores which may be obtained independently of the India Office, payment must be made independently of that Office; the Financial Resolution No. 3263, dated 27th November 1873, which prohibited the remittance of money to England for public purposes by private bills, is accordingly cancelled with regard to payments for books and stores obtained independently of the India Office. In every case in which it is possible, payment should, however, by preference, be made in India, either through an Agent or Bank, on bills drawn by the supplier of the goods. When this is not practicable, the remittance should be made invariably through the Local Accountants-General, and the Accounting Officers of the Military and Public Works Departments, who should be responsible for the purchase of the bills, and for restricting the remittance within the amount of the grants, and within any further sanction of superior authority which may be requisite under the present orders.

16. Any necessary rules subsidiary to these orders will be issued in the Military and Public Works Departments.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the several departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers under the Financial Department of the Government of India.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Comptroller-General, and the several Accountants-General, and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charges, for information and guidance.

No. 3948.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 8th November 1878.

READ—

Financial Resolution No. 3947 of this date, laying down rules for obtaining various European stores independently of the Store Department of the India Office.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that, under the orders now read, certain expenditure for Civil stores, which has hitherto been included in the Home accounts, will be charged in India.

Postal Department.
Telegraph Department.
State Railways.
Forest.
Surveys under Government of India.
Inland Customs Department under Government of India.
Mint, Paper Currency.

2. In order to limit the amount of these payments for other than the Departments noted in the margin, it is expedient to add fixed sums to the Provincial assignments of the several Governments and Administrations.

3. The sums charged for Civil stores in the Home accounts for the year 1872-73 to 1876-77 are as follows:—

DETAIL OF GRANTS OR DEPARTMENTS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Average of last 3 years.
I.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue ...	940	1,743	2,782	2,038	1,916	2,245
Excise ...	...	...	359	...	64	141
Customs ...	...	...	18	144	11	58
Opium ...	292	3	264	714	3	327
Law and Justice ...	...	43	138	1,207	478	608
Ecclesiastical ...	42	...	...	156	290	148
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total I. ...	1,274	1,789	3,561	4,259	2,762	3,527
II.						
Salt ...	34	278	32	192	3,051	1,092
Minor Departments ...	13,818	14,202	14,236	14,715	12,076	13,676
Political ...	...	34	718	296	394	469
Total II. ...	13,852	14,514	14,986	15,203	15,521	15,237
III.						
Stationery, Printing Materials, and Currency Notes.	80,303	118,718	179,286	209,031	185,729	191,349
IV.						
Stamps ...	8,612	22,913	59,232	35,270	25,130	39,877
V.						
Post Office ...	7,381	6,866	7,078	9,855	9,823	8,910
Forest ...	939	98	3,410	418	117	1,315
Mint ...	3,855	5,609	14,923	25,310	39,605	26,613
Telegraph ...	92,004	41,006	46,601	47,378	61,447	51,808
Marine ...	104,179 65,664	53,579 46,281	72,012 55,121	82,961 80,322	110,992 67,220	88,655 67,554
Total V. ...	169,843	99,860	127,133	163,283	178,212	156,209
VI.						
Famine Relief ...	...	12,250	64,157	...	...	21,386
GRAND TOTAL ...	273,884	270,044	448,355	427,046	407,354	427,585

The distribution of these sums among the several Governments, Administrations and Imperial departments for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 is gathered from details of the payments which were obtained from the Secretary of State for India, and which have been compiled by the several Local Accountants-General. Similar details for 1874-75 have not been obtained; but the omission will not hinder the calculation of the amounts which should be added to the grants in the 1st division of the table on the basis of the yearly average of actuals for, as far as possible, the three years 1874-75 to 1876-77.

4. Of the charges in Section I for 1874-75, amounting to £3,561, there occur in the—

	£.
Madras Presidency	1,722
Bombay Presidency	566
Bengal, Lower Provinces (Opium) ...	264
	<hr/>
	2,552
Remainder not distributed	1,009
	<hr/>
Total	3,561
	<hr/>

The amount not distributed includes £18 under Customs, and £857 under Land Revenue. The sums to be added to the Provincial assignments on account of Section I are shown in Statement A. attached to this Resolution; the amounts have been reckoned on the average of three years' actuals for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and for the Opium Department; and on the mean of two years' actuals for the other Governments and Administrations, for which the Local Accountants-General concerned have not compiled details for that year. The Comptroller-General will now be requested to supply the wanting detail;—should the information necessitate any other than a trifling addition to the amounts now assigned, a supplemental grant will be made to the Governments concerned.

5. The large amount under Salt in 1876-77 occurs in the Bengal Presidency; on the present information the assignment for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies has been fixed on the basis of three years' actuals.

6. Under Minor Departments the principal amounts are for the departments

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	noted in the margin.
	£.	£.	£.	
Surveyor-General's Department ...	625	1,235	4,153	The amount to be distributed to Provincial assignments is the yearly average of the sums entered against other Governments and Administrations. On the information at present available, the requisite additions have been made for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and for Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab, to the
Mathematical Instruments ...	8,544	10,204	4,312	
Great Trigonometrical Survey ...	827	4,107	1,274	
Geological Survey ...	11	...	34	
Meteorological Department ...	...	229	1	
Other Minor Departments under Government of India ...	156	167	4	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	11,571	15,942	9,778	
Other Governments and Administrations ...	2,665	* 1,227	2,298	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	14,236	14,715	12,076	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

* Explanation of this item will be obtained from the Account Officers.

amount in the aggregate of £791 ;—the remainder will be distributed on receipt of further details from the India Office. The additions at present made for the next head Political are for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

* Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Bombay.

† Postal Department.
Telegraph Department.
State Railway Department.

7. Under Stationery, sums have been already, assigned to the Governments noted in the margin,* on the basis of actual issues of the Stationery Department for five years to various departments other than the Imperial departments noted in the margin.† On the same basis and data, amounts are now added to the Provincial assignments of

the remaining Governments and Administrations.

8. The expenditure for currency notes, supplies of which will continue to be obtained from the India Store Department, and for printing materials, so far as it is not already included in the Provincial assignments, will continue an Imperial charge.

9. Stamps will continue to be obtained through the India Store Department ;—for the heads in Section V of the table, fixed assignments are not necessary, and for some of those detailed in the margin of paragraph 2, assignments will be fixed, as far as practicable, on data being accumulated, as stated in paragraph 11 of the separate Resolution of this date, No. 3947.

10. The result in Statement A. appended to this Resolution is that but little remains to be added to the Provincial assignments of the several Governments and Administrations, and this fact should stimulate a vigilant check of the expenditure and control of the requisitions for books and stores.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of statement annexed to it, be sent to the departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller-General, the Accountants-General, and the Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

STATEMENT A.

	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Not distributed.	Total.	Yearly average per paragraph of Financial Resolution.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Amounts added to Provincial Funds—								
Land Revenue ...	1,164	694	...	...	...	172	2,030	2,245
Excise ...	120	21	...	...	...	...	141	141
Customs ...	...	43	13	...	...	...	56	58
Opium ...	...	...	327	...	...	...	327	327
Law and Justice ...	7	43	236	18	64	450	818	608
Ecclesiastical ...	6	71	...	24	...	84	185	148
Total ...	1,297	872	576	42	64	706	3,557	3,527
Salt ...	13	11	1,056	...	...	12	1,092	1,092
Minor Departments, Political ...	202	194	362	...	...	488	1,246	* 1,246
	...	89	...	...	...	380	469	469
Total ...	215	294	1,418	...	...	880	2,807	2,807
TOTAL I ...	1,512	1,166	1,994	42	64	1,586	6,364	6,334
II.—Stamps ...	2,327	9,760	15,920	...	...	4,974	32,981	39,877
III.—Stationery, Printing Materials and Currency Notes.	38,226	37,128	12,136	...	...	9,868	97,358	191,349
IV.—Other grants for which assignments of expenditure have not been fixed.								
Post Office ...	1,627	1,498	...	...	...	5,798	8,923	8,919
Forest ...	15	180	18	4	...	50	267	1,315
Mint ...	...	22,664	...	...	...	3,949	26,613	26,613
Telegraph ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,808	51,808
	1,642	24,342	18	4	...	9,797	87,611	88,655
Marine ...	9,011	32,252	17,403	...	...	8,906	58,672	67,554
Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,386	21,386	21,386
TOTAL IV ...	10,653	56,594	17,421	4	...	40,089	167,669	177,595
Add—Charges under India Minor Departments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,430
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,718	104,648	47,471	46	64	47,717	295,372	427,585

* Exclusive of figures for India as detailed in margin of paragraph 6.

No. 3950.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 8th November 1878.

READ the following correspondence :—

- (1)—Endorsements of the Revenue Department, No. 530, dated 10th August 1878, forwarding an abstract of annual estimate of stores required for the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey of India ; No. 644, dated 23rd September 1878, on a letter from the Surveyor-General of India, forwarding an abstract of receipts and issues of European stores for the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey for the years 1873-74 to 1877-78.
- (2)—An endorsement of the Revenue Department, No. 531, dated 12th August 1878, on a letter from the Surveyor-General of India, submitting indents for stores required for the Photographic branch of his Office, and for the Mathematical Instruments Department for 1879-80, and for the Lithographic branch for 1880-81.
- (3)—An endorsement of the Revenue Department, No. 927, dated 20th September 1878, forwarding copy of an emergent indent on England by the Superintendent of Forest Survey, amounting to £16 ls. 6d. for two kinds of bank post paper, and stating that the indent has been forwarded to the Secretary of State.
- (4)—Endorsements Nos. 510, and 652, dated 6th August and 25th September 1878, forwarding statements by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, of receipts and issues of stores in the Meteorological Department for the year 1877-78 : also No. 576, dated 30th August 1878, forwarding an estimate of European stores required for the same Department during 1879-80.
- (5)—Letter from Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 2648-28, dated 18th September 1878, forwarding an indent from the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Moulemein, for small quantities of miscellaneous stores, such as Bench vices, paint, carriage springs and axles, pit-saws, cotton twist and thread and wire-gauze.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following orders in accordance with the General Resolution respecting the provision of Civil stores, and a great proportion of other stores, independently of the Store Department of the India Office.

2. The returns of the Survey Department, mentioned in the first entry,

Photographic apparatus.
 Lithographic printing apparatus.
 Ditto materials.
 Chemicals.
 Glass.
 Stationery.
 Zinc-plates.
 Printing apparatus.
 Ditto materials.
 Bookbinding apparatus and materials.
 Books.
 Instruments.
 Chronographic materials.

include the articles detailed in the margin. These are of a miscellaneous character, such as would apparently, in some cases at least, entail on the Store Department, India Office, trouble disproportionate to the amount of indents or expenditure, and the necessity for special inspection before shipment from England. So far as the Surveyor-General can arrange for obtaining his supplies for 1879-80 ; independently of the London Store Department, it is desirable that he should do so ; he should, to that extent,

cancel the indent for those supplies which has been forwarded to the Secretary of State. On the other hand, should he abide by the indent, wholly or in part, he will be good enough to report to that effect.

II. In future, subject to the remarks above made, articles of small supply of a miscellaneous character should, as far as possible, be obtained independently of the Store Department of the India Office.

3. The indents mentioned in the second entry include the sums noted in the margin. To the supplies in B. to D., and items 1, 2, 3 of A., the same remarks apply as to those referred to in paragraph 2, and, under the same conditions, should be obtained independently of the Store Department of the India Office, the requisitions being of a petty kind, and the articles, in some cases at least, such			
A. <i>Mathematical Instruments Department</i> —			
(1) Materials	...	£.	s. d.
(2) Implements and Tools	...	191	14 0
(3) Books	...	62	4 0
(4) Instruments	...	19	7 0
		5,041	17 0
		5,315	2 0
B. Photographic Branch	...	159	8 0
C. Ditto Cadastral Survey	...	1,185	1 0
D. Lithographic Branch	...	270	9 9
		6,930	0 9

that there is no particular reason why the Store Department should be troubled about them.

II. The remainder of the indent includes the articles noted in the margin. All those in the first group, and a number of those in the second group, are obtainable from well-known makers, who can be more or less trusted as to the quality of the articles they supply, and the prices also are known. The Surveyor-General should			
A. Theodolites — 6 varieties			
Arithmometers — 1 variety	...	£.	s. d.
Barometers — 5 varieties	...	1,657	0 0
Chronometer — 1 variety	...	120	0 0
		284	5 0
		152	0 0
		2,213	5 0
B. Other Instruments	...	2,828	12 0
		5,041	17 0

accordingly be asked to consider to what extent special inspection in England is required for the instruments supplied to the Mathematical Instruments Department, and whether or not there is any part of them that need not be obtained through the Store Department of the India Office, having in view the object of relieving that Department of petty detail.

4. Referring to the third entry in the preamble, the Governor-General in Council observes that the stationery indented for should have been obtained from the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, or from the Surveyor-General of India, whose indents are included in those of the Superintendent of Stationery. If either of those officers is able to supply the stationery required by the Forest Survey, the indent on the Secretary of State should be cancelled.

5. The estimate for 1879-80 of European stores for the Meteorological Department is for the articles noted in the margin. The general remarks as to the necessity for special inspection already made apply also to these stores. It is also noted that barometers, thermometers, rain-gauges and measure-glasses were obtained in 1877-78 from the Mathematical Instruments De-			
Barometers	...	£	320
Thermometers	...	70	
Rain-gauges	...	45	
Measure-glasses	...	15	
		450	
Books	...	50	
Chemicals and apparatus for Alipore Observatory	40		
		90	
		540	

partment and from the Medical Department. It would apparently economise reserve stocks if these supplies were to be obtained in future from one or other of those Departments, unless there is some objection which is not obvious.

6. The miscellaneous stores required for the Central Jail, Moulmein, would appear to be of a character to be obtained independently of the Store Department, India Office.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Revenue Department with the original documents received from that Department, and to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, with the indent received from him. Also, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the other Departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller-General, the Accountant-General, and the Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge, as illustrating the application of the principles of the General Resolution mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present orders, to such indents for Civil stores as have come before the Government of India in this Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 5—731, dated 27th March 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.

With reference to an entry in the Index of General and Political correspondence of the Commissioner of Umballa (letter to your address, No. 44, dated 15th February 1879), on the subject of questions submitted by the Judicial Assistant of Hoshiarpur, in view of obtaining the evidence of the Raja of Jind, I am desired to point out that it is improper to send questions to the Raja in this way.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor does not see the necessity of calling for the Raja's evidence at all; but if necessary, it should be asked for by letter through this Government.

No. 732½.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners and Superintendents, except Commissioners Jullundur and Umballa, for information and guidance.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 28th March 1879.

No. 1042.—*Notification.*—The following revised Rules, made under Section 18 of Act XV of 1869 (The Prisoners' Testimony Act), have received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and are published for general information :—

RULES.

1. Upon delivery of any order duly made under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, to the officer in charge of a jail, such officer shall, unless such order may be, and is, disobeyed, under the provisions of Section 11, send a copy of such order to the District Superintendent of Police in whose jurisdiction such jail is situated.

2. Such District Superintendent of Police shall be responsible for providing the escort, hereinafter described, and for the safe custody of the person named in such order until he is re-delivered to jail.

Scale of escort.

3. The scale of escort shall be as follows :—

(a). When the journey is made by rail—

1 to 2 prisoners,—2 Constables.

3 to 6 prisoners,—1 Sergeant and 2 Constables.

7 to 8 prisoners,—1 Sergeant and 4 Constables.

(b). When the journey is made on the Grant Trunk Road—

1 to 2 prisoners,—2 Constables.

3 to 6 prisoners,—4 Ditto.

7 to 9 prisoners,—1 Sergeant and 4 Constables.

(c) When the journey is made on a district road—

1 to 2 prisoners,—2 Constables.

3 to 6 prisoners,—1 Sergeant and 3 Constables.

7 to 9 prisoners,—1 Sergeant and 5 Constables :

Discretion allowed to District Superintendent of Police. Provided that, if the prisoner or prisoners to be removed is, or are desperate or dangerous characters, the District Superintendent of Police furnishing the escort may increase the strength at his discretion.

4. Prisoners under sentence for an offence shall be handcuffed before being removed from jail, and shall continue handcuffed, except when in Court or in a lock-up or jail. Treatment of criminal prisoners. Desperate or dangerous prisoners shall be handcuffed in Court (unless the Court expressly orders to the contrary).

5. The Courts before which persons removed from jail under the Prisoners' Testimony Act give evidence shall, whenever it is possible, return such persons to secure confinement before dark. Prisoners to be returned to buildings before dark.

6. The Inspector-General of Prisons shall, from time to time, fix the scale of diet for prisoners removed under these rules, and the officer in charge of the escort shall provide that such prisoner receives diet as nearly as possible in accordance with such scale. Diet of prisoners removed from jail. Where the Court in which evidence is to be given is situated at the same station as the jail from which the prisoner is removed, the officer in charge of the jail shall supply the prisoner's food ready cooked.

When the Court as aforesaid is situated at a distance, the estimated cost of the prisoner's rations shall be paid to the officer in charge of the police escort by the officer in charge of the jail.

7. When a prisoner, ordered to be removed under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, is, from disease or other cause, unable to walk, although not so ill as to be unfit to give evidence, suitable means of carriage shall be provided on a certificate under the hand of the Medical Officer of the Jail from which he is removed. Carriage for sick and infirm prisoners.

Such carriage shall be provided and paid for by the Superintendent of the Jail from which such prisoner is removed.

8. When the Court in which evidence is to be given is situated at a station, other than the station at which the jail in which the prisoner to be removed is confined, such prisoner shall (subject to the provisions of the last preceding rule) be removed as follows :— Transit of prisoners to another station.

(a) Where there is a railway, by rail ; and

(b) in all other cases, by marches, by road :—

Provided that when the evidence of such prisoner is urgently required and the person at whose instance the prisoner is removed deposits in advance all the costs of such transit for such prisoner and the escort, such prisoner may be forwarded by ekka, horse-dāk, or other mode of conveyance which may be deemed suitable.

9. When the police escort halts *en route* to the Court in which evidence is to be given, prisoners shall be confined in a police lock-up; and at the station of destination prisoners shall be confined either in the magisterial lock-up, or in the local jail, as may be most convenient.

What expenses to be evidence before a Civil Court, the following expenses shall be costs in the case :—

- (a) The salaries of the escort, calculated at six annas *per diem* for each Constable, and 10 annas *per diem* for each Sergeant;—
- (b) diet expenses of such prisoners; and—
- (c) conveyance railway or other transit charges of such prisoner and the escort.

11. When an application in a civil suit is made for the attendance of a prisoner to give evidence before a Court, the person applying for such attendance shall, if the Court sanctions the application, pay into Court, previous to any orders for the prisoner's attendance being issued, the sum which is calculated by the Court to cover the costs of his conveyance, diet and escort, in accordance with Rule 10, and the rates prescribed in previous rules. Unless such costs be paid into Court by the party desiring the attendance of the prisoner, no orders for his attendance shall be made.

When such costs are lodged in Court as aforesaid, and an order is made for the removal of the prisoner whose evidence is sought, that portion of the estimated charge due for the police escort and for jail or road charges, other than under Rule 7, shall be paid to the District Superintendent of Police and that for diet and conveyance of the prisoner under Rule 7, to the Superintendent of the Jail from which he is despatched.

12. Should the sum estimated by the Court fall short of the actual costs, it shall be the duty of the District Superintendent of Police or Superintendent of the Jail concerned, or of both (as the case may be), to submit to the Court a bill or bills for the excess payments.

Should the sum estimated by the Court exceed the actual costs, it shall be the duty of the District Superintendent of Police furnishing the escort to refund the excess payment to such Court.

These rules shall, so far as may be, govern the cases of prisoners removed under Section 8 of the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

13. No State prisoners may be removed from jails under the provisions of the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 28th March 1879.

No. 1146.—*Notification*.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XI of 1865, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to constitute a Court of Small Causes at Simla, with effect from the 15th April 1879, for the trial of suits under that Act.

The territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Simla shall be the Municipal limits of the town of Simla.

The 30th March 1879.

No. 1506.—*Appointment.*—In partial supersession of Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 1318, dated 14th September 1869, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the authority of Section 6 of Act III of 1877 (*The Indian Registration Act*), to appoint the officer for the time being in charge of the Simla Treasury (not being the Registrar of the District) to be *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of the Simla Sub-District in the Simla District.

The Notification shall take effect from the 1st May 1879.

The 22nd April 1879.

No. 1569.—*Notification.*—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased under the authority of Section 5 of Act III of 1877 (*The Indian Registration Act*), to direct the abolition of the Cantonment Sub-Registry Office in the Sialkot District, with effect from the 1st May 1879, and to enlarge the limits of the Sialkot Sub-District from the same date by including therein the area comprised in the Military Contonment of Sialkot.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The 27th February 1879.

No. 223.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 67 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct the re-publication of all rules issued under the said Act, arranged in the order of their subject-matter, with all such alterations and amendments as have been heretofore made or have become necessary or advisable.

The re-publication of the rules issued under Section 66 of the Act has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1871.

A.—VILLAGE OFFICERS.

I.—LAMBARDARS.

II.—PATWARIS.

B.—KANUNGOS.

C.—SETTLEMENTS.

I.—ERECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS (SECTION 22).

II.—ARBITRATION UNDER SECTION 23.

III.—VILLAGE SETTLEMENT RECORD (SECTION 15).

IV.—DISPOSAL OF ESTATES WHEN THE PERSONS TO BE SETTLED WITH REFUSE TO ENGAGE (SECTION 37).

V.—REPORTS TO BE FURNISHED BY SETTLEMENT OFFICERS (SECTION 66 (5)).

D.—MINOR SETTLEMENTS UNDER SECTION 41.

I.—RESUMED ASSIGNMENTS.

II.—LANDS AFFECTED BY RIVER ACTION.

III.—WASTE LANDS SETTLED UNDER SECTION 27, &c.

E.—REGISTRATION (SECTION (40)).

I.—MUTATIONS IN THE REGISTERS.

II.—PARTITION OF LANDS HELD IN JOINT OWNERSHIP (SECTION 65).

III.—PARTITION OF ESTATES (SECTION 65).

F.—COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

I.—INSTALMENTS AND PLACE AND TIME OF PAYMENT (SECTION 42).

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE JAGIR OF KULAI AND BADNAK, HELD BY THE NAWAB OF AMB, IN THE HARIPUR TAHSIL OF THE HAZARA DISTRICT.

II.—RECOVERY OF ARREARS.

G.—PROCEDURE, &c.

I.—PROCEDURE IN REGARD TO CERTAIN MATTERS EXCLUDED FROM THE COGNIZANCE OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

II.—APPEALS IN ALL CASES SO EXCLUDED (SECTION 65).

H.—FEES AND CHARGES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT.

I.—POWERS.

I.—POWERS OF ASSISTANT AND EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

II.—POWERS OF TAHSILDARS.

A.—VILLAGE OFFICERS.

I.—LAMBARDARS.

1. WHEN a summary or first Regular Settlement is to be made of an estate owned by several persons, one or more village headmen shall be appointed by the officer in charge of the Settlement as representatives of the proprietary body. Appointment during summary or first Regular Settlement. The number should be as small as is compatible with the efficient performance of their duties and the representation of the various interests concerned, and no increase in the number sanctioned at Settlement should subsequently be allowed except under the special sanction of the Financial Commissioner. Where the proprietary body is numerous, a representative should, if possible, be appointed for each principal well-known sub-division of the estate.

2. The circumstances to be considered in making the selection are hereditary claims, if such exist, character, influence in the community, and the share held in the estate. The person appointed must be a proprietor in the estate, and in possession of his share. A man whose property is much involved, or who is otherwise not likely to be efficient, or a man who has rendered himself obnoxious to the majority of the proprietary body, should be rejected. Considerations to be attended to in appointing Village Headmen at Settlement.

3. Except when a summary Settlement or a first Regular Settlement is to be made, the headman shall be appointed, on a vacancy occurring, by the Deputy Commissioner, or, if a Settlement be in progress, by the officer in charge of the Settlement. Appointment otherwise than at summary or first Regular Settlement.

4. In making such appointments, election shall not be resorted to save for very special reasons, any rule in the Administration Paper to the contrary notwithstanding. The heir, who, according to the custom of the village, may have the first claim to succeed, shall be appointed, unless, with reference to any of the considerations specified in Rule 2, he is considered unfit for the office, in which case the next heir shall be appointed, subject to the same qualification. If the nearest heir be passed over on the ground of youth, he may have a claim to be appointed when the office again becomes vacant. The dismissal of a headman is not of itself sufficient reason for excluding his heir from the office if otherwise eligible. Appointment to be hereditary, and not by election, unless in special cases.

5. When there is no heir qualified to succeed, if the number of headmen appear too large, and there are other headmen of the same tribe, the Deputy Commissioner shall endeavour to persuade the proprietors to accept one of the existing headmen as their representative; otherwise, he shall proceed under Rule 2, to appoint a successor. Appointment when there is no heir qualified.

6. On the farm of an entire estate or of a portion of an estate represented by a separate headman, the farmer shall be regarded as the representative while the farm continues, and on its expiration it shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to re-appoint the former headman, or to appoint another in his room. Effect of farm.

7. On the mortgage of an estate or portion of an estate which is represented by a separate headman, who is the sole proprietor, the mortgagee, after possession has been delivered to him, shall be deemed the agent of the headman while he continues in possession as mortgagee. Effect of mortgage.

8. Where the appointment of a chief headman (ála Lambardar) has received the sanction of Government, the chief headman shall be selected by the Officer in charge of the Settlement, with the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner or by the Deputy Commissioner from among the village headmen in the following manner:—The votes of the proprietors of the estate shall be taken, a day and place being fixed for the purpose. If there should be no doubt as to the fitness of the person chosen by the majority, and if none of the other headmen have qualifications clearly superior, the election shall be confirmed. If the votes are equal, or if the election be set aside, regard shall be had to the fitness of the candidates and the public services rendered by them, and he whose claim is considered the best in these respects shall be appointed.

9. The village headmen shall receive five per cent. upon the land revenue of the estate, including assigned land revenue, which percentage they shall collect with the revenue, any stipulation to the contrary in the Administration Paper notwithstanding. This sum shall be divided among the headmen according to the terms fixed at Settlement.

10. When a chief headman has been appointed, he shall receive one per cent. more upon the land revenue of the entire estate, and may, in addition, receive a portion of the common land to cultivate free of revenue demand.

11. The office of village headman becomes vacant when from any cause its holder ceases to be a proprietor of land in the village, or when he is sentenced to death, or transportation, or imprisonment for one year or upwards, or when the settlement of the estate, or of the portion of it which he represents, is cancelled under Section 52 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, or when he is not the sole proprietor of the portion of the estate which he represents, and his share has been temporarily transferred by legal process, or has been mortgaged and possession has been delivered to the mortgagee.

12. A village headman may be removed by order of the Deputy Commissioner when his share in the village is so diminished, or he becomes so involved in debt, that he is no longer a suitable representative headman, or when he is convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, shows that he is unfit to be entrusted with the discharge of the fiscal or police duties devolving upon him, or when he neglects the discharge of his duties, or is found to be incompetent, or when he permanently resides at such a distance from the estate as to be unable to discharge the duties, and fails to appoint a suitable deputy to act for him. While a settlement is in progress, the Officer in charge of the Settlement may remove a village headman for neglect of any of the duties hereafter specified in these rules, which may tend to obstruct the operations of the Settlement.

13. When an order of dismissal is passed under the last preceding rule, a proceeding shall be recorded setting forth the reasons for dismissal and the evidence by which they are supported.

14. The office of the chief headman becomes vacant when its holder ceases to be one of the village headmen of the estate.

15. A chief headman may be removed from that office if he fails personally to discharge, or becomes incapable of personally discharging, the duties devolving upon him as such, without depriving him of the office of village headman.

Removal of chief headmen.

16. In addition to the duties imposed upon village headmen by law for the preservation of the peace, the report, prevention and detection of crime, and the surrender of offenders, and as representatives of the proprietary body for the purpose of engaging for the revenue and paying it when due, a village headman shall—

Duties of village headmen.

- (1). Attend the summons of district authorities and act for the village community in all their relations with Government ;
- (2). Collect the rents and other income of the common land, and account for them to the community ;
- (3). Receive the quota of the land revenue, cesses, and other village charges due by each of the proprietors of whom he is the representative headman, and pay the village officers their authorized remuneration ;
- (4). Acknowledge every payment received by him in the books of the co-proprietors and tenants ;
- (5). Defray all village expenses, rendering accounts annually to the village proprietary body ;
- (6). Report to the Tahsildar all deaths of assignees of land revenue and Government pensioners residing in the village, or their absence for more than a year ;
- (7). Report to the Tahsildar all encroachments on roads or on Government waste lands, and injuries to, or appropriation of, nazul buildings situated within the boundaries of the estate ;
- (8). Report to the Tahsildar the destruction, removal, or injury of the boundary marks of the estate, or of any portion of the estate which has been separately demarcated ;
- (9). Report any injury to survey stations or Government buildings made over to his charge ;
- (10). Carry out, to the best of his ability, any orders that he may receive from the Deputy Commissioner, requiring him to furnish information, or to assist in providing supplies or means of transport for troops.

17. While a Settlement is in progress, in which new maps, surveys or measurements have been ordered by the Local Government to be made, a village headman shall attend in person, or by qualified deputy, at the measurements of the boundary of the village, and of the fields into which it is divided, and shall give any information in his power, when required to do so, as to the names of the owners and occupiers of the fields: provided that reasonable notice shall be given him of the time and place at which his attendance is required.

Duties of village headmen during Settlement.

When a deputy is appointed for this purpose, the appointment shall be subject to the sanction of the Officer in charge of the Settlement, or of any Assistant or Extra Assistant Settlement Officer whom he may authorize to sanction such appointment, and may be revoked by such officer on the ground of the want of qualification of the person appointed, and the village headman shall be responsible for the due discharge of the duty by the deputy.

For the purpose of such measurements the village headman, or if there are more headmen than one, the village headmen, shall appoint two chainmen of good character and acquainted with the lands of the village.

18. When a Settlement, including formation or revision of the record of rights, is in progress, the village headmen shall also attend at the attestation of the record of rights.

19. When a chief headman is appointed, all orders shall be communicated through him, and he shall be primarily responsible for such orders being carried out, and for the discharge of the other duties of the village headmen, except those relating to the collection of rent or revenue, and to the payment of the land revenue and cesses and of the remuneration of village officers, and to the disbursement of village expenses, in regard to which matters he shall be responsible only as one of the village headmen.

20. Village headmen incapacitated by age or infirmity, or by minority or other sufficient cause, for the efficient discharge of their duties as such, may discharge them by deputy appointed with the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner may at any time require such deputy to be removed if he consider him to be unfit.

Chief headmen.

21. Chief headmen shall ordinarily discharge their duties in person.

II.—PATWARIS.

1. A Patwari or village accountant shall be appointed for each estate, except where two or more estates included in the same tahsil sub-division have been formed into a circle, the duties of which are to be discharged by one Patwari, in which case a Patwari shall be appointed for each such circle. The number of estates comprised in a Patwari's circle may be increased or diminished with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.

Appointment of Patwaris for an estate or circle.

2. The number of circles of Patwaris' charges in a Tahsil shall ordinarily depend upon the following considerations:—

- (1). That the area be not too large to allow of the duties being properly performed by the Patwari;
- (2). That the remuneration be sufficient to secure the services of a competent person.

3. When the duties of an estate or circle are more than one Patwari can satisfactorily discharge, and it cannot conveniently be divided, a second Patwari may be appointed as Assistant to the Patwari in charge, if the Commissioner of the Division sanctions the arrangement.

Number of Patwari's circles, how regulated.

Appointment of Assistants by Patwaris permitted to do so for special cause.

4. When, from infirmity or other sufficient cause, a Patwari becomes unable to discharge all the duties of his office, he may be permitted by the Deputy Commissioner to appoint an assistant qualified to carry on the duties under his supervision and on his responsibility. The appointment of such assistant shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, and shall cease to have effect when the Patwari reports his removal, or when the Deputy Commissioner directs his dismissal.

5. No Patwari appointed as assistant to another Patwari shall succeed to the charge of the estate or circle on its becoming vacant, unless he be then duly appointed to it.

Assistants not entitled as of right to succeed on a vacancy.

6. On the office of Patwari of an estate or circle becoming vacant, the village headmen, or, if they disagree, a majority of the landowners of the estate or circle, shall have the right of nominating to the office, subject to the approval of their nominee by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer exercising the powers of Deputy Commissioner, who shall be the judge of his fitness for the office, and subject to the following rules:—

Nomination of Patwari by village headmen or land owners.

7. Such nomination shall be made within four weeks of the occurrence of the vacancy, or within one week of receipt of notice from the Deputy Commissioner calling upon the land owners to nominate a Patwari; and should the village headmen or landowners refuse or omit to nominate a Patwari within such period, the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer exercising the powers of Deputy Commissioner, may appoint a Patwari without nomination.

Time allowed for nomination, and mode of appointment in default of nomination.

8. In nominating and in appointing Patwaris a preference shall be given to any male relation of the late Patwari resident in the circle if in all respects qualified for the office, unless when the late Patwari may have been dismissed for misconduct and the appointment of a relative may not be considered advisable.

Relationship how far to be regarded in appointing Patwaris.

9. Patwaris shall be paid by a fixed percentage upon the land revenue (including assigned land revenue) of the estate or estates comprised in their circles. This percentage shall in no case exceed $6\frac{1}{4}$ per centum, unless when a higher rate has already been sanctioned. It shall ordinarily be collected by the village headmen, and shall be paid by them to the Patwari on his receipt.

Remuneration.

10. Where the revenue of the estates comprised in a Tahsil or district falls at very different rates upon the area, so as to make it difficult to form sufficiently compact circles affording an adequate remuneration, or where, from river action or other similar cause, the land revenue of a tract is liable to great fluctuation, the circles may be formed without regard to the amount which the authorized percentage on the land revenue would yield in each, and the percentage may be collected from the villages by the Tahsildar and distributed in such manner as may be directed by the Deputy Commissioner amongst all the Patwaris of the Tahsil: provided that no such arrangement shall be made without the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

11. Patwaris may be fined for misconduct by the Deputy Commissioner, an opportunity for explanation being first allowed to them. Such fine shall be paid by the Patwari on the demand of the Tahsildar. The order imposing it shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner.

Fines.

Removal.

12. Patwaris may be removed for misconduct or incapacity by the order of the Deputy Commissioner, and not otherwise. An appeal from such order shall lie to the Commissioner.

13. Any proprietor or occupant of land may complain to the Deputy Commissioner of any offence or misconduct committed in his official capacity by the Patwari of the estate or circle in which the land is situate. Such complaints may be investigated, under the order of the Deputy Commissioner, by an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner, or a Tahsildar, on whose report the Deputy Commissioner

Complaints against Patwaris.

shall pass such order under these rules as he may consider necessary. Such investigation shall not be refused or postponed merely on the ground that the complaint is an offence cognizable by the criminal courts.

14. Whilst a Settlement is in progress, the Officer in charge of the Settlement may be invested with the powers of Deputy Commissioner in regard to the appointment, punishment, and removal of Patwaris, within the area under Settlement.

Appointment and removal of Patwaris when Settlement is in progress.

Duties of patwaris.

15. The duties to be performed by patwaris shall be as follows:—

- (1). To keep a diary in which every fact coming to their knowledge, bearing upon the preparation of their returns, or upon the revenue administration of the estates in their circles, shall be entered at the time, the date of the entry and the manner in which the fact was learnt being shown;
- (2). To keep a ledger containing the accounts of demand upon and payments by the proprietors and tenants of each estate;
- (3). To report to the Kanungo the death of village officers and of assignees of land revenue, and all transfers of, or successions to, proprietary rights or rights of occupancy;
- (4). To conduct the survey and prepare the maps and measurement papers of the estate or estates included in the circle;
- (5). To report to the Tahsildar without delay the occurrence of calamities of season within the estate or circle;
- (6). In the cold season of each year, to inspect all the fields included in each estate in the circle, and while so engaged to ascertain the crops grown during the kharif season, and those sown for the rabi season, and to record all changes affecting the village field map or the preparation of the annual papers, and all mutations and lapses of assignments of land revenue which have not already been reported for orders;
- (7). To prepare and file in duplicate with the Kanungo to whom they are subordinate, as soon as may be after the annual inspection, a statement of the crops grown in each estate during the year, and not later than the 1st October, the remaining annual returns for the past agricultural year beginning with the kharif and ending with the rabi season;
- (8). To preserve the copies of settlement records, and records of subsequent measurements which have been made over to their charge, and the annual papers of each estate in the circle for the past year;
- (9). To perform all other duties and services which may be required of them by the Deputy Commissioner.

Employment during settlement.

16. Whilst a settlement is in progress, the Patwari of any estate or circle may be employed in the survey and preparation of measurement papers of estates not included in his charge.

Annual papers.

17. The annual papers to be furnished by Patwaris shall comprise—

- (i). The rent-roll (*jamabandi*);
- (ii). The supplement to the rent-roll (*milan-khasrah*); showing the fluctuations in the agricultural condition of the estate;

- (iii). The statement of crops (*nakshah jinswar*);
- (iv). The village account current (*jama kharch*);
- (v). The register of mutations of proprietors and cultivators with rights of occupancy.

18. The contents of these returns and the arrangement of the information contained in them shall be regulated by instructions issued in the form of a Patwari's Manual, or otherwise under the authority of the Financial Commissioner. The mode of preparation of the diary and of the other accounts and registers maintained by Patwaris shall be regulated in the same way.

19. The Kanungo shall return one copy of the annual papers to the Patwari after examination and comparison with the settlement records, the annual papers of the preceding year, and the registers of mutations maintained by the Kanungo for the purpose of testing their correctness and ascertaining that all mutations have been duly shown. This copy shall be delivered up by the Patwari when filing the annual papers of the following year.

20. If the tenure or the mode of distribution of the revenue demand have been altered since settlement, or if it be discovered that the conditions then recorded were erroneous, the Patwari and Kanungo shall represent this to the Tahsildar, who, after such enquiry as may be necessary, shall report the facts found to exist to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall direct the annual papers to be prepared in accordance with the actual facts.

21. In the course of his annual inspection, which shall be made as soon as practicable after the October of each year, the Patwari shall compare the fields one by one with the field map, and shall show all changes involving alteration of area, as changes arising from river action, and all changes affecting the map without alteration of area, as changes in the form and dimensions of fields, or from the falling in of old wells or the construction of new wells, or from the redeeming of waste land, by preparing an amended map of the portion of the village area which may have been altered. A copy of such map shall be filed with the annual papers. If it be necessary to make a new field map and measurement papers of the entire estate or alluvial sub-division, the old map and measurement papers shall be preserved for purpose of reference and comparison.

22. At the time of his annual inspection, the Patwari shall also ascertain and bring to the notice of the Kanungo all changes of occupancy or ownership, and all cases of lapsed assignments of land revenue which have not already been reported, and any cases of absconded proprietors, with the arrangements which have been made for the cultivation of their lands during their absence.

Duties of Patwari with reference to collection :—
Preparation of statement of distribution of assessment.

23. " When the revenue assessment is distributed among the proprietors by a *bachh*, the Patwari shall prepare a statement showing the share for which each is liable, a month before each instalment falls due.

24. While the collections are in progress, he shall visit the different villages in his circle, and shall furnish any information or explanation of accounts that may be required to facilitate the collections. He shall also see that the village

Visiting the villages and giving information, &c.

headmen give acknowledgments for payments made to them by the co-proprietors or tenants, and that the headmen are furnished with the proper memorandum of sums tendered (*'arz irsal*) when they proceed to the tahsil to pay in revenue. In this memorandum must be stated the amount, the description of coin, the account to which it is to be credited, and the name of the sender and of the person conveying it to the tahsil.

25. The Patwari shall attest and make a note of all written engagements entered into between the proprietors and the cultivators, and shall record all arrangements between proprietors regarding land held by them in joint ownership.

Record of leases and engagements.
Records open to inspection.

26. All records kept by patwaris shall be open to the inspection of the parties interested.

27. The patwari shall furnish on demand, to any person wishing to sue for any land on the rent-roll, or any share in such land, an extract from the rent-roll or from the Settlement Records, giving the particulars necessary to identify the land in dispute.

28. The Patwari shall reside within his circle, and shall not be at liberty to leave it unless with permission of the Tahsildar or Deputy Commissioner, or when required to leave it on duty.

Residence of Patwari.
Prohibition against trade or acquisition of land.

29. Patwaris are not at liberty to carry on trade within their circles, nor to acquire land otherwise than by inheritance within any of the estates in which they hold office.

B.—KANUNGOS.

Appointment of District Kanungo, Kanungos, and Naib Kanungos.

1. The Deputy Commissioner shall appoint a District Kanungo and such number of Kanungos and Naib Kanungos as the Financial Commissioner may direct.

2. In the appointment of Kanungos and Naib Kanungos, hereditary claims shall be regarded so far as is compatible with the selection of fit persons. If more than one of the relatives of the last incumbent are fit to succeed, the Deputy Commissioner shall select from amongst them the person who appears to be best qualified by education, local knowledge, and physical fitness.

3. The Naib Kanungo may be a relative of the Kanungo, and may be appointed to the office of Kanungo, on a vacancy occurring, if he has hereditary claims, and is otherwise fitted for it.

Remuneration of District Kanungos, Kanungos, &c.

4. The District Kanungo, the Kanungos and the Naib Kanungos shall be paid by fixed salaries, regulated by the orders of the Local Government.

5. They may be fined by the Deputy Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, an opportunity being allowed them for explaining their conduct, and a proceeding being recorded showing the grounds on which the fine was imposed. Such fine shall be recoverable as a deduction from their pay, and an appeal against the order of imposing it shall lie to the Commissioner.

6. They may be removed from office by the order of the Deputy Commissioner, the order of removal being subject to appeal to the Commissioner.

Removal from office.

7. When a Settlement is in progress, the officer in charge of the settlement may be invested with the powers of the Deputy Commissioner in regard to the appointment, fine and removal of the District Kanungo, Kanungos and Naib Kanungos.

Appointment, fine, and removal during Settlement.

8. The duties to be performed by Kanungos shall be as follows :—

Duties of Kanungos.

- (1). To maintain registers of village Accountants and village Headmen, and to report for orders all vacancies in these offices ;
- (2). To maintain registers of assignments of land revenue, and to report all lapses of such assignments ;
- (3). To maintain registers of mutations of proprietors, mortgagees and other incumbrancers, and tenants with right of occupancy, and to bring all changes to the notice of the tahsildar for orders ;
- (4). To assist at all measurements of land by Revenue Officers, all local inquiries in the Revenue Department, and all audit of accounts of estates held under direct management ;
- (5). To compile and produce, when required by any Court of Justice, or any Revenue Officer, information regarding articles of produce, rates of rent, and local rules and customs ;
- (6). To superintend and control the Patwaris, examine and counter-sign their diaries, ascertain that their records are correctly maintained, and all changes entered and reported, and test the annual village returns prepared in duplicate by them, returning one of the copies until the papers of the following year are filed, and forwarding the other to the District Office after examination ;
- (7). And to discharge such other duties as may be assigned to them with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

9. He shall visit the circles of the Patwaris subordinate to him, in order to ascertain by personal observation and inquiry on the spot that their duties are punctually and correctly performed, that no changes, a report of which is required, are overlooked, and that the boundary marks are properly maintained.

Inspection.

District Kanungo : his position and duties.

10. The District Kanungo shall be the head of the Kanungo establishment of the district.

- (1). The annual papers prepared by Patwaris shall be examined and tested by him before they are sent into the Record Office.
- (2). Mutation and partition cases shall be examined and checked by him when received from Tahsils, and all reports and orders relating to the appointment, dismissal, or control of Lambardars and Patwaris shall be communicated to him before the files are sent into the Record Office.
- (3). He shall check alluvion and diluvion returns, and accompany the Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner deputed to test the measurements and report on the settlement of lands affected by river action.
- (4). He shall from time to time examine on the spot the registers and records maintained by Kanungos and Patwaris, and bring to the notice of the Tahsildar and the Deputy Commissioner any errors or omissions which he may discover.

11. All records of present or past times in the possession of a Kanungo shall be public property, and shall be kept with the records of the District or Tahsil.

C.—SETTLEMENTS.

I.—ERECTION OF BOUNDARY MARKS (SECTION 22).

1. The notice issued under Section 22 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1871, shall be written in Urdu, and shall, if practicable, be served upon each of the persons to whom it is addressed in person, or upon an adult male member of his family residing with him, or upon an agent employed by him to manage the land to the boundary of which it relates. If it cannot be so served, it may be affixed at the usual place of residence of such person, or, if he does not reside in the district, at some conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate.

2. When the boundary is that of a village, it shall be sufficient to address the notice to the Village Headmen.

3. The notice shall prescribe the period within which the order is to be complied with, not being less than 10 days, and shall specify the form, dimensions and material of the boundary marks to be erected, and the manner in which they are to be put up.

4. Boundary marks removed, destroyed, or injured, may be restored under the provisions of this Section by, or at the cost of, the persons to whom the notice is addressed. But no penalty for such removal or destruction or injury can be inflicted except under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, Section 434 or 426.

II.—ARBITRATION UNDER SECTION 23.

1. Under the provisions of Section 23 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, all Settlement Officers in the Punjab are hereby empowered to refer any matter in dispute before them, other than issues arising in suits which they have been invested with powers to try under Section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, to arbitration, either with or without the consent of the parties.

2. When arbitrators are appointed by consent, an agreement shall be taken from the parties, containing the names of the arbitrators and stating the matters referred to them for decision.

3. If no umpire be named in the agreement, the arbitrators shall have the power to appoint an umpire, and if they fail to do so, the Settlement Officer may appoint an umpire.

4. Arbitrators will ordinarily be nominated by the parties themselves, but persons of rank and females may be allowed to nominate through authorized agents.

5. If the parties do not consent to appoint arbitrators, or cannot come to an agreement as to the persons to be appointed, the Settlement Officer may select the arbitrators, having regard either to their special knowledge of the matter in dispute, or to their general knowledge of such matters. He shall record a proceeding setting forth the names of the arbitrators selected, and stating the matters referred to them for decision.

Settlement Officer to have a veto on the nomination by the parties.

6. The Settlement Officer may refuse to allow the nomination by the parties of any person as arbitrator whom he does not consider it proper to appoint.

7. Either party may challenge the nomination of an arbitrator. whether by the opposite party or by the Settlement Officer, and the Settlement Officer shall hear the objector and decide as to the sufficiency of the objection. He shall record the fact of the objection having been made, with his decision admitting or disallowing it.

8. A time shall be fixed for the filing of the award of the arbitrators, and if it be not delivered within the period fixed, the period may be extended, or other arbitrators may be appointed under the above rules in lieu of those originally chosen.

9. The statements of the parties, and any evidence which they may have produced in regard to the matters in dispute, shall be laid before the arbitrators and the substance of any evidence which they may obtain from witnesses not examined before the Settlement Officer, or by re-examining witnesses previously examined by him, shall be incorporated in the award. The arbitrators may re-examine any witness previously examined by the Settlement Officer.

10. Should the arbitrators desire to obtain the evidence of any person whom the parties cannot produce before them, they shall apply to the Settlement Officer, who may proceed under Section 24 to procure the evidence required by the arbitrators.

11. The award shall ordinarily be presented to the Settlement Officer by the arbitrators in person, but he may on special grounds, such as the rank of the arbitrators, allow them to present it by agent.

12. It shall be received and read out in the presence of the parties, and the Settlement Officer may question the arbitrators as to the grounds of the award, and shall ask the parties if they assent to it, and record their assent or objection, and the grounds on which they object.

Grounds of award to be stated therein.

Orders upon it to be passed by Settlement Officer.

13. The grounds of the award shall be recorded therein, and any arbitrator differing from the majority shall also record the grounds of his dissent. The award may be either accepted, modified or rejected, by the Settlement Officer, who shall record his reasons for accepting, modifying, or rejecting it.

14. Whether he accept, modify, or reject it, his decision shall be open to appeal, in case it would have been appealable had arbitrators not been appointed. If the award be accepted and the decision be confirmed by the first appellate authority, no further appeal shall lie.

Remuneration of arbitrators and witnesses.

15. The Settlement Officer shall fix the amount of remuneration to be paid by the parties to the arbitrators, and to any witnesses summoned by him under Section 24.

16. When any arbitrator dies, refuses to act, or becomes incapable, a new arbitrator shall be appointed in the same manner in which the appointment of the arbitrator who has ceased to act was made, and the same opportunity for challenging the nomination shall be afforded.

III.—VILLAGE SETTLEMENT RECORD (SECTION 15).

I.—General Rules as to Languages, &c.

1. All the documents comprised in the Record of Rights (*Misl Bandobust*) shall be drawn up in the Urdu language, and in the Persian character, unless, for special reasons, the use of a different language or character be authorized by the Financial Commissioner.

EXPLANATION.—(1). These rules relate only to the Record of Rights to be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner on the conclusion of the Settlement, and not to the Patwari's copy of the record, which may be in the Nagri or Gurmukhi character when necessary.

(2). Local terms in general use among the people should be retained as far as may be convenient.

2. When the exception of maps, and of the Statement of Proprietary Tenure, where this cannot conveniently be given on paper of the ordinary size, and of the proceedings relating to the adjustment of boundaries, all the documents comprised in the Record of Rights shall be written on paper of uniform size, and be bound up in one or more volumes of convenient size. The maps shall be placed in pockets attached to the binding. The pages of each record shall be numbered consecutively in one series. The proceedings at the time of deciding and marking off the boundaries, with the boundary map (*nakshah thakbast*), shall be kept as a separate file for each village.

3. The form and contents of the several documents of which the Record of Rights should consist, shall be regulated by the following rules as far as the circumstances of the district or other local area under Settlement will admit.

4. In districts or other local areas which were placed under Settlement before the 1st of January 1872, the forms already in use may be adhered to, provided that any tender of engagement hereafter taken shall be, as nearly as may be, in the form prescribed by these rules, and that the names of proprietors and occupiers of fields shall not be omitted from the faired Field Register where the preparation of this document has still to be commenced.

5. In Settlements which commenced after the 1st of January 1872, or which may hereafter commence, the physical features of the district under Settlement, the means of irrigation employed, or the nature of the prevailing tenures, may render some modification of the forms prescribed in these rules desirable, such as the omission of columns which are not required by the circumstances of the district, or the addition of others which are essential to a complete record of existing rights. In such cases the Financial Commissioner is authorized to dispense with a strict observance of the prescribed forms, and to sanction the necessary modifications. The general character of the prescribed forms shall not be altered without the sanction of Government.

6. Forms prescribed as appendices to other forms may in some instances be found inapplicable or unnecessary. In these cases the Financial Commissioner is authorized to dispense with the preparation of such forms in any district or other local area.

EXAMPLE.—In the Hazara Settlement well irrigation is confined to a very limited area, and the owners of the wells in that area are either the owners of the land irrigated from them, or tenants with right of occupancy in that land.

In a case of this nature Statement E., showing rights in wells, is unnecessary, as such rights can be shown in the ordinary form of the Register of Rights and Liabilities, and the survey statistics of the wells can be given as an appendix to the Field Register. The Financial Commissioner may dispense with the preparation of Statement E., and the appendix to the Field Register may be prepared under Rule 20.

No papers prescribed generally under Section 15 of the Act unless mentioned in these rules.

7. The documents ordinarily to be included in the Record of Rights are those only which are described in the following rules. Indices intended merely to serve as aids in reference to the other papers may be included without any special orders.

EXAMPLES.—A list of the documents contained in the Record should be given at the beginning of the Record.

Alphabetical lists of proprietors and of cultivators with rights of occupancy may be given as indices to the Register of Rights and Liabilities.

A list of wells may be given as an index to the Well Register.

8. When the Officer in charge of any Settlement is of opinion that any document not prescribed in these rules should be included in the Record of Rights, he should submit a report, through the Commissioner, to the Financial Commissioner, stating the reasons why he considers the addition of such document desirable, and the form which he proposes. If the Financial Commissioner approves of the proposal, he will obtain the orders of the Local Government under Section 15 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871.

9. As a general rule a separate Record of Rights shall be prepared for each village (*mauza*). For special reasons, the Officer in charge of a Settlement may order a separate Record of Rights to be prepared for an estate (*mahal*) consisting of more than one village, or of part of a village only.

10. Where the system of making a separate Settlement for alluvial sub-divisions in the vicinity of rivers is acted upon, the Record of Rights shall be prepared for the whole village, and an excerpt from the papers contained in the Record of Rights shall be prepared separately for such alluvial sub-division, except the Statement of Proprietary Tenure and the Administration Paper. The same course shall be followed in the case of excess waste lands, the Settlement of which is accepted by the proprietors of the estate from which such waste lands have been separated.

11. No erasures, alterations, or interlineations in any of the papers contained in the Settlement Record shall be permitted, unless Erasures and alterations. made by order of the Superintendent, and attested by his signature.

II.—Maps and Measurement Papers,—Section 14, Clause 1.

12. In first Regular Settlements, when the adjustment of the boundaries of villages and estates has been directed by the notification of Settlement, and in subsequent Settlements, when the Local Government has directed new maps to be prepared, and no accurate map of the boundaries of a village or estate, prepared at a previous Settlement, is in existence, a boundary map (*nakshah thakbast*) shall be prepared for each village.

13. This map shall be prepared according to scale, by plane-table measurement, and shall show the boundary marks, with the distance between each, and their numbers, the points where three or more village boundaries meet being distinguished. The village site or any other conspicuous object, the bearings of which have been taken, the principal village roads, and all lines measured for the purpose of verification shall be entered.

14. If any portion of the boundary be in dispute at the time the measurements are being made and the map being prepared, the disputed portion shall not be mapped until either the dispute has been adjusted by mutual agreement or by judicial decision, or the Officer in charge of the Settlement or one of his Assistants has fixed the boundary of the estate for the purposes of the Settlement by his own order or by arbitration.

15. When a boundary map is prepared, a record showing the manner in which each boundary line was laid down, whether by mutual agreement, by judicial decision, by order of the Officer in charge of the Settlement, or one of his Assistants for the purposes of the Settlement of the estate, or in accordance with boundary marks previously existing, shall be kept with the map.

16. When the boundary map has been verified and passed, or when a boundary map or field map prepared at a previous Settlement has been accepted as correct, a field map (*Shajrah*) shall be prepared for each village, showing the boundaries of every field according to scale, and the length of every boundary line common to two fields. If any field or plot separately owned is too small to be distinguished in the body of the map, it shall be shown upon an enlarged scale on the margin, with a sufficient reference to its position in the map. The fields shall be numbered consecutively, and the number of each shall be entered.

17. The field map shall ordinarily be drawn on the scale of 16 inches to the mile (330 feet to the inch) or as near thereto as may be convenient with reference to the local measure. On what scale. Where special circumstances render necessary the use of a different scale, the Officer in charge of the Settlement shall prescribe the scale to be used. The scale of the map in the measure which has been employed in the survey, the direction of the north point of the compass, and an explanation of any symbols employed in the map shall be shown on the map.

18. The field map shall show in addition to the matters prescribed in Rule 16—

- (1). Such physical features as it may be possible to delineate.
- (2). The village boundary pillars, the triple junction points and the distances between each such pillar and point.
- (3). The limits of the principal village sites and burial-grounds.
- (4). The unculturable waste.
- (5). The culturable waste.
- (6). The cultivated land, including fallow.
- (7). Wells and tanks used for irrigation.
- (8). Irrigation channels.
- (9). The boundaries of any well-marked sub-divisions.
- (10). Village roads.
- (11). Bench marks of any Government or Railway Survey.

19. A register of the fields (*Khasrah*), numbered as in the field map, shall be prepared at the time of survey in the form (A) Field register (*Khasrah*). annexed to these rules, and after the entries in it have been corrected and tested, a fair copy shall be made, which shall be filed in the record of rights.

Supplementary maps and statements allowed in certain cases.

20. Supplementary maps and statements showing the distribution of irrigation from wells, mountain streams, canals, jhils, &c., may be prepared where necessary.

III.—Statement of Occupiers and owners, (Section 14, Clause 2).

Statement of holdings, with amount of revenue payable, and Statement of Persons holding lands free of revenue, and of the lands so held, (Section 14, Clause 4).

21. A register of rights and liabilities arranged according to holdings Register of rights and liabilities (*Khewat Kha-tauni*). (*Khewat Kha-tauni*) shall be drawn up for each village in the accompanying form (B). All the lands of the village, including lands, the revenue of which has been assigned, and lands not taken into account in the distribution of the assessment (*minhai*), shall be shown in this register; also any cultivated land within the village site which may be assessed.

Village site.

22. Other lands included within each village site shall be entered under one number without any details.

23. The fields constituting any revenue-free plots shall, besides being entered in the body of statement under the holding of the proprietors to whom they belong, be recorded in a separate list of revenue-free holders. The assessment to take effect as an addition to the Government demand from the estate on the lapse of such assignment, should be stated in the appropriate column.

24. In cases of trust, lien, and mortgage, and in cases where the property or Circumstances of mortgages, trusts or curatorships to be stated. a right of occupancy is held by any person as manager for a proprietor or tenant subject to any legal disability, a concise detail of the facts, as admitted or ascertained, should be given in columns 5, 6 and 16 of the register.

25. An appendix may be added to this register in the accompanying form Supplementary list of assignments of land revenue. (*Nakshah muafian wa Inamhai*). (C.) to show such particulars with reference to assignments of land revenue as cannot conveniently be given in the body of the register. When the land revenue of the entire village, or fractional share of the land revenue, is assigned, subject to the deduction of the revenue of any revenue-free plots, held by other persons, which may exist in the village, the assignees of the revenue of the village, or of a fractional share in such revenue, need not be entered in this statement; but a note should be appended to the register of Rights giving the names of the assignees with the details of their shares and the terms of the grant.

26. For each village a statement in the appended form (D), or other similar Statement of Proprietary form, shall be drawn up, showing the shares or holdings Tenure (*Shajrah Insab wa Hakuk malikan*). of the present proprietors, and how their respective interests were acquired; and if they become entitled to them by descent, containing a genealogical tree, tracing their descent from the ancestor or ancestors who originally acquired property in the village, if known. A concise account of so much of the past history of the village as will explain any changes of proprietary tenure which may have taken place, and any difference

which may exist between the present co-parcenary shares and the original shares, shall also be given. Matters falling under Clause 5 of Section 14 of the Land Revenue Act shall be excluded from this statement. Where the tenures of the village renders it advisable, the information required in this statement may be entered in the Statement of Rights and Liabilities at the head of each group of family holdings.

27. The names of absconded or absent co-parceners, and of co-parceners present but out of possession, should be given, and the present holders of their shares should be stated, particulars being given as to whether they hold as managers for the owner, as trustees, with or without a lien on the property, or as transferees who have been placed in charge on the owner absconding without having made arrangements for the management of the property in his absence.

28. A register of the wells lined with masonry, distinguishing between those in use and those out of use, whether used for irrigation, drinking, or any other purpose, and of wells not lined with masonry, but used for irrigation, and of jhalars, in the accompanying form (E.), shall be given as an appendix to the Statement of Proprietary Tenure, where irrigation is conducted from wells. In the column for remarks shall be given, opposite each well or jhalar used for irrigation, a reference to the portion of the Statement of Proprietary Tenure in which the names of the owners appear, and an account of the construction of the well, and of the manner in which the property in it was acquired, of the manner in which it is worked by the parties severally entitled to irrigation from it, and of the distribution amongst the proprietors of the land attached to it, and of the revenue payable. If at the time of Settlement the land attached to any well be held exempt from irrigated rates under a lease (*pattah*) granted in accordance with Punjab Government Notification No. 546, dated 3rd April 1861, the fact of such exemption, the term unexpired, and the additional revenue to be taken from the end of the term shall also be stated.

IV.—Tender of Engagement (Section 14, Clause 3).

29. The tender of engagement (*darkhwast malguzari*) shall specify the amount of the land revenue to be paid and the term for which the settlement is made. It shall contain no reference to any cesses leviable in addition to the land revenue.

30. It shall be to the following effect, the demand for each successive term of years being stated where the amount of the assessment is progressive:—

Tender of Engagement for the Land Revenue of Mauza _____, Tahsil _____ District.

We _____, Lambardárs of the above-named village, on our own part, and on the part of the other proprietors whom we represent, engage to pay the land revenue of Rs. _____ per annum from _____ to _____, being a period of _____ years, and thereafter at the rate payable for the last year of the term until a new Settlement is made.

31. The order of the Settlement Officer accepting the offer shall state that the acceptance is conditional on the approval of the Local Government, and that the new assessment will take effect from the *Kharif* season next ensuing, and shall specify the instalments by which, unless otherwise ordered by the Local Government, the revenue shall be paid.

V.—Statement of the terms of Settlement, and of the customs of the Village regulating the relations of the persons settled with—

- (a). *To the Government;*
- (b). *To each other;*
- (c). *To other person,—Section 14, Clause 5.*

32. An Administration Paper, arranged according to subjects, shall be prepared for each village. It shall contain a concise and accurate account of the terms of Settlement, and the customs in regard to the matters specified in Clause 5 of Section 14 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871. If, under any subject, relations of two or more of the classes mentioned in that clause, have to be noticed, the customs or arrangements with reference to the different classes may be shown in parallel columns in the order there given. It should not be necessary to refer to any other portion of the Record of Rights for further particulars in regard to any such customs or arrangements regulating the relations between classes of persons. When it is desirable to mention such custom or arrangement in any of the other papers, a reference to the proper clause of the Administration Paper should be given.

33. The Administration Paper should contain complete information on the following points, with any others required by the special circumstances of the estate, and of the nature described in Clause 5 of Section 14 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871:—

- (1). The mode of paying the Government revenue, whether according to ancestral shares or to village custom, and, if the latter, the nature of the custom. The number of the instalments by which the annual revenue is paid, their proportionate amount, and the times at which they are to be paid, shall be recorded, subject to the power of the Local Government to make other rules on this subject under Section 42 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871.
- (2). The cesses levied in addition to the land revenue, it being noted that these cesses are subject to alteration, and that new cesses may be imposed by lawful authority during the currency of the settlement.
- (3). If the holdings are in common, the circumstances under which, and extent to which, separation of interests may take place. If the holdings are in severalty, whether re-allotment of the land according to the shares, or re-adjustment of the revenue demand on the holdings, may be at any time made; and, if so, under what circumstances, upon what principles, and in what manner. Where such re-adjustment of the revenue demand may take place, it should be provided that land newly brought under irrigation owing to the construction of new, or the repair of old, wells or works of irrigation, should be treated as unirrigated land for such period as it may be exempted by Government from the payment of revenue at irrigated rates.
- (4). The customs as regards partition or exclusion from partition of common waste land, culturable or unculturable; how it is managed while held in common; and, if liable to partition, by whom partition is claimable, and the principle on which it is made.

- (5). Rights of proprietors over the village site,—any cesses paid to them by the non-agricultural community or by cultivators being specified.
- (6). The mode of adjusting the claims of proprietors and cultivators when any of the land is taken up for public purposes, cut away by the encroaching of a river, or otherwise lost or rendered unfit for cultivation, and of disposing of land gained by accretion from a river. If any part of the village boundary is liable to be affected by alluvion or diluvion, the custom prevailing between the village and the adjoining one should be stated.
- (7). The rate at which the Patwari's pay falls upon the assessment of the village, and any special advantages enjoyed by the village headmen, or chief headman, in addition to the remuneration prescribed by Government. The names of the village headmen and Patwari at the time the Administration Paper is prepared, and when the headmen represent particular divisions of the village, the names of the divisions which they respectively represent shall be stated. The payment of the village watchmen and the mode of collecting their pay shall be provided for; but it shall be left to the magisterial authorities to regulate their number and location and the amount of their pay.
- (8). The mode of collecting and laying out the village expenses (*Malbah*), and if a percentage on the revenue is collected for this purpose, the rate. It shall also be stated whether the headmen are liable to account to their co-parceners for the expenditure, and, if so, how the audit of accounts is made.
- (9). If there be any *sayer* income, an enumeration of the items, with particulars as to how they are enjoyed, especially in regard to fruit and timber trees, to water-mills, to manure, and to grazing dues.
- (10). A full description of all rights of irrigation from wells, ponds, tanks, streams, natural drainage, or artificial water-courses, with the rules under which they are enjoyed, unless these rights are recorded in a separate paper under the provisions of Rule 20. The terms under which any class of cultivators may construct or repair wells or other works of irrigation shall be stated.
- (11). The management of lands, the proprietors of which abscond without making arrangements for their cultivation and for payment of the revenue.
- (12). The usages relating to succession to, and transfer of, landed property, and any usages regarding the pre-emption of shares, not expressly provided for by the Punjab Laws Act, as subsequently amended by Act XII of 1878.
- (13). The rights of Government to any nazul property, forests, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste lands, quarries, ruins or objects of antiquarian interest, spontaneous products, and other accessory interests in land included with the boundaries of the estate, when any such rights are reserved.
- (14). The obligation of the persons settled with to take up the settlement of lands gained by alluvion, lapsed and resumed revenue-free tenures, or other similar plots of land.
- (15). The customary mode in which fines imposed on the village are levied.

- (16). The rights of cultivators of all classes not expressly provided for by law; for instance, rights to trees or manure, and right to plant trees; and their customary liabilities other than rent.
- (17). Customary dues payable to village servants, and the customary services to be rendered by them.

34. Where the customs regulating particular relations are common to the whole of a tribe, or to a group of villages, they may be collected into tribal or ilakawar statements of customs; and in regard to such customs it will be sufficient to give a reference in the Administration Paper to such statement of customs, with an acknowledgment that the custom of the village is there correctly stated. A copy of such statement of customs should be added as an appendix to the Administration Paper of the village.

35. In filling up the Administration Paper of a first regular settlement, care should be taken to exclude all provisions not required by existing rights and usages in the community or by the exigencies of the settlement, and all provisions opposed to any existing law. Where rates of rent are mentioned, they should be stated merely as the rates in force for the time being. Matters regulated by law should be excluded from the Administration Paper.

When the Administration Paper is revised at a subsequent settlement under Section 19 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, the former Administration Paper shall be read in the hearing of as many as possible of the parties interested in its contents; clauses relating to matters regulated by law shall be struck out, and clauses which are by common consent declared to be contrary to existing usage shall be struck out or altered in accordance with the usage declared to exist; and the remaining clauses shall form part of the new Administration Paper, together with any further clauses to which the persons present unanimously agree, the subject of which is not already provided for by law, and with any clauses prescribed as terms on which the persons with whom the settlement is made should be permitted to engage for the revenue, unless such terms have been fully stated in the tender of engagement.

In case of difference of opinion as to the correctness of any clause, the parties disputing its correctness shall be told that it must stand until declared to be incorrect by judicial decision under Section 20 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871.

This rule shall not prevent any Settlement Officer from making entries in accordance with the provisions of Clause (a), Section 19 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871.

36. Similarly, when a statement of the customs of a tribe or of a group of villages is prepared, the record should be of usages actually existing in the tribe or in the group of villages;—the headmen of the villages belonging to the tribe or included in the group being called together by the Superintendent and examined as to their customs. If the custom on any point is found not to be uniform, this should be stated, and reference made to the village Administration Papers for a statement of the custom of each village. It should be remembered that nothing can be called a custom which is not acted on, or which is not of the nature of a rule habitually applied by the persons amongst whom the custom is said to prevail whenever the occasion arises, and that no determination of the headmen of the tribe or group of villages to adopt new rules not founded upon existing custom would be of any force, as they have no power to bind the members of the communities to which they respectively

belong. When precedents illustrating the usage can be cited, these should be referred to.

VI.—*Abstract of the Proceedings at the Settlement.*—Section 14, Clause 6.

37. The final proceeding shall declare that all the proceedings of the settlement have taken place under the powers vested in the Settlement Officer by Act XXXIII of 1871 (*the Punjab Land Revenue Act*) and by the notifications issued under Sections 11 and 12 of that Act, the number and date of which shall be stated. If the settlement commenced before 1st January 1872, such declaration shall be made with reference only to proceedings subsequent to that date, and the proceedings which were carried out under the law in force before the passing of the Act shall be specified. If any regulations made by the Governor-General under the provisions of Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, where applicable to the Settlement, a reference to such regulations, giving their number and date, shall be added.

38. A brief abstract of the proceeding shall be given, in which the following subjects shall be noticed :—

The adjustment of boundaries ;

The professional survey, the results of which shall be compared with those of the field measurement ;

Revenue-free lands ;

The former settlements ;

The demand of the present settlement.

The attestation of the documents composing the Record of Rights.

39. A statement of all the judicial decisions passed by the Settlement Officers in the course of the settlement shall also be given in the following form :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number in List.	Court and presiding officer.	Date of decision.	Number in Court's register.	Plaintiff or Appellant, with parentage, caste and residence.	Defendant or Respondent, with parentage, caste and residence.	Claim.	How decided.	Particulars as to execution of decree.	Order acted upon in this record or not, and if not, the reason.	Serial number of appeal, if any.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Boundary and partition cases, and other cases in which questions relating to the rights of individuals are involved, decided under the powers conferred under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, shall be included in this statement, as well as decisions in virtue of powers conferred under the Punjab Courts' Act, 1879.

VII.—*Signature and Attestation of the Documents included in the Record of Rights.*

40. The tender of engagement shall be signed by the headmen of the village. If the owners of the estate are few in number, and no representatives have been appointed, it may be signed by all the owners.

41. All the other papers included in the Record of Rights, except the final proceeding, shall be signed in token of their correctness by the Patwari of the village, the Munserim, the Deputy Superintendent, and the Superintendent. If any of the papers contain disputed entries, the attestation of the Superintendent in charge of the parganna shall also be required; otherwise the attestation of the Deputy Superintendent shall be sufficient.

42. In order to facilitate attestation, and ensure that all owners and occupiers of land have notice of the entries affecting their rights, rough statements of holdings (*chitta khatauni*) shall be prepared by the Patwari for each holding, and filled in simultaneously with the entry of each field in the Field Register; these statements shall be numbered in the order of preparation, and a copy shall be given, as each statement is completed, to each owner and occupier, or, in the case of joint family holdings, to one of the joint holders. One file of the original statements will be kept by the Patwari with the Field Register, for use in attestation. The Munserim, when testing the measurements, shall test a proportion of the entries in these statements, and sign them in proof of his having satisfied himself of their correctness.

43. The rough statements of holdings may be in the following or any other form that may be found to be suitable, provided that it shall embrace the information comprised in the following form:—

Number of owner's <i>khatauni</i> .	Name of <i>Taraj</i> and <i>Patii</i> .	Name of proprietor, with father's name, caste, share, and particulars as to whether in or out of possession.	Name of tenant, father's name, caste, &c.	Number of <i>khassrah</i> , and name of field.	Name of well, canal or water-channel.	Area of field, and class of soil.	Number of trees.	REMARKS.
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44. The boundary map and the field map shall bear the signature of the Patwari of each adjoining village opposite the common boundary; and the village headmen shall affix their signatures or seals to the boundary map of their own village, and to their boundary as shown in the maps of the adjoining villages.

45. The Superintendent of Settlement, before attesting the Administration Paper, should cause it to be read out in the presence of as many as possible of the persons interested in its contents, and question them as to its correctness, and should cause incorrect or improper entries to be struck out.

46. The Administration Paper shall be signed by all the proprietors, whether village headmen or not, who took part in discussing its provisions. Any clauses in it which purport to regulate relations between the persons settled with and other persons shall also be signed by any representatives of such other persons who may be present at attestation and willing to sign, after such clauses have been carefully explained by the Superintendent to the persons present.

47. The documents forming the Record of Rights, after being faired and verified and signed by the Deputy Superintendent, shall be examined in the office of the Superintendent,—the totals being added up and checked for each holding, and corresponding entries in the different papers compared, and it being ascertained that none of the papers prescribed are wanting. The Superintendent, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and the Officer in charge of the Settlement are responsible for the correctness of the Record.

48. After this examination, the Superintendent shall sign each of the documents composing the Record of Rights, except the Final Proceeding, verifying each leaf by his signature. The Final Proceeding shall be signed by the Officer in charge of the Settlement, who shall pass the Record of Rights as complete.

A.—Field Register (*Khasrah*) of village _____, (*Parganah*) or *Tahsil* _____, District _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NUMBER AND NAME.						DIMENSIONS IN		AREA IN			NAME OF CROP.			
						East, Middle, West, Mean.	North, Middle, South, Mean.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.					
In Field Map.	In <i>Khatani</i> .	Name of <i>Taraf</i> and of <i>Putti</i> .	Name of owner, with parentage, caste and residence.	Name of cultivator, with parentage, caste, and residence and terms of occupancy or status.	Means of Irrigation.			Gh. K. M.	Gh. K. M.	Description of land.	Rabi	Kharif.	Number of trees.	REMARKS.

EXPLANATION—

(1). When a previous regular Settlement has taken place, an additional column should be added after No. 2, showing the number in the field map of the former Settlement. If there are superior proprietors, another column may be added for their names, if necessary, after No. 3.

(2). In column 5 the terms of occupancy or status of a tenant will be entered in accordance with the record of the previous Settlement, or, if there be no entry in such record, the entry must be made at time of attestation.

(3). Where permanent means of irrigation exist, the name of the canal, well, water-course, or other means of irrigation should be given in column 6.

(4). In columns 7 and 8 the actual dimensions measured should be shown in one line in numerals, and the mean underneath in Persian characters. The unit of length used in measurement should be stated in the common heading.

(5). In columns 9 and 10 the area should be entered in the local square measure adopted, and its denomination should be given in the heading.

(6). In column 11 the natural quality of the soil, where distinguishable, and the varieties in quality produced by artificial means, as irrigated, un-irrigated or manured, and where the land is uncultivated, its description, as barren, culturable, lately thrown out of cultivation, may be entered. But a wide discretion is left to Settlement Officers in this matter.

(7). The columns for area and description should be totalled on each page of the Field Register, and the totals of each class and description of land should be given at the end.

B.—Register of the Rights and Liabilities (*Khewat Khatauni*) of Village _____, Parganna _____, District _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Khewat.</i>	<i>Khatauni.</i>	Name of <i>Lambardar</i> , with Area and Revenue.	Name of <i>Taraf and Patti.</i>	Name of owner, with parentage, caste, and <i>Got</i> , extent of share and number in genealogy.	Name of cultivator, with parentage, caste, and residence, and terms of occupancy.	Numbers of Field Register.	Name of Well or other permanent source of Irrigation.	Area and description of Land.	<i>Batal.</i>	Cash rate and amount.	Measure of light and Revenue.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	REMARKS.
NUMBER OF									RENT RATE.			REVENUE DUE FROM EACH OWNER.			

EXPLANATION—

(1). The *Khewat* number will indicate the proprietors paying revenue. The *Khatauni* number will indicate consecutively the several cultivating holdings. Under the name of each proprietor will be entered first his personal cultivation (*Khud-kasht*), and then the land held by each tenant under him.

(2). The amount of land of each description should be detailed in column 9.

(3). In columns 13, 14 and 15 the amount due for each holding should be entered,—not the revenue of each field. *Mafi* holdings should be separately shown.

C.—List of Revenue-free Assignments in Village _____, Parganna (or Tahsil) _____, District _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Reference to order of grant and to file of Investigation Proceedings.	NATURE OF GRANT.			Names of Assignees, with detail of shares and total holding.	Number of holding in <i>Khewat</i> and <i>Khatauni.</i>	Name, &c., of Proprietor.	Name, &c., of Tenant.	Area and description of Land assigned.	REVENUE PAYABLE TO THE ASSIGNEE.		REMARKS.
		Class and condition.	For what period.	Terms of succession.						In cash.	In kind.	

EXPLANATION—

(1). If sanction of competent authority has not been received when this list is prepared, columns 3, 4 and 5 should be left blank, and the date and number of report should be given in column 2. After receipt of orders, the statement may be completed under the authority of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2). If an entire *taraf* or *patti* is assigned, it will be sufficient to give the total area.

(3). If the assignee's revenue is paid in kind, the rate should be stated and who is responsible for payment to him,—whether the cultivator or the proprietor.

D.—Statement of Proprietary Tenure (*Shajrah Insab wa Hakuk Malikana*) of village
, Parganna (or Tahsil) , District

STATEMENT OF THE PROPRIETORS.		DETAIL OF CO-PARCENARY SHARES ABSTRACTED FROM THE KHEWAT.				GENEALOGICAL TREE OF PROPRIETORS.	
Concerning the previous history of the village.	Concerning the constitution of the main divisions of the village.	Revenue.	Area of Holding.	Share or measure of Right.	Number of Holding in <i>Khevat</i> .	Names and descent.	Tribe.
					1	.....A—	
					2	.....B—	
					3	.....C—	
					4	.....D—	
					Total of <i>Taraf</i>.	.....Y—	
						.....X	
					5	.....E—	
					6	.....F—	
					7	.....G—	
					Total of <i>Taraf</i>.	.....Z—	
					8	.....H—	
					9	.....I—	
					10	.....K—	
					Total of <i>Taraf</i> .		
					11	Village common.	
					Total of Village.		

EXPLANATION—

(1). If a *taraf* of the village is divided into *pattis*, the total of each *patti* should be given. Common land of a *taraf* or *patti* should be entered before the total of the *taraf* or *patti*.

(2). Under the heading Detail of Coparcenary Shares, a column showing the name of the well should be given when property is divided according to wells.

(3). The statement of proprietors concerning the previous history of the village should be arranged under the following heads :—

- (1). Origin of rights and primary division of the land.
- (2). The foundation of the village, and how named.
- (3). Revenue management up to time of present Settlement.

E.—Statement of rights in wells.

Serial number.	NAME AND NUMBER IN		DEPTH IN FEET.		Whether single or double, <i>palka</i> or <i>kacha</i> , in use or out of use.	NUMBER OF YOKES AND OXEN.		Name and parentage of owners of the well, with their shares in ownership and numbers in pedigree.	Names and parentage of tenants occupying the well land, with area or share occupied, and numbers in <i>Khat-auni</i> .	REMARKS.
	<i>Khasrah</i> .	<i>Khatouni</i> .	To water.	Of water.		Required.	Existing.			
										<p>1.—History of well explaining when built or repaired, when the property in it was acquired.</p> <p>2.—Method of working the well, with terms of irrigation now in force.</p> <p>3.—Land attached to well, how divided.</p> <p>4.—Mode of distributing the revenue.</p> <p>5.—Particulars of exemption from irrigated rates if any.</p>

IV.—DISPOSAL OF ESTATES WHEN THE PERSONS TO BE SETTLED WITH REFUSE TO ENGAGE (SECTION 37).

1. If all the village Headmen in a village community do not agree to make such offer as is mentioned in Section 32, or to accept any offer made to them under Section 33, notice shall be given by proclamation, affixed at some conspicuous place in the village, that the parties unwilling to accept the Settlement are excluded from the management of the estate for a specified period, and that the Settlement of the estate for such period is offered to those members of the village community who are willing to enter into an engagement on the prescribed terms within a period of fifteen days from the date of the proclamation.

2. If this offer is accepted within the period allowed, or any extended period which may be granted, the Settlement shall be made with the members of the community who are willing to engage for the revenue assessed, with the addition of the allowance fixed for the persons excluded; and unless such members are sufficiently represented by the village Headmen, if any, who join in the engagement, new village Headmen shall be appointed in the room of those who have not joined in the engagement. The Settlement with the parties who have accepted the engagement shall be subject to the condition that the parties who have refused the Settlement of the estate shall be permitted, in lieu of the allowance to which they would be entitled if excluded from the estate, to retain their several holdings, paying the revenue assessed thereupon. The allowance fixed for persons excluded shall be claimable only by persons who refuse to retain their holdings and pay the revenue assessed upon them. Village Headmen who have not joined in the engagement for the revenue of the estate shall, if they accept the Settlement when the period of their exclusion has terminated, have no claim to be reinstated in their office.

3. If none of the members of the village community accept the Settlement of the whole estate, it may either be taken under direct management, or be offered to others either alone or jointly with any members of the village community who are willing to engage, though not prepared to take up the Settlement of the whole without assistance, for the period of the exclusion of the persons who have not accepted the Settlement. The course adopted and the term of exclusion shall be immediately reported to the Financial Commissioner.

4. If the estate be taken under direct management, Section 46 of the Act shall apply, except as regards the termination of the direct management and the application of surplus profits. The entire income from the management, whether more or less than the proposed assessment, shall, after deducting the allowance to excluded proprietors, be credited to Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

5. If the Settlement be made with any person who is not owner of the land in respect of which the Settlement is made, either alone or conjointly with others who are owners or part owners of the land, such person shall be deemed a farmer for the term of his engagement, and the rules with reference to farms for arrears shall apply.

6. The persons excluded from the management may apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner for leave to take up the Settlement when the period of their exclusion comes to an end; or, if the land has been farmed, on the expiration of the farm from any cause; or, if it has been brought under direct manage-

ment, from the commencement of the agricultural year next after the date of the application. If the period of their exclusion has not come to an end, such application may be rejected, or may be accepted, subject to such conditions as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe, or unconditionally, if the Financial Commissioner shall so direct.

How estates shall be dealt with if the persons excluded are not admitted to engage on the farm, or period of exclusion coming to an end.

7. In default of such applications, or if the application be not accepted, or be accepted subject to conditions, and these are not agreed to by the applicant, the estate may be dealt with in the manner described in Section 37 for the remainder of the term of Settlement.

V.—REPORTS TO BE FURNISHED BY SETTLEMENT OFFICERS—(SECTION 66 (5)).

1. Before proceeding to determine the assessment of the estate included in any tract of country under Settlement, the Officer in charge of the Settlement must submit a report, through the Commissioner to the Financial Commissioner, showing the revenue rates he proposes to adopt, the reasons for adopting these rates, and the revenue which will result from their application as compared with the revenue which the same tract yielded under the previous Settlement.

Report on the proposed revenue rates.

2. The report ought, if possible, to embrace information on the following subjects :—

First.—An account of the physical geography of the tract under report.—

1.—Physical geography. This should show the circles into which the villages have been grouped for purposes of assessment, and the prominent characteristics with reference to which the several groups have been formed.

Second.—A succinct and clear account of the past assessments of the tract, and of the working, so far as can be ascertained, of the successive Settlements, whether summary or regular.—

II.—Physical history. This will include a description of the prevailing tenures, and an account of the castes and numbers of the agricultural classes, whether proprietors or tenants, distinguishing between those proprietors who cultivate themselves and those who do not. An account should also be given of any alterations in demand made during the expired Settlement; and the amount of coercion required to collect the land revenue, the extent to which proprietary rights have been alienated by sale or mortgage, and the average price of land per acre, with the amount of the purchase-money per rupee of the Government demand, should be shown where this information can be obtained. If much land has been taken up for public purposes, the rate at which compensation has been awarded should be separately noticed.

Third.—A comparative view of the statistics of the tract when the last Settlement was made, and at the time of report.—

III.—Results of the last Settlement. The information should be given in the appended tabular form (A.) but should also be noticed in the body of the report. The main causes which have led to alterations in the resources of the tract should be stated. These will include—

- (a). A statement showing the changes in the value of produce during the last twenty years, or during the period for which such changes are ascertainable, divided into quinquennial periods, with remarks;
- (b). An account of improvements in communications, noticing also the opening of new markets;

- (c.) Observations on the population of the tract, whether stationary, increasing, or decreasing;
- (d.) A classified statement, in the appended form (B.), or other similar form which may have been sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, of the holdings of tenants, showing separately the area held by tenants with rights of occupancy and by tenants not having rights of occupancy, distributed according to the rates of rent in cash or in kind which are found to exist.

The statistics of population may be taken from the last census, unless, when there is reason to believe that a considerable increase or decrease has since taken place either in particular localities or throughout the tract, when the principal Officer in charge of the Settlement should cause, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, a fresh enumeration to be made of the population of such localities. It should be stated how far the information is founded upon the census returns, and how far it has been obtained by actual enumeration.

Fourth.—The produce of the tract under report.—An account should be given of the experiments or inquiries which have been made, with the object of ascertaining the average yield of the principal staples; the mode in which such experiments or inquiries were conducted, and in the case of experiments, the area over which they extended.

The result of experiments should be reported in the appended form (C.); and a general abstract of the area under crops in each assessment circle, as compared with the area when the last Settlement was made, the yield per acre of each crop, and the assumed average price current should be given in Form D. The crops should be classified in the manner described in para. 5 of Financial Commissioner's Circular XX of 1871.

Fifth.—The Revenue rates which it is proposed to adopt.—The estimates on which the rates proposed for each circle are based should be noticed here, and a clear and concise account of the manner in which the proposed rates have been arrived at should be given. The soils should be classified, noting the artificial differences caused by irrigation and manure, and also noting natural differences in the quality of the soil, where such differences exist; and the revenue rates should be graduated according to the classification adopted. The proportion of the gross produce assumed to represent the Government demand and the value of grain and money rents, as applied to the crop and area statements of the assessment circles, should be stated. In the case of crops for which it has been customary to pay fixed money rates when the rent or revenue payable on account of other crops was determined by division or appraisement of the produce, the value of the Government share should be estimated with reference to the money rents paid for such crops by tenants who pay for other crops by division or appraisement, or to the rates paid for such crops to former rulers, or to any other information which may be available regarding the rent paid for such land in the tract under assessment; the value of the Government share will not usually exceed one-half of such rates.

Sixth.—The anticipated financial results of an assessment based on the proposed rate, compared with those of the expiring settlement, and with the rate in adjoining tracts in the same or neighbouring districts.—A tabulated statement should be giving showing the former demand exclusive of cesses, the demand calculated at assumed revenue rates, and the demand exclusive of cesses proposed for sanction. A statement should be added showing the rates of the cesses payable in addition to the land revenue.

VI.—Financial results.

3. The circumstances of the district or tract of country under Settlement will suggest other topics which may with advantage be noticed in the report. The preceding instructions are not intended to exclude these, but to ensure that the subjects referred to in them shall not be overlooked.

4. When the entire district is under Settlement, the report above prescribed should be submitted separately for each Tahsil sub-division as soon as possible after the data for fixing the revenue rates of the assessment circles included in such sub-division are complete. When a local area less than a Tahsil sub-division is under Settlement, it should be submitted when the data for fixing the revenue rates of the assessment circles in such local area are complete.

5. After the assessment has been distributed over the estates included in the tahsil sub-division or other local area, a further report will be necessary in accordance with the provisions of Section 31 of Act XXXIII of 1871 (*The Punjab Land Revenue Act*). This should be submitted in the appended form (E), remarks being added showing how far the results of the detailed assessments tally with the proposals for the assessment of circles. A reference to the report on the revenue rates for the grounds on which the assessment has been computed will ordinarily be sufficient if the new assessment does not differ materially from the amount indicated by the revenue rates.

6. When the tenders of engagement have been duly completed and accepted, and the operations of the settlement subsequent or subsidiary to the assessment have been brought to a close in the district or other local area under settlement, a final report on the settlement of the entire tract should be submitted.

7. This should contain information of a similar character for the whole tract to what has been given for its several sub-divisions in the assessment reports, with any further information which is likely to be of service in the revenue administration of the district, and a notice of the working of the settlement since the assessments were announced. Such portions of the assessment reports as are likely to be useful for future reference should be incorporated in the final report. It should be accompanied by the village statements, the annual demand statement, and the statement of tenures, and should contain a recital of all the notifications regarding the settlement which may have been issued from time to time.

(1).—*The Village Statements*.—These should be prepared separately for each estate brought under settlement, in English, (or, if the principal officer in charge of the settlement is not acquainted with English, they should be prepared in Urdu, and translated into English), and should be bound together for each parganna, arranged according to assessment circles, in topographical order; the revenue survey map of the village, when this is available, being placed with each village statement. An alphabetical index to the villages and estates and an index map should be given at the beginning of the volume.

The village statement should show the details of the area of the estates, its resources, the demand and working of former settlements, the proposed assessment, and the estimates on which it is based, with the remarks of the Settlement Officer, explaining the grounds of his assessment, and the character of the tenure,

with the measure of the rights and responsibilities of the proprietors as between themselves. No form is absolutely prescribed, as the circumstances of different parts of the province vary so much that one form would not be perfectly suitable everywhere, but the appended Form (F) will serve as an illustration of what is required.

The remarks of the Settlement Officer should be carefully prepared and entered by that officer himself. They should contain a brief sketch of the capabilities of the estate, of the character of the people, and the class to which the proprietors belong, and of the grounds of the proposed assessment, with such further information of interest bearing upon the condition and capabilities of the village as the Settlement Officer can supply from his personal knowledge. Nothing which can be found in the tabular statement should be entered in the remarks.

The fact of the assessment being in accordance with the rates does not render these remarks unnecessary. They should be such as to show that the Settlement Officer has carefully considered the actual condition of the estate, its former history, its tenure, and whatever in the habits of the proprietors and cultivators affects its prosperity and the prospects of a further development of its resources, and that he has exercised a sound discretion, with reference to these circumstances, in determining the amount of Government demand.

(2).—*The Annual Demand Statement.*—This will show in the appended Form (G) the proposed demand on each estate, the assessment of which is intended to be progressive for each year, until the maximum demand is reached, the aggregate demand on the remaining villages, and the general total for each tahsil, and for the entire district or tract which has been settled.

(3).—*A statement showing the tenures on which the estates are held.*—In this statement the estates will be classified under the following heads:—

(I).—Zamindari { 1—Landlord.
 2—Communal.

(II).—Pattidari.

(III).—Bhyacharah.

(IV).—Mixed Pattidari and Bhyacharah.

(V).—Talukdari or Istamrari.

When different forms of tenure prevail in different sub-divisions of the estate, the tenure shown in the statement will be that on which the entire estate is held, without reference to the terms on which the proprietors of particular sub-divisions hold as between themselves. When there are two classes of owners, superior and inferior, the tenure of those owners to whom the estate has been settled will be shown.

General account of the district to form part of the report, if not given in a previous report. 8. If a general account of the district has not already been given in previous settlement reports, or in a report drawn up for insertion in the Provincial Gazetteer, such an account may properly form part of the final report of the settlement.

The general account of the district may embody information on the following points:—

- (1).—The general aspect of the district, including its position, boundaries, area, and physical features, such as hills, rivers, forests, lakes ;
- (2).—Its products, metal and mineral, agricultural and spontaneous ;
- (3).—Statistics of population, with accounts of the principal tribes and castes, and of families of note ;
- (4).—The past history of the district, so far as known ;
- (5).—Its antiquities ;
- (6).—The number of villages and the names of the principal towns ;
- (7).—The trade and manufactures of the district ;
- (8).—Fairs ;
- (9).—Roads, bridges and ferries or other means of communication ;
- (10).—Irrigation canals, and other important sources of irrigation ;
- (11).—The people, their physical characteristics, dress and ornaments ; food, social customs, and ceremonies on occasion of births, deaths and marriages ;
- (12).—Character of the people as regards industry, litigation, crime, &c. ;
- (13).—Statistics of education, showing number of colleges and schools of the various grades, whether Government or private, and the attendance during the past five years ;
- (14).—Climate of the district ;
- (15).—Statistics of death and disease ;
- (16).—Amount of land revenue assigned, with notices of the principal jagirs.

9. The new assessments of the estates included in a tahsil or other local area will be announced when they have received the approval of the Financial Commissioner, and the collections will be regulated by them from the beginning of the agricultural year next ensuing, commencing with the first instalment on account of the kharif harvest. Irrecoverable balances of previous years, or balances the recovery of which is considered unadvisable, should be reported in the usual form.

10. While the Settlement is in progress, quarterly and annual returns of the work done, in the form prescribed by Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 11, dated 4th March 1871, or such other form as the Financial Commissioner may from time to time direct, shall be furnished by the principal Officer in charge of the Settlement, through the Commissioner, to the Financial Commissioner.

FORM A.

General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rules in the several Assessment Circles of Talsil

District of

[illegible]

FORM A.—(concluded).

		36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Formet and Present Statement compared.	SECTION II.—(Continued).																											
		WATER CAPACITY.														CAPACITY FOR EXTENSION.													
Name...	{ Former ... Present ...	Water from wells.														Total Area uncultivated, and percentage of Area uncultivated to total area (in red ink).													
		Average depth of wells in feet to the water.														Head of Cattle per Acre.													
Name...	{ Former ... Present ...	Average cost of constructing a well.														Summary Settlement—Jama of Revenue Rate Jama of last Settlement.													
		No. of yoke of Oxen required per well.														Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II, Village Statement.													
Name...	{ Former ... Present ...	Area one well can irrigate														Jama of last Settlement as subsequently reduced—A. D.													
		Of Summary Settlement.														Of last Settlement Jama as per column 46.													
Name...	{ Former ... Present ...	On ploughs.														On ploughs.													
		On produce (1-6th of gross produce).														As per new Revenue rate.													
Name...	{ Former ... Present ...	Present Jama of Xambat, with rate on cultivated area.														Proposed Jama, with rate on cultivated area.													
		Irrigated.														Unirrigated.													
Name...	{ Former ... Present ...	Well.														Fallow.													
		Canal.														On ploughs.													
Name...	{ Former ... Present ...	Rates on cultivation.														ESTIMATES ADOPTED.													
		SECTION III.—SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT JAMA COMPARED.														SECTION IV.—PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES & ESTIMATES.													
Name...	{ Former ... Present ...	REMARKS.																											
		Notes for the preparation of this Form. (1.) In columns 19 to 22 the number of acres is to be entered in black ink, and the percentage they bear to the cultivated and fallow area in red ink. (2.) The head of cattle per acres should be calculated on the total area assessed, as shown in column 18. (3.) In Section IV. the blank columns 54, 55, 56 and 57 should be filled in according to the different estimates adopted in different Settlements. (4.) The rates shown in columns 61 and 62 should be calculated upon the area shown in column 17.																											
Serial number.																													
GRAND TOTAL	{ Former ... Present ...																												

FORM B.

Classified Statement of Tenants' Holdings.

[illegible]

NOTES.—1.—Modifications of columns 10 to 18, to make them better adapted to the circumstances of a district, may be made with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

2.—The headings of columns 16 to 19 should be filled up according to the different shares of the gross produce taken from tenants who pay their rents in kind.

FORM E.

General Statement in Acres of Tahsil

[illegible]

NOTE.—In this form a separate line should be assigned to each estate, and the estates should be arranged in the order of the assessment circles in which they are included. The entire area of the taluq, including sites of cities, fuel or grass preserves, and undemarcated waste lands, should be shown.

FORM F.

, a (*Zamindari*) Village in TahsilVillage Statement of
District (*Khalisah*)

Present Pargana No.

Name of
Estate.Class of
Estate.Name and No.
of Tappah.Name and No.
of Zail.

Former Pargana No.

Revenue Survey No.

Name of
Patwari.Name of
Chaudhri.

PART I.—DETAILS OF AREA IN ACRES (OMITTING FRACTIONS).

MEASUREMENT.	Total area.	Minhai Unassessed.				Malguzari or Assessed.							
		Unculturable, including Village site.	Revenue assigned.	Forest and Jungle.	Total unassessed.	UNCULTIVATED.		CULTIVATED.					
						Culturable.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.				
									(A.)	(B.)	(B.)	(B.)	Total.
By Revenue survey													
By Settlement survey													
By Settlement survey													
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Land how occupied	{	Cultivated—	By Resi- dents.	By Non- Residents.	Total.
		By Proprietors.			
		By Tenants with rights of occupancy.			
		By other classes of Tenants.			

DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS AT TIME OF MEASUREMENTS OF (1872-73.)

KHARIF CROPS.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	RABI CROPS.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Total Kharif Crops				...	Total Rabi Crops				...
No. of Wells used for Irrigation.	Masonry.		Without masonry.	Average depth to water.	No. of Ploughs (of which Khalisah)				
	Old.	New.			" Plough cattle " other kine " Sheep " Goats " Mares				
					Number of Proprietors " Tenants " Non-Agriculturists				
Irrigated by other means (from) acres.					Total population ...				
Area manured.									
" fallow.									

(A.)—Where there is canal irrigation, this column should be sub-divided into "well" and "canal."

(B.)—The nature of the soil should be stated in these columns.

PART II.—WORKING OF FORMER SETTLEMENTS.						PART III.—PROPOSED ASSESSMENT, WITH ESTIMATES ON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED AND EXPLANATORY REMARKS.			
YEAR.		Demand.	Balance.	Remissions.	Rate on cultivated area at Settlement.	Revenue Demand under former Rulers, A. D. 18—			
Sambat.	A. D.					Rs.	Rate on Cultivated Area.		
						Estimates adopted at last Settlement.	On Ploughs On Cultivators Produce Estimate (at $\frac{1}{4}$ th), Produce Estimate (at $\frac{1}{8}$ th), Soil Rates— 1st Class ... 2nd „ ... 3rd „ ... On Ploughs, &c.		
						Estimates now framed.			
PROPOSED ASSESSMENT FROM A. D.									
Revenue Assigned.				Unassigned.	Total Assessment.	Rate of Total Assessment.		Remarks by Superintendent.	
Jagir.	Inam.	Muafi.	Total.			On Cultivated Area.	On Total Area.		
Cesses—		Per cent. on total Assessment.		Total Revenue & Cesses, including remuneration of Village Officers, Rs. per acre on cultivated area.					
Road, School, &c.									
Remarks by principal Officer in charge of Settlement.									

PART IV.—(For a Pattidari or Bhyacharah Village.)

EXTENT AND MEASURE OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RECOGNIZED SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE ESTATE.

Lambardars.		Tarafs.		Shares.	Area in Acres.	Demand.	Pattis.		Shares.	Area in Acres.	Demand.
		A.					C.				
		Shamilat of Taraf.					D.				
		B.					Shamilat of Patti.				
		Shamilat of Taraf.					E.				
		Shamilat of Village.									
		TOTAL		...							

The methods of collecting the Government demand, cesses and village expenses in each sub-division, are as follows :—

Taraf A.—By a *Bachh* on the fractional shares of the proprietors.

Taraf B.—

Patti C.—*Bachh* on the area held.

Patti D.—*Bachh* on ploughs.

Patti E.—After crediting the rent of the non-proprietary cultivators, the balance is made good by a *Bachh* on the holdings of the proprietors for the year.

The form for a *Zamindari* village will only have the following heading :—

(1)—Lambardars, (2) Name of Owners, (3) Shares, (4) Demand, and a statement of the method by which the Government demand, cesses and village expenses are adjusted. It may be entitled—"Measure of Rights and Responsibilities of the Fractional Shares in the Estate."

FORM G.
Annual Demand Statement of Tahsil District

PROPOSED DEMAND.																
VILLAGE.	Demand of the last year of the expired Settlement.															
		1930 S.	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 and until ex- piration of Set- tlement.
15	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,650	1,750
38	630	700	700	700	700	750	750	750	750	750	750	800	800	800	800	800
64	890	900	900	900	900	950	950	950	950	950	950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050
101	675	650	675	675	700	700	725	725	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
130	1,305	1,350	1,350	1,400	1,400	1,450	1,450	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,550	1,550	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,650
Aggregate of the re- maining { 195 villages }	1,44,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000	1,53,000
	1,49,000	1,58,000	1,58,025	1,58,075	1,58,100	1,58,350	1,58,375	1,58,425	1,58,450	1,58,500	1,58,700	1,58,750	1,58,800	1,58,850	1,59,000	

D.—MINOR SETTLEMENTS UNDER SECTION 41.

I.—RESUMED ASSIGNMENTS.

1. On the lapse or resumption of an assignment of the land revenue of one or more estates, or of a specific proportion of such revenue, no new Settlement will ordinarily be necessary, as *jágir* villages have in most cases already been settled with the proprietors. The estate or estates will be entered in the half-yearly return of lapsed and resumed assignments, in order to obtain the necessary sanction to the inclusion of the revenue assessed on them in the District Revenue Roll for the following year.

2. On the lapse or resumption of plots, the revenue of which has been assigned, the Deputy Commissioner must determine whether, with reference to the actual assets of the plot, the assessment fixed by the Settlement Officer as demandable on lapse, if any, should be enforced, and if not, what demand should be made. He must also determine whether the Settlement should be made with the headmen of the village or *patti* or in subordination to the Settlement of the whole estate, with the late assignee or his heirs.

3. In doing so, he shall be guided by the following rules :—

I.—The Settlement shall be made with the proprietary body of the village or *patti*, or with the proprietor of the land in severalty, if any, except in the following cases, in which it shall, in the first instance, be offered to the late assignee or his heirs as an intermediate tenure :—

- (1).—Where they reside in the village, and own or cultivate, the land ;
- (2).—Where they have planted gardens, or have tombs, temples or buildings on the land ;
- (3).—Where they have sunk wells and improved the land ; or,
- (4).—When they can show some special circumstances connecting them with the land.

In any case of peculiar hardship, the Deputy Commissioner may recommend that the Settlement should be made with the late assignee or his heirs.

If the assignee or his heirs refuse to accept the Settlement, their refusal shall be taken in writing, and the Settlement shall be made with the proprietors of the village or *patti*.

II.—The Settlement shall in all cases be made for the period which the Settlement of the estate in which the land is included may have still to run.

III.—In districts in which a summary or first Regular Settlement was in force in June 1872, the assessment shall be determined in the following manner :—

Amount of assessment how determined where summary or first Regular Settlement is in force.

The rental of the resumed land shall be computed by adding one-half to the revenue calculated at the average rate upon the cultivated area of the estate, and half the rental thus ascertained shall be assumed as the revenue demandable at the village rate. The revenue thus computed shall be used for the purpose of check and comparison. Inquiry shall also be made with regard to the

quality of the land, and the Tahsildar shall be required to report, after personal inspection, what rental it yields or might yield. The sum to be demanded will then be determined.

IV.—In districts in which a second Regular Settlement has been made

When second Regular Settlement has been made.

before June 1872, or in which a new settlement has come into force since that date, or may hereafter come into force, the revenue assessed upon the plot by the Settlement Officer shall be assumed as the revenue demandable; and if after inquiry as to the quality of the land and the rental or net produce which it yields, it appears suitable, it shall be adopted. If it be found not to be suitable, a suitable revenue shall be determined.

V.—In either case, in reporting the settlement, explanation shall be

Report of Settlement what to contain.

given as to the person with whom it has been made, and as to the grounds of the demand, if it exceeds or falls short of the assumed average rate.

VI.—If the land is settled with any one not a proprietor of the village,

10 per cent. shall be deducted from the revenue demand and paid to the proprietors for trouble and expenses of collection. This shall cover Lambardars' fees and village expenses, but shall be *exclusive* of Patwaris' fees and cesses collected for public purposes.

VII.—If the assignee was in the habit of paying *malikana* before the

Malikana.

lapse or resumption, this shall continue to be paid in addition to the assessment.

VIII.—If the revenue assessed on a plot which has lapsed falls short

Small sums not to be added to assessment of the estate.

of one rupee, no addition shall be made to the demand upon the estate of which it forms part.

IX.—On the resumption or lapse of revenue-free plots which have been

Settlement with assignee in certain cases on favourable terms.

held free of revenue demand for three generations, the Deputy Commissioner, if he consider the case one of hardship, may recommend that the Settlement be made with the heir of the late assignee at half rates of assessment calculated as above, proprietary or occupancy rights remaining undisturbed.

4. A half-yearly return of lapsed and resumed assignment shall be made

Confirmation how to be obtained.

to the Financial Commissioner, and in cases in which a new Settlement has been made, such Settlement shall become binding on receipt of his confirmation.

5. When a grant made for the support of a religious institution has been

Assessment when to be postponed.

Grants for support of religious institutions.

confirmed for the life of the incumbent and would lapse on his death, the Deputy Commissioner may, on his decease, refrain from giving effect to the lapse, and report the case for final orders, and shall adopt this course if he consider that the institution is valued by the people, and that the resumption would cause dissatisfaction.

6. Where service grants made originally by the Sikhs, including grants to

Service grants.

Bedis and Sodis, have been confirmed for life, subject to the payment of one-fourth revenue, the case shall be reported for the consideration of Government on the death of the holder.

Resumed assignments to share in reduction of assessment granted to the village.

8. In villages held entirely in jagir, the revenue of the lapsed assignment will be payable to the Jagirdar, except when the assignment was granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Maharaja Kharak Singh, or Maharaja Sher Singh, or has been maintained by special order of Government, after investigation in the Jagir Office of the Board of Administration.

In shared villages where shares of Jagirdars and Government are separate.

7. On a reduction of assessment being granted to a village in which a Settlement of a resumed assignment of land revenue has been made, a proportionate reduction shall be allowed upon such assignment.

9. In villages shared between Government and the Jagirdar, if the lands paying revenue to the Jagirdar have been separated off, the above rule will apply to lapsed assignments of the revenue of the land which is situated in the Jagirdar's share.

10. If the lands paying revenue to the Jagirdars are not separate, the assignment shall lapse to Government, unless it can be shown to have been made by the Jagirdar or his ancestor. If this can be shown the lapse shall be to the Jagirdar, where he is in possession of his entire original holding, less any deduction made by way of commutation for service; but if a share in the estate have accrued to Government by lapse or forfeiture, and the assessment in the resumed land is not less than Rs. 5, the proceeds shall be divided between Government and the Jagirdar in the rates of their shares, the Jagirdar receiving the benefit of all fractional parts of a rupee, and of all lapses under Rs. 5.

11. If the spring or autumn crops are standing, or have been sown before a lapse caused by the death of an assignee, the heirs of the assignee shall receive the revenue of that season, and the new Settlement shall take effect from the commencement of the following season.

II.—LANDS AFFECTED BY RIVER ACTION.

12. For each tahsil sub-division a list of the villages situate within its limits, liable to increment or decrement of area by the action of a river, shall be kept up. In this list shall be shown the total, the revenue-paying, and the cultivated area of each estate, and the revenue demand, at the time of settlement

Estate.	AT SETTLEMENT.				ON LAST REVISION.				REMARKS.
	Area.			Revenue.	Area.			Revenue.	
	Total.	Revenue paying.	Cultivated.		Total.	Revenue paying.	Cultivated.		

and at the last revision of the assessment.

13. When the rivers have sufficiently subsided after the close of the rains, the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar shall visit each of these villages, and shall note in the column of remarks whether any change has taken place, and if so, whether it is such as to require revision of the assessment of the estate, and, if revision appear necessary, shall make the necessary inquiries.

14. According as alluvial sub-divisions have been marked off at settlement, for which separate records of rights have been prepared, and on which a separate assessment has been fixed, subject to revision from year to year, or not, the enquiry shall have reference to the increase or decrease in the assets of the entire estate or of the alluvial sub-division only.

Systems under which inquiries into alluvion and diluvion are conducted, as regards the area considered.

15. In either case it may be the rule either to take up every case where increment or decrement has occurred, and alter the assessment according to the actual rate charged upon each field lost, and the estimated value of each field gained, or to disregard all cases in which the increase or decrease of culturable area or the decrease of assets calculated upon the culturable area of the last Settlement falls short of a fixed minimum, which is ordinarily 10 per cent. upon the culturable area of the estate at the time of Settlement.

As regards the restriction of the inquiry to certain cases or not.

16. Of these systems that which is provided for in the settlement engagement, or entered in the Village Administration Paper, shall be followed, unless the proprietors have consented to the substitution of a different system prescribed for adoption by the Commissioner of the division, in which case, as also if no system was prescribed at Settlement, the system prescribed by the Commissioner shall be followed.

What system to be followed.

17. Where increase or decrease falling short of a fixed minimum is disregarded, it may, though the total revenue demand remains unaltered, be necessary to re-distribute the land or the assessment of the estate or alluvial sub-division among the proprietors, if the share of any of the proprietors has materially suffered from diluvion. Any terms contained in the Record of Rights in regard to the disposal of such cases shall be observed.

Measures necessary where revenue demand is unaltered.

18. When reduction is claimed on account of diluvion, the whole estate or the whole alluvial sub-division is liable to re-assessment on its existing assets. The proprietors will, therefore, not be entitled to a reduction of revenue, if the assets be found to be, from any cause, larger than or as large as they were computed to be at time of Settlement. If they be less, a proportionate reduction will be allowed, the revenue being calculated on the existing assets in the same manner as when the Settlement originally took place.

When reduction is claimed, assessment of whole estate or alluvial sub-division may be revised.

19. In ordinary cases, however, only the actual increment or decrement will be considered. The rates fixed at Settlement on lands which have not been affected by the river, will not be enhanced, nor will culturable waste which was not assessed at Settlement be brought under assessment.

But in ordinary cases only actual changes will be considered.

But lands previously unculturable, and therefore unassessed, will be liable to assessment if by alluvial deposits they become culturable, and lands assessed in previous years below the full Settlement rate may have their assessment increased up to that rate, or to any lower rate which, with reference to the capabilities of the soil, may be thought applicable.

20. The necessary measurement should be made by the Patwari, who will show the increment or decrement on the field map of the estate or alluvial sub-division, or, if necessary, in a supplemental map, distinguishing those parts of the increment which are cultivated or capable of cultivation, and will prepare the measurement papers and statement of occupiers and owners.

Preparation of maps and measurement papers.

21. The Tahsildar, or Naib-Tahsildar, with the Kanungo, shall test on the spot the correctness of the measurements, and form an opinion as to the capabilities of the soil; he shall determine the culturable area after deducting diluvion and adding alluvion; and he shall estimate the value of the newly-acquired area, and ascertain whether it can bear the full Settlement rate of assessment, or whether any portion of it should be assessed below that rate.

22. The Tahsildar shall submit to the Deputy Commissioner the papers prepared by the Patwari, after causing any corrections which he may find necessary to be made, together with a statement of the proposed changes of assessment for each estate or alluvial sub-division.

23. The villages in which changes requiring alteration of assessment have taken place shall then be inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, or an Assistant, or Extra Assistant Commissioner deputed by him, who shall test the measurements, here and there, determine boundaries where newly-acquired land is claimed as forming part of two or more adjoining estates, and satisfy himself as to the amount by which the assessment should be increased or diminished.

24. The Deputy Commissioner shall submit, through the Commissioner of the division, for confirmation of the assessments by the Financial Commissioner, a statement showing the changes in culturable area for each estate or alluvial sub-division affected, and the proposed alterations of assessment; and on receipt of such confirmation, the new assessment shall take effect.

25. If an increase in the total demand upon an estate or alluvial sub-division is the result, the proprietors may refuse to accept the assessment; but when the demand is upon the estate as a whole, such refusal shall throw the estate open to resettlement; and when the demand upon the alluvial sub-division is separate, the settlement being annual, it shall have the effect of a refusal to accept the settlement of the sub-division. In such case the estate or sub-division, as the case may be, may be settled with any other persons, or taken under direct management; but the exclusion of the proprietors shall not continue beyond the remaining term of settlement.

26. When lands are thrown up that by law or custom having the force of law, do not belong to any particular estate, they may be constituted into a new estate, and settled, application being made to the Financial Commissioner for permission to bring such estates upon the District Revenue-Roll, or they may be brought upon the Register of Reserved Waste Lands.

27. When an estate is entirely cut away by the river, it shall be removed from the District Revenue-Roll, but it shall be restored on a subsequent formation of land on the same site, if the original owners are entitled to recover possession.

28. When, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, the increment not brought under cultivation exceeds the requirements of the owners of the estate for pasturage or other useful purpose, he shall report the case to the Commissioner, in order that the sanction of the Financial Commissioner may be obtained to his proceeding under Section 27.

29. When injury is caused by mountain torrents, or when new land is thrown up, or land formerly unculturable rendered culturable by a deposit, the same procedure will be followed as in cases of alluvion or diluvion, or injury or improvement to land caused by rivers.

Improvement or injury caused by mountain torrents.

Statement of distribution of reduction or remission on account of diluvion.

30. In every diluvion case a statement shall be filed by the Patwari showing how the reduction or remission has been distributed among the several holdings which have suffered loss.

Demand for each harvest to be shown, and fractions of rupees to be omitted.

31. In proposing reductions or reporting new annual assessments, the demand for each harvest shall be specified. Fractions of rupees shall not be shown.

32. When the land revenue of the estate has been assigned, the assignee will benefit from any increase of revenue, and will suffer from any loss. If he pay commutation for service in a fixed proportion upon his revenue, the commutation will fluctuate with the amount of the revenue.

Assignments of land revenue how affected by alluvion and diluvion.

33. An estate or plot of which the revenue was assigned once swept away has ceased to exist, and the assignee has no claim to the revenue of alluvial deposits afterwards formed upon the same site, unless when the original owners would be entitled to recover possession of the newly-formed land on the ground of their previous ownership.

34. In reporting the Settlement of alluvion and diluvion, a statement of remissions of the current demand, arising from diluvion or inundation, shall be submitted, to enable the Financial Commissioner to pass orders in regard to the remissions and to the new Settlement at the same time.

III.—WASTE LANDS SETTLED UNDER SECTION 27, AND OTHER ISOLATED PORTIONS OF LAND.

35. The rate of the annual allowance proposed to be made to owners of an estate who have refused to accept the Settlement of excess waste land separated under Section 27, shall be reported in submitting the Assessment Report, and shall be subject to the confirmation of the Financial Commissioner.

36. The Record of Rights formed in making such Settlement of excess waste lands shall consist, so far as the circumstances admit, of the same documents as are contained in the Records of Rights of other estates in the same district; or if a Settlement including revision of the Records of Rights is then in progress in the district under notification issued by the Local Government, of the same documents as are directed to be contained in Records of Rights prepared at such Settlement.

37. Lands taken up for public purposes and no longer required for any such purposes shall, unless otherwise specially ordered by Government, be re-settled with the proprietors of the estate to which they originally belonged, if such estate continues to exist, on such terms as to repayment of the compensation or part of it, or if the land has been improved for agricultural purposes, of the improved value of the land, as the Financial Commissioner may

direct. If the proprietors of the estate refuse to accept terms or decline the Settlement, the land may be dealt with under Section 37, or may be sold by public auction, as the Financial Commissioner may direct in each case.

38. The Settlement of such lands, or of other isolated portions of land not

By whom such lands or other isolated portions of lands shall be settled. expressly provided for when a new Settlement of the district or part of the district in which they are contained is not in progress, shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or under his orders by an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of Deputy Commissioner in that behalf; and the Record of Rights shall be revised or not as the Financial Commissioner may direct, and, if revised, the method and extent of the revision shall be regulated by his orders.

IV.—GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL SETTLEMENTS UNDER SECTION 41.

39. Settlements under these rules shall, where not otherwise provided in the preceding rules, be made for the period which the

Period of Settlements made under these rules. Settlement of the district or part of the district in which the land is situate may still have to run, or for any shorter period, if the Financial Commissioner should so direct.

40. Such Settlement shall be reported in the manner prescribed in Section

Report and confirmation of such Settlements. 31 of the Act; but the confirmation of the assessment by the Financial Commissioner shall be sufficient, unless when a Settlement under notification issued by the Local Government is at the time in progress in the district or part of the district in which the land is situate.

Settlements under Section 41 of Punjab Land Revenue Act, while the district is under Settlement, how to be made and confirmed. 41. When Settlement under the provisions of Chapter II of Act XXXIII of 1871 is in progress in a district or other local area, all Settlements under Section 41 of the Act shall be made by the Settlement Officer, instead of by the Deputy Commissioner or his subordinates; and Sections 33 and 34 of the Act shall apply.

E.—REGISTRATION (SECTION 40).

I.—MUTATIONS IN THE REGISTERS.

1. THE Patwari shall without delay report to the Kanungo of the Tahsil

Lambardars, Jagirdars and Mafidars. all cases in which the office of village Headman may become vacant by the death of the incumbent or otherwise, except by dismissal, and all cases of the death of assignees of land revenue on a grant exceeding a life tenure.

The Kanungo shall ascertain from the Patwari the names of the next of kin, and shall report to the Tahsildar, who, after such inquiry as may be necessary, shall report the case to the Deputy Commissioner, with his suggestions. After the Deputy Commissioner has disposed of the case, his order shall be notified to the Tahsildar, and shall be carried out, where it relates to the office of village Headman, by making the necessary entry in the register of mutations of Lambardars and in the Malguzari Register of the following year; and where it relates to an assignment of land revenue, by making the transfer of names in the special register of mutations of such tenures.

2. The deaths of proprietors not under direct engagement with the Govern-

Zemindars or Pattidars, occupancy tenants and Talukdars—uncontested successions. ment, of tenants with rights of occupancy, and of holders of superior proprietary rights (Talukdars) shall be similarly reported, and after the lapse of fifteen days, if the right of succession to them be not disputed, the

mutation of names will be effected, by order of the Tahsildar, by an entry, in the Patwari's diary, in the register of proprietary mutations annually furnished by him, and in the Kanungo's register of mutations.

Contested successions. If the right of succession be disputed, the names of the parties in possession shall be entered under the order of the Deputy Commissioner or of an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner with full powers, and the objectors shall be referred to a regular civil suit.

3. When a decree for land passed by a Civil Court has been executed by delivery of possessions, mutation of names will be effected by order of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner with full powers, either on intimation being received from the Court that possession has been given, or on the report of the Patwari to that effect. If a share in an estate has been separated off by the Revenue authorities under the orders of the Court, the officer confirming the division shall direct the mutation of his own motion when possession of such share has been given.

4. Sales or transfers of land paying revenue to Government in execution of decrees for money, and sales or transfers of land to recover arrears of revenue, being effected through the Revenue authorities, the necessary mutation shall be ordered by the officer directing the sale or transfer, when possession has been given to the purchaser or transferee.

5. In the case of the sale of land not paying revenue to Government, in execution of a decree for money, the mutation should be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner with full powers, on intimation being received from the Court executing the decree, or on report being made by the patwari that possession of the land has been given to the purchaser.

6. Mutations arising from voluntary transfers by proprietors or talukdars whether by sale, gift, mortgage, or exchange or partition by private arrangement, shall be effected on the parties to the transaction or their agents attending at the Tahsil or District Office, and, after the parties have been identified, or the powers of their agents verified, certifying that the transfer has been completed. If any objection to the mutation be made before the Tahsildar, the case shall be reported to the Deputy Commissioner or to an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner with full powers, for orders. If, on inquiry, the fact of the transfer having actually taken place is not made out, the mutation shall be refused.

7. Mutations arising from partitions effected under the orders of the Revenue authorities shall be made by order of the officer confirming the partition, when effect has been given to the partition.

8. The mutation shall be refused if the owner of the property is a minor or under any other legal disability, or if the property has been hypothecated as security for a farm or other Government contract.

9. When the transfer is of a permanent character, and the transferee is not a member of the village community, the mutation shall be refused, unless the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner with full powers is satisfied that due opportunity has been given to the members of the community to exercise their right of pre-emption, and the sanction of the Com-

missioner shall be necessary to the mutation being granted ; but if the transferee has obtained possession, and no suit for pre-emption is brought within the term of limitation, or if such suit, when brought, is dismissed, mutation of names shall be sanctioned.

10. The mutation ordinarily consists in the substitution of a name or names for a name or names removed. But the names of mortgagees, farmers, transferees, for arrears of revenue, trustees and managers, and persons in possession of the property of absent proprietors may be entered without removing the name of the actual owner, and the names of such parties may be removed when their interest has come to an end without the substitution of other names. Such mutations may be effected by order of the Tahsildar on the Patwari's report.

11. When a mutation is applied for, a proclamation shall be issued calling for objections within a term of 15 days. Within this period the Kanungo, Patwari and Lambardar shall ascertain whether any of the owners is under legal disability, or whether the estate is hypothecated to Government, or whether the transfer is to a person who is not a member of the village community, and shall certify the fact of the transfer and the absence of any of these objections.

12. At the time of the preparation of the Patwari's annual papers, the Patwari shall inquire if any transfer has taken place which has not been reported, and, if any case be discovered, shall immediately report it, and the Kanungo shall ascertain that the Patwari has made this inquiry, and shall bring any cases reported to him, or which may otherwise come to his knowledge, before the Tahsildar for orders.

13. For every mutation, whether of revenue-paying or revenue-free lands, whether arising from inheritance or otherwise, and whether relating to proprietary right to rights of mortgagees, or to the rights of occupancy of tenants, a fee shall be charged at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per cent. on the revenue assessed. If the fee at this rate amounts to less than four annas, four annas shall be charged. One-fifth of the fee shall be paid to the Patwari, and the balance shall be credited to the Record Office Fund.

14. Mutation of names shall in no case be withheld because the prescribed fee has not been paid. Should the fee not be paid on demand, it shall be levied as an arrear of land revenue.

II.—PARTITION OF LANDS HELD IN JOINT OWNERSHIP (SECTION 65).

1. Where the members of a village community hold the whole estate (*zamindari*) or any part of it *imperfect* (*pattidari*), in joint ownership, any of them may apply for division of the land held in joint ownership, or any part of it, in proportion to their shares, without dividing the estate.

2. When such an application is made, and the applicants admit the correctness of the Record of Rights, the Deputy Commissioner may himself take up the case, or may refer it for decision to an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or for report to any Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner, or to a Tahsildar.

3. The officer investigating the case shall issue a proclamation, and shall send notice to the members of the village community who have not joined in the application, calling for objections within a period not exceeding one month.

Notice to be given of the application.

4. On the date fixed for hearing or to which the hearing may have been adjourned, any objections which have been put in shall be heard, and if it appear that any of the objections call in question the correctness of any entry in the Record of Rights, upon which the shares to be assigned to the parties, or the mode of division to be adopted, may depend, the proceedings shall be stayed for three months, to enable the person contesting the correctness of the record to bring a civil suit in accordance with Section 20 of the Act.

Disposal of objections. If correctness of settlement Record be called in question, proceedings to be stayed for three months.

depend, the proceedings shall be stayed for three months, to enable the person contesting the correctness of the record to bring a civil suit in accordance with Section 20 of the Act.

5. After the lapse of such period, if no such suit shall have been brought, or if it shall have been brought and dismissed and no appeal shall have been preferred, or if an appeal shall have been preferred without success, the proceedings may be resumed on the application of any of the parties interested.

Resumption of proceedings stayed.

6. If any objection to the partition be taken which does not call in question the correctness of any entry in the Record of Rights, the officer investigating the case shall, after such inquiry as may be necessary, either admit the objection and dismiss the claim to partition, recording his grounds for doing so, or disallow the objection. If the case have been referred to an officer for report, he shall report the objection, with the opinion which he has formed, after inquiry, as to its sufficiency; and the officer who referred the case shall thereupon act as if all the proceedings had taken place before himself.

Objections not questioning the correctness of the Record of Rights how to be disposed of.

7. If no objection to the partition shall have been admitted, or if none shall have been made, the officer before whom the case is pending shall proceed to determine, with reference to the constitution of the village, the terms of the Administration Paper, and the reasonable wishes of the majority of the persons interested, the manner in which the partition is to be carried out. He will, for example, decide whether any portion of the area held in joint ownership is to be excluded from the partition, how far existing possession is to be maintained, and how rights in wells or water-courses are to be preserved from injury.

Determination of mode of partition.

8. After the proceeding regulating the mode of partition has been recorded, a week shall be allowed for appeal or objections to be put in, and, if the proceeding of the investigating officer be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, it shall be forwarded to him for his orders. If an appeal be lodged, on the objector notifying to the officer that this has been done, proceedings will be stayed for 30 days, after which they will be resumed, unless the appellate authority shall have directed them to be stayed until receipt of further orders from it.

Term allowed for appeal against order regulating the mode of partition.

9. If the partition proceed, the actual division shall be effected either by the parties themselves, by arbitrators, or by the patwari, as may be found most convenient. A statement of the numbers of the fields allotted to each co-parcener shall be filed, and if any new fields have been formed, a map and measurement papers showing these fields shall be filed with the record.

Agency by which partition may be effected.

10. If the nature of the tenure of the co-parceners be altered by substituting for joint ownership of the whole estate or part of it holdings in severalty, a statement shall be submitted, in vernacular, for the sanction of the Commissioner, and, after receipt of sanction, a proceeding explaining what has been done shall be recorded and placed with the record of rights. New lambardars may be appointed, if necessary, and instructions shall be given to the patwari as to the mode of preparing the annual papers of the following year. When the constitution of the village is thus altered, effect shall be given to the partition from the commencement of the following agricultural year.

11. If the estate were held on an imperfect pattidari tenure before the partition, and any portion of the cultivated or unculturable land be excluded from the partition, the confirmation of the Commissioner shall not be necessary, and effect will be given to the partition, so far as is possible, without interfering with actual occupation of cultivated land, after the expiration of the period for appeal. In no case shall actual occupation of cultivated land be taken away before the close of the agricultural year.

12. Any proprietors of a *patti* or other sub-division of a village, holding any lands in joint ownership, or the joint proprietors of any holding, may apply for the division of the land held jointly by the village community, or of part of such lands. When such application is made, the above procedure shall be followed, *mutatis mutandis*; but an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or a Tahsildar, shall be competent to dispose of the case, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner to the arrangements made before effect is given to the partition; and the Deputy Commissioner may authorize Tahsildars to receive such applications without any reference by him.

13. In no case of partition shall any claim not in accordance with the entries in the Record of Rights be recognized, unless either the right of the claimant has been established by a decree of court, or a written acknowledgment of the right claimed has been filed by all the parties interested.

14. All rules contained in the Record of Rights as to the mode in which a partition is to be effected shall be observed, except so far as all the parties interested may consent to their being departed from.

15. When arbitrators are appointed to effect a partition, the procedure prescribed for references to arbitration by Settlement Officers empowered under Section 23 shall be followed, *mutatis mutandis*.

16. The above rules shall be applicable to partitions effected by Deputy Commissioners under the orders of a Civil Court, passed under Section 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in execution of a decree for the division of an estate, or for the separate possession of a share in an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, except that in this case no application shall be necessary to the commencement of the proceedings, and that objectors on the ground of adverse possession to the parties to the suit shall be referred to the court which passed the decree.

17. Reasonable remuneration for work performed in making the surveys and preparing the records of partitions may be awarded by the Deputy Commissioner, and shall be recovered from the parties in such proportions as he may direct.
- Expense of partition how to be borne.

III.—PARTITION OF ESTATES (SECTION 65).

1. When a separate settlement has been made with a village or other local area, a complete separation of the rights and liabilities with respect to different portions of the estate (*Batwarah*) shall not ordinarily be allowed until a new settlement has been ordered to be made. When, for special reasons, such separation of rights and liabilities appears desirable, a report shall be made to the Financial Commissioner through the Commissioner of the Division; and the Financial Commissioner may authorize such separation to be made, subject to the condition that where the public revenue is fraudulently or erroneously distributed at the time of the partition the Local Government may, within twelve years from the date of confirmation of the partition, unless a re-assessment of the revenue has in the meantime been made, order a new allotment of the public revenue upon the several estates to be made under these on an estimate of the gross produce of the estate at the time of the partition, based on the best evidence and information procurable, and to such other conditions as he may think fit to prescribe. Such partition shall be made according to the following rules.

2. The officer in charge of a first regular settlement, and with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, the Officer in charge of a subsequent regular settlement, may order the partition of an estate with which a separate settlement had formerly been made, and may make a separate settlement with each of the portions into which it may be separated.

3. No complete partition, other than the separation of excess waste land under Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, shall be made unless on the written application of some person or persons possessing a share in an estate recorded in the settlement record, or in whose favor a decree has been passed which is in course of execution under Section 265, Civil Procedure Code. Such application shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the record, showing the share held by the applicant in the estate, or of the decree.

4. The officer in charge of the settlement shall ascertain from the applicant whether a division of land held in common, not involving a complete separation of rights and liabilities in the estate, would not be sufficient, and, if the applicant elects to proceed under the rules for imperfect partition.

5. If the applicant claims a complete partition, the officer in charge of the settlement unless satisfied that, under the circumstances of the case, such a partition should not be granted, shall apply to the Financial Commissioner for leave to effect the partition of the estate, and on receipt of sanction shall publish a notification of the application at his office, and at some conspicuous place on the estate, inviting any person in possession of any interest in the property to be divided, who may not have joined in the application, and who may object to the partition applied for, to appear in person, or by a duly constituted agent, on a day fixed in the notification, not less than 15 or more than 30 days from its date, and state his objection. Notices to the same effect as the notification shall also be served on such of the recorded proprietors of the

estate as have not joined in the application. If such service cannot take place, a proclamation may be substituted, which shall be published by affixing it in some conspicuous place in each village in the estate.

6. If, on receiving the application, or on considering any objection made by any party in possession of any interest in the property within the time allowed, the officer in charge of the settlement be of opinion that there is good and sufficient reason why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

7. If the objector raise any question of title or of proprietary right, or of the correctness of any entry in the Record of Rights upon which the mode of division may depend, which may not have been already determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, he shall decline to grant the application until the question in dispute shall have been determined by a competent court.

8. If the officer in charge of the settlement, after disposing of the objections, if any, taken to the partition, shall order a partition to be made, he shall declare the principle and rule under which, in accordance with the village custom, lands held in common, if any, shall be divided, or under which lands held in severalty, if liable to redistribution under special village custom, may be redistributed, should such redistribution be necessary for the purpose of effecting the partition; and shall cause a notification to be published in his own office, in the District Court, and at some conspicuous place on the estate, that the partition will be proceeded with after 30 days from the date of the notification.

9. The partition shall be made, under the direction of the officer in charge of the settlement, by any officer not below the rank of a Superintendent whom the officer in charge of the settlement may order to superintend the partition, by means of patwaris and subordinate officials under his immediate supervision, who shall receive such remuneration as may be ordered by the said officer.

10. At any stage of the proceedings after partition shall have been ordered, should it appear that the parties are not desirous that it should proceed, or that any sufficient reason exists why it should not be proceeded with, the officer in charge of the Settlement may stay the partition and order the proceedings to be quashed.

11. After the expiration of the period mentioned in the notification referred to in Rule 8, the officer making the partition shall, if necessary, cause a measurement of all the lands comprised in the estate to be made, and a rent-roll of the same to be prepared, specifying the actual occupants of the land and the nature of their recorded tenure, the nature of the soil, the rate at which rent is paid, whether in cash or in kind, and the amount when it is paid in cash at fixed rates. The annual papers required to be furnished by the patwari, and the field measurements made for the purpose of the settlement, may be accepted in lieu of such measurements and rent-roll, if complete and correct, and any of the proprietors may file a rent-roll of the estate, which shall be accepted if acknowledged by all the proprietors to be correct.

12. The officer making the partition may examine the parties on solemn affirmation in regard to the papers produced before him, whether by the patwari, the proprietors or otherwise, and may cause any officer subordinate to him to examine

and report upon the papers so produced. He shall also allow any of the proprietors to examine or to take a copy of the papers so produced, and shall hear any objections which any of the proprietors may make in respect to such papers after the examination.

13. On completion of the inquiry allowed by the last preceding rule, the Officer making the partition shall give the parties the option of making a private partition of the estate and apportionment of the public revenue amongst themselves, and, if they do not unanimously elect this course, may order such partition and apportionment to be referred to arbitration, with or without their consent, under the rules made by the Local Government in accordance with Section 23 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871. He may also, with or without the consent of the parties, order the reference of any point arising in the course of partition to arbitration under the said rules. If the parties consent to make a private partition, or if partition be ordered to be made by arbitration, he shall fix a time within which the partition and apportionment of the public revenue shall be effected, and may extend such time if he shall see fit. Such partition and apportionment of the public revenue shall be subject to his confirmation and the orders of the superior revenue authorities.

14. When the partition has been referred to arbitrators, the arbitrators shall deliver a full and complete paper of partition, specifying the separate shares into which they propose that the estate shall be divided, the names of parties to whom the several estates are proposed to be allotted, and if the revenue to be paid for the original estate has been assessed, the amount of the public revenue to be paid for each such several estate.

15. In default of partition by private agreement, and if, under the circumstances of the case, partition by arbitration appear inexpedient, the officer making the partition shall proceed to the estate, require the attendance of the proprietors or their agents, and determine the separate shares into which the estate should be divided, the parties to whom the several estates should be allotted, and if the revenue to be paid for the original estate has been assessed, the proportion to be assessed on each such several estate, and shall draw up a partition paper accordingly.

16. If an arrear of public revenue shall accrue on an estate while it is being divided under these rules, any one or more of the proprietors may tender at the tahsil his or their quota of the balance, which shall be received and credited to the share or shares of such proprietor or proprietors, and, if a sale becomes necessary for the liquidation of the remainder of the arrear, only the share or shares of the remaining proprietors shall, in the first instance, be sold, and the partition shall be completed in the same manner as if no arrear had accrued. Provided that, until the partition shall have been completed, and the several proprietors shall have been put into possession of the separate estates respectively allotted to them, the entire estate shall remain responsible for the public revenue assessed upon it.

17. The principle and rule under which the separate possession is given otherwise than by agreement shall be in strict accordance with village custom, any deficiency in the quantity of land held in severalty being first made up by an allotment from the common land, and, failing that, from lands held in severalty when the same are liable to redistribution under special village custom. Such

allotment shall be added to the lands held in severalty after any transfers of lands agreed to by the parties have been made, and the several estates thus formed shall be declared separate estates. If there be no lands held in common, the lands held in severalty by the parties between whom the partition is made shall, after any transfers agreed to by them have been carried out, be declared separate estates.

18. If the estate ordered to be divided shall not consist of a sufficient number of villages to allow one or more entire villages to be included in each estate, the partition shall be made so as to render each estate as compact as possible. If entire villages can be included in each estate, the estates into which it is divided shall consist, so far as circumstances will admit, of contiguous villages.

19. In selecting the villages or lands to be included in each separate estate, the advantages or disadvantages arising from situation, the vicinity of roads or other means of communication, the nature and quality of the soil and produce, the quantity of culturable and unculturable waste land, the means of irrigation, and, where irrigation is conducted from wells, the depth at which water may be procurable, and other local circumstances affecting the present, or likely to influence the future value of the lands, shall be taken into consideration.

20. If one or more entire villages cannot be included in each estate, the share or right of each estate in the village site shall be determined.

21. If a dwelling-house belonging to one sharer be situated on any land or in any village which it may be necessary to include in the share of another sharer, the owner of such house shall be at liberty to retain it, with the offices, buildings, and ground immediately attached thereto, on agreeing to pay an equitable rent for the ground to the proprietor of the land or village in which it is situated. The limits of the ground and the rent to be paid shall be fixed by the officer making the partition, and shall be stated in the paper of partition.

22. Tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made. If from the extent, situation or construction of such works, it be found necessary to continue them as the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the estates into which the estate may be divided, the paper of partition shall specify the extent to which proprietors of each estate may make use of them, and the proportion in which the charges for repairs shall be borne by them respectively.

23. Places of worship and burial-grounds held in common before the partition shall not be divided, unless the parties enter into an agreement in writing to divide them. A note of such agreement shall be entered in the paper of partition.

24. When the partition is not made by private agreement or by arbitration, the partition paper shall be laid before the Commissioner, together with such other papers as appear necessary, and with a list of the papers not sent. The officer in charge of the settlement shall record his opinion whether the proposed partition should be confirmed or modified, and, in the latter case, shall state the nature of the modification which in his opinion should be made.

Powers of Commissioners when the partition is submitted for sanction.

further inquiry that he shall consider necessary.

25. The Commissioner may either uphold or modify the partition proposed. He may, before coming to a decision, call for any additional papers or direct any

26. Three months after receipt of the order of the Commissioner, or, if an appeal be preferred to the Financial Commissioner, on receipt of the order passed on the appeal, the officer in charge of the settlement shall cause such order to be published in his office, and in some conspicuous place in each of the separate estates constituted thereby. He shall at the same time specify the date from which each such estate shall be held to be a separate estate, and shall give the several proprietors possession of the estates allotted to them.

Steps to be taken on receipt of sanction.

27. The preceding rules may, so far as they are applicable, be applied, by order of the Local Government, to the partition of any estate held free from the payment of Government revenue.

Revenue-free estates.

28. If the partition is made when a settlement is not in progress, under the sanction required by Rule 1, these rules shall be read as if the words "Deputy Commissioner" were substituted for the words "Officer in charge of the Settlement," and the word "Tahsildar" for the word "Superintendent."

Explanation.

29. On completion of partition made while a settlement is not in progress a complete set of the settlement papers, with the exception of the Administration Paper, the tender of engagement, and the final proceeding of settlement, shall be prepared for each new estate, unless it corresponds exactly to a *patti* or other recognized sub-division of the original estate.

Documents to be prepared when settlement is not in progress.

F.—COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

I.—INSTALMENTS AND PLACE AND TIME OF PAYMENT (SECTION 42).

1. The land revenue due in respect of any estate shall be paid in the instalments and upon the dates fixed at Settlement, or, if the estate be farmed, in the instalments and upon the dates specified in the engagement of the farmer.

Instalments and time of payment.

2. Land revenue shall be paid into the tahsil within the local limits of which the estate is situate, except in the following cases :—

Place of payment.

(1). When the tahsil treasury at the district head-quarters has been incorporated with the district treasury. In this case the payment shall be made into the district treasury, the statement of the manner in which the sum paid is to be appropriated being first checked and attested by the Tahsildar.

EXCEPTION 1.—When tahsil treasury at head-quarters has been incorporated with the district treasury.

(2). When a special arrangement has been made with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, authorizing any person under engagement to pay land revenue to pay direct into the district treasury.

EXCEPTION 2.—Special arrangement that payments should be made into district treasury.

- (3.) When the land revenue is assigned, and the assignee or joint assignees have made arrangements satisfactory to the Deputy Commissioner for receiving such revenue at any place or places approved of by him, on or within fifteen days after the dates fixed for the payment of the instalments of the Government demand;

or if the revenue be taken by division of the produce in kind or by estimate or appraisal of the standing crop, or other similar process, when the assignee or joint assignees have made arrangements satisfactory to the Deputy Commissioner for such division, estimate or appraisal being effected at the proper period.

In cases falling within this exception, the revenue shall be payable, if it be taken by division of the produce in kind, where the produce was grown, or, if it be taken in any other way, at the places or place appointed by the assignees with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. If proper arrangements be not made by the assignees for receiving the assigned land revenue when payable in cash, the Deputy Commissioner shall order it to be paid into the Tahsil. If the land revenue be shared between Government and the assignees, the place appointed by the assignees for payment must be within the estate.

3. Assignees of land revenue paid in accordance with a fixed money assessment must make their collections through the village headmen, and, on an arrear becoming due, may apply for the issue of a warrant under Section 43 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, or may sue the defaulter, or may proceed as provided in the next following rule.

4. On the application of any assignee of the land revenue which is paid in cash, the Deputy Commissioner may order the revenue due to him to be collected at the Tahsil, within the local limits of which the estate is situated.

5. A charge of 2 per cent. for expenses of collection shall be made to any assignees of the land revenue when the revenue assigned to him is collected at the Tahsil either in accordance with his request or owing to his failure to appoint a proper place for payment, or to make suitable arrangements for the receipt of the revenue at such place.

6. If the land revenue of an estate be shared between Government and an assignee of land revenue whose share is paid in cash, and who has not made arrangements satisfactory to the Deputy Commissioner for collecting the revenue assigned to him within the estate, the whole shall be paid into the Tahsil, and the share of the assignee shall be paid to him, on his receipt, free of charge for collection.

7. The continuance of such special arrangement as is referred to in the second exception to Rule 2 for payment of land revenue direct into the District Treasury shall depend on the punctual payment of the revenue, and on any arrear falling due, notice shall be given to the Tahsildar that such special arrangement is no longer in force.

8. Revenue collected for assignees of land revenue at the Tahsil shall be Collections on account payable to them at the Tahsil within fifteen days after of assignees how to be dis- the collection was made, and, if not claimed within that bursed. period, shall be payable to them at the District Treasury at any time after the deposit has been transferred from the Tahsil to the District Accounts.

Rules for the Payment of the Land Revenue of the Jagir of Kulai and Badnak, held by the Nawab of Amb, in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

1. THE revenue of the said jagir shall be paid at the village of Soabi to the Kardar of the jagir, who shall hold his appointment under the orders of the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division.

2. A charge of 3 per cent. on the net collections of the jagir shall be made to the Jagirdar for the remuneration of the Kardar.

3. The Kardar shall conform to the same rules in respect of dakhilahs and receipts as are prescribed for the observance of Tahsildars, and shall keep written accounts of his collections and of his payments to the Jagirdar. These accounts shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Deputy Commissioner.

4. Excepting the matters above dealt with, the payment of the land revenue of this jagir will be subject to the same rules as are in force in the rest of the district.

II.—RECOVERY OF ARREARS.

1. When the Deputy Commissioner or a Tahsildar empowered by the Deputy Commissioner under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, Section 43, Clause 3, issues a warrant for the collection of an arrear, the warrant shall be in the printed Form (A.) appended to these Rules. It shall bear the seal and signature of the Officer issuing it, and, if issued by the Deputy Commissioner, the countersignature of the Tahsildar. The warrant shall not be issued if the defaulter has absconded from, or is not resident in, the district.

2. The Collector shall entertain such number of men to serve warrants for the collection of arrears as may be necessary. They shall be appointed for a specified period and at a fixed salary, and the demand or acceptance by them of anything by way of subsistence or gratification is strictly prohibited.

3. A fixed charge of 12 annas shall be made for service.

4. The person serving the warrant shall be held responsible for its return within six days from the date of issue, and may be entrusted with any number of warrants which he can serve without exceeding this period.

5. If payment be not made within the time stated in the warrant, the officer named therein shall proceed to bring the defaulter to the Tahsil on the date named in the warrant. If this be impossible within the time allowed, a further warrant may issue directing such officer to bring the defaulter on a subsequent date.

6. The employment of Tahsil chaprassis to serve the warrant in the first instance is prohibited.

7. When the warrant is issued for an arrear of revenue due to a Jagirdar who collects his own revenue, an agent of the Jagirdar empowered to receive payment shall accompany the person serving it.

8. On the written application of the village headmen, or any of them, stating that an arrear is due from one or more of the co-proprietors in the village or *patti*, and that they cannot recover the amount due without assistance, the Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildar may, on the responsibility of the applicants, issue a warrant under the 1st Clause of Section 43, addressed to such defaulter, and may, after satisfying himself that the arrear is due from him, employ against him any process for the recovery of the amount which he might have employed against the village headmen.

9. When any co-proprietor in a village, or any tenant with right of occupancy, tenders payment of what he considers to be the full amount due from him, at the date of the tender, to a village headman, or other proprietor entitled to receive it, and the amount so tendered is not accepted and a receipt for it forthwith granted, such co-proprietor or tenant may apply to the Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildar to receive the amount to the credit of the village headman or other proprietor entitled to receive it.

10. If such application be supported by the evidence of two credible witnesses, before whom the tender was made and refused, the Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildar shall receive the money and grant a receipt for the same, and shall issue a notice of the receipt of the money to the person to whose credit it has been paid in. This notice shall be served on the person entitled to receive the money, a copy being retained in or forwarded to the office of the Deputy Commissioner. Talabana for the service of the notice shall be realized from the applicant at the time of application.

11. A defaulter directed to be kept under personal restraint at the Deputy Commissioner's head-quarters may be allowed to be at large upon bail being given that he shall not absent himself from the District Office during certain hours until ten entire days have elapsed from the commencement of his detention, unless the arrear be sooner paid.

12. No defaulter shall be detained or imprisoned for an arrear unless it be due from himself or from a co-proprietor of whom he is the representative village headman; nor shall any defaulter be imprisoned for an arrear which became due before he came into possession or office.

13. When the defaulter is ordered to be confined in the Civil Jail, the order shall specify the maximum period for which such confinement shall continue, and shall provide that the imprisonment shall cease on the arrear being paid, or on the Deputy Commissioner directing the release of the defaulter before payment of the arrear.

14. All expenses incurred in serving the process, and all sums of money properly chargeable as costs incident to the recovery of arrear shall be added to the arrear due from the estate, and be recovered by the same process.

15. When land or any interest in land is attached under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, Section 46, the attachment shall be immediately reported by the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner, and after six months, if the attachment is continued beyond that period, to the Financial Commissioner.

16. The agent appointed to manage the land or interest attached under Section 46 or Section 55, shall keep an account of all Account to be kept by agent managing the land. rents and profits accruing on account of the land or interest, and of expenditure for the cost of its attachment and direct management including the allowance to the proprietor under Section 37, and for defraying the arrear, and any instalments of land revenue, cesses or canal water-rent becoming due during such management; and when the management comes to an end, a full account shall be furnished to the person whose interest has been attached, and any balance of income over expenditure shall be paid to him on his receipt.

17. Before proceeding to enforce the joint and several liability of the members of a village community, the Deputy Commissioner shall invite tenders under Sections 47 and 49, Invitation of tenders for transfer to precede enforcement of joint and several liability. fifteen days' notice being given by proclamation, a copy of which shall be affixed at the house of the defaulter, or, if he be not resident in the village, at some conspicuous place in the village.

18. A transfer for a limited period may be substituted for a permanent transfer under Sections 47 and 49, if the defaulter consents to such a transfer, and a temporary alienation be sufficient to induce a solvent co-sharer or a mortgagee or other person having an incumbrance on the land to pay the arrear, and to become liable for the current revenue and for the allowance ordered to be made to the proprietor under Section 37. On the expiration of such period the land shall be restored to the proprietor.

19. Transfers under Sections 47 and 49 shall at once be reported to the Report of transfers. Financial Commissioner.

20. When it is proposed to farm an estate or portion of an estate under Section 52, the farmer shall be required to give good Requisition of security from farmer. security, amounting to not less than two-thirds of the annual demand, for the punctual payment of the annual sum at which the estate is farmed, and for the fulfilment of the other conditions of the farm.

21. If there be joint farmers and any of them die, the farm shall be continued to the survivor or Right of survivorship when farm held by several persons. survivors, unless it be otherwise provided in the engagement.

22. No female, minor, resident of a foreign State, public servant, or co-sharer in the estate or portion of an estate put up to farm, shall be accepted as farmer or as surety for a Persons disqualified from holding farms. farmer.

23. The engagement of the farmer shall contain Terms of farmer's engagement. the following conditions:—

I.—That nothing inconsistent with good husbandry shall be done by the farmer, his agent, or any person holding under him, and that he shall be liable to damages for any deterioration or injury to the estate arising from a breach of this condition.

II.—That the Deputy Commissioner shall be at liberty to revise the security from time to time, and to call for fresh security, should he consider that the security originally given has become insufficient.

III.—That the farm shall not be transferable, and that on the death of the farmer, or of the last survivor of the farmers, if more than one, it shall be voidable by the Deputy Commissioner from the commencement of the following agricultural year, and, if it be declared void, any sub-leases which may have been granted by the farmer, shall also be voidable. Should the Deputy Commissioner elect to continue it to the heirs of the deceased farmer, or to one or more of them, fresh security shall be called for.

IV.—That when an arrear has become due, the Deputy Commissioner may, in addition to any other of the processes authorized for the recovery of land revenue, cancel the farm.

V.—That no person not named in the engagement shall be entitled to claim any interest in the farm.

VI.—That the farm may be relinquished by the farmer with the previous consent of the Financial Commissioner, and not otherwise.

24. On the expiration of the term for which the land shall have been farmed, or, in the case of direct management when the amount of arrear shall have been recovered, the estate or portion of an estate, the Settlement of which has been cancelled under Section 51, shall be re-settled under the rules made under Section 41.

25. When a farm shall have been declared void on the death of the farmer, or in default of sufficient security, or for arrears, or shall have been relinquished by the farmer, a fresh farm may be granted for the remainder of the original term, or, with the previous consent of the Financial Commissioner, the estate may be re-settled with the proprietors on their satisfying any arrear which may remain due from them.

26. When it is proposed to sell land under Section 56, it shall, in the first instance, be attached under Section 46 or Section 55.

27. If the sale is to be of land or houses, or an interest in land or houses other than that in respect of which the arrear has accrued, the Deputy Commissioner, in reporting the proposal for the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, shall specify any incumbrance or contracts affecting such land or houses, the existence of which may be known to him from his records or otherwise, in addition to furnishing such other information as the Financial Commissioner may require to be furnished, to enable him to determine whether the sale should be sanctioned.

28. In the above rules—

Definitions. "Section" means a Section of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871.

By "incumbrances" are understood only burdens or charges upon the lands which have derived their origin from the defaulter or his predecessors or representatives in interest, and not rights in it which spring from a source independent of his title, such as the right to the land revenue, or the right of a tenant with right of occupancy.

APPENDIX A.

Number of Warrant

issued from the Tahsil Office of (Chunián),
District Lahore.

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Estate.	Name of Defaulter.	INSTALMENT FOR MONTH OF (FEBRUARY).		Date of Issue.	Date for Return.	TALABANA.			Name of Messenger to whom the warrant is made over for service.
			Total Revenue Demand.	Of which in Arrear.			Demand-able.	Paid.	Balance.	

You are hereby required to pay the amount of the arrear and talabana above shown into the Tahsil on or before the
and, in default of your doing so,
is empowered to bring you to the Tahsil on or before the

Report of Service of Warrant, and of its non-return in case of delay.	This Warrant was cancelled on the	Date of Issue.	Signature and Seal of Tahsildar.
Tahsildar	Itlak Navis, or other Officer.	Siyaha Navis.	

(This Form will be printed or lithographed and filled up in the Urdu language.)

G.—PROCEDURE, &c.

I.—PROCEDURE IN REGARD TO CERTAIN MATTERS EXCLUDED FROM THE COGNIZANCE OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

I.—Autograph Record.

1. In all cases under Section 65 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, in which an order is passed on the merits, after inquiry, a note of the reasons on which it is founded shall be recorded in the language of the officer passing the order.

2. This procedure shall be followed in all claims to partition disposed of by Settlement or Revenue Officers, in the appointment by Settlement Officers of village officers at a first Regular Settlement, and in other cases of appointment of village headmen or Chief headmen in which conflicting claims have to be considered, and in all cases of dismissal of village headmen or Chief headmen.

II.—Collection.

3. Under this head fall refunds, suspensions and remissions of the land revenue demand. In these cases Government is always the party upon whom the claim is made. Such claims may be taken into consideration by the Deputy Commissioner, either on the application of the claimants, or report from any Officer subordinate to him, or of his own motion. If, after inquiry, he is of opinion that they should be admitted, he shall report them, with the grounds of his recommendation, to the Commissioner of the Division.

4. The sanction of the Commissioner shall be sufficient authority for refunds of sums credited to Government in the current or in the last preceding financial year, when the refund is on account of erroneous collections, or is rendered necessary by any order which he was competent to pass, or in consequence of an assignment of land revenue having been granted with retrospective effect.

5. The sanction of the Financial Commissioner must be obtained for refunds on other accounts, and for refunds of sums credited to Government in the accounts of any year earlier than the last preceding financial year.

6. Every application for refund must be accompanied by the certificate of the Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, that the sum was credited on a specified date and in a specified item. The application must also contain a sufficient explanation of the grounds on which the refund is proposed.

7. Suspensions of demand for the current financial year, on account of calamity of season or other cause, may be sanctioned by the Commissioner; suspensions authorized by the Commissioner shall be immediately reported to the Financial Commissioner, and cases of a special character should be referred to him for orders.

8. When suspension is recommended, the date or dates on which the sum suspended will be levied should be stated.

9. For remissions of demand the sanction of the Financial Commissioner is in all cases necessary.

10. Where calamities of season, such as are likely to render suspension or remission of demand expedient, have occurred, the Tahsildar should at once proceed to the spot, ascertain the area affected, and make an estimate of the extent to which the crops have been destroyed or injured, and should report the result to the Deputy Commissioner, stating what relief, if any, he considers to be necessary.

11. As a general rule, the Deputy Commissioner should visit the village or or villages in which suspension or remission is recommended, or depute an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner to do so, and report the result to him. Where this has not been done, the reason should be reported. If, when the inquiry has been completed, the Deputy Commissioner consider suspension or remission of demand advisable, he shall, in reporting his recommendation to the Commissioner, state the condition of the village, the pressure of the assessment, the proportion borne by the crops damaged, at a rough estimate, to the yearly out-turn of the village, and the reasons why he considers the case to be one in which relief is called for.

III.—Neglect or Refusal to Engage.

12. Claims arising out of neglect or refusal to engage may be applications to be allowed to engage, which are provided for in the rules of procedure prescribed in case of such neglect or refusal, or may relate to the allowance fixed by the Financial Commissioner for persons excluded. When the rate of allowance is in

question and the Officer in charge of the Settlement, or, after the Settlement operations have come to a close, the Deputy Commissioner thinks proper to recommend a higher rate of allowance than that already fixed, he shall report the case to the Commissioner, who shall submit the report, with his opinion, to the Financial Commissioner. When the question relates to the net amount realized by Government from the land in any year upon which such allowance is calculated, the Deputy Commissioner shall determine the amount so realized and pass orders accordingly.

IV.—Arrears.

13. Claims arising out of process enforced on account of arrears of land revenue (1) may involve the judicial determination of the rights of individuals between themselves, as claims to a preference in regard to the transfer of a share under Section 47, or as claims to the benefit of a lease under Section 52, on the ground that it was made without having been first offered to the owner; or (2) may involve the extinction of one of two concurrent rights as claims to cancel a transfer under Section 47 on repayment of the arrear, or proceedings under Section 48 to make such transfer absolute; or (3) may relate to matters of a purely administrative character, such as whether payment of an arrear should be enforced by revenue process against a village headman or a proprietor who is alleged to be the defaulter, or as complaints (not falling under Sections 44, 45, or 59) that any process was enforced in an illegal manner, or of illegal disposal of the surplus resulting from sale, or as petitions under Section 53 with reference to the amount of the allowance to persons dispossessed under process for arrears.

14. When separate tenders have been made under Section 47 by more than one member of the village community, the Officer ordering the transfer shall proceed to inquire which of the applicants is entitled to be preferred, and shall conduct the inquiry in the same manner and with the like powers as if a claim to preemption were under trial before a Civil Court, provided that the rules prescribed for arbitration under Section 23 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, shall be applicable, instead of the provisions on that subject contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, and provided that the Officer conducting the inquiry shall not be bound on account of the absence of both or either of the parties to dismiss the case in default, or to proceed *ex-parte*.

15. Claims to the benefit of a lease under Section 52, on the ground that it was made without having been first offered to the owner, shall be instituted by petition of the owner, the lessor and lessee being made defendants, and the procedure prescribed by the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed, as far as it can be, except that the Court shall not be bound to dismiss the case in default or to proceed *ex-parte* on account of the absence of any party or parties.

16. When the share of a defaulter has been transferred until the arrear is repaid, claims to cancel such transfer on repayment, and claims to have the transfer made absolute, shall be instituted by petition in writing, a copy of which shall be served upon the opposite party, and in order to cancel the transfer or to prevent it from becoming absolute, the actual amount of the arrear for which the transfer was effected shall be paid into the Deputy Commissioner's office to the credit of the transferee, or the receipt for the amount of the transferee or of his duly authorized agent shall be put in. No inquiry

shall be made into any private transactions alleged to have taken place between the defaulter and the transferee for the purpose of showing that the defaulter is liable for more or less than the actual amount of the arrear. If the transfer be cancelled, the right of mortgagees and other incumbrancers shall remain as they were before the transfer took place, except so far as they may have been affected by transactions subsequent to the transfer.

17. Matters of an administrative character, not involving the judicial determination of rights of individuals between themselves, or the extinction of one of two concurrent rights, may be taken into consideration by the Deputy Commissioner, either on application from any party interested or on report from any Officer subordinate to him, or of his own motion; and, after such inquiry as may be necessary, he shall pass such orders as, under the circumstances of the case, he may think fit. Such orders shall be recorded in writing, and shall be signed by him at the time.

II.—APPEALS IN CASES EXCLUDED FROM THE COGNIZANCE OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

1. APPEALS from orders and decisions in any of the cases specified in Section 65 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, shall be brought, if preferred in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, within 30 days, and if preferred in the Court of the Financial Commissioner, within 90 days from the date of the order or decision appealed against. The time may be extended by the Court on special cause being shown.

2. In calculating this period, any time which may have elapsed between the date of application for copy of the order and the grant of the copy shall be excluded. If the term allowed for appeal shall expire on a holiday, the appeal shall be presented on the day that the Court re-opens after the close of the holidays.

3. The application for admission of an appeal must be accompanied by copy of the order appealed against, and, if that order were passed on appeal, by a copy of the original order also.

4. An appeal may be rejected if, on hearing the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, it appears unnecessary to call for the proceedings.

5. If the appeal be admitted, it shall be entered on a file of pending revenue appeals, numbered consecutively, and a day shall be fixed for the hearing of the appeal, and, if there be any party to the case whose interest is opposed to that of the appellant, notice of such date shall be given him to enable him to appear and support the order appealed against.

6. The hearing may be adjourned from the day so fixed to any subsequent date.

H.—FEES AND CHARGES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT.

1. WHEN a partition of an estate involving complete separation of rights and liabilities is permitted, and entries are thereupon to be made in the Record of Rights, the expense of making the partition shall be estimated by the principal Officer in charge of the Settlement, or the Deputy Commissioner, according as a

Complete partition
(*Batwarah*).

Settlement of the district is in progress at the time or not; and a fee equal to such expense shall be paid in advance by the applicants for the partition: and on the conclusion of the proceedings for partition the principal Officer in charge of the Settlement or the Deputy Commissioner may order the other proprietors to pay a proportion of the charges incurred, not exceeding the ratio of their respective interests in the original estate. Any amount so ordered to be paid, and any balance of the original advance found to be in excess of the actual cost, shall be paid over to the parties who paid in the advance. When the partition is carried out a further fee of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the land revenue of the estate shall be charged to the same persons by whom, and in the same proportions in which, the original fee is paid.

2. For partitions not involving the division of an estate there shall be charged the fees prescribed by the Local Government under Section 40 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, in respect of recording the mutations of the Records of Rights rendered necessary by the partition, and also a further fee equal to the expenses incurred for the purpose of making partition, which further fee shall be borne by the applicants for the partition, or by all the proprietors in proportion to their shares, or in any smaller proportion (the balance being in that case charged to the applicants for the partition), as the Officer confirming the partition may direct.

3. When the land revenue of a village is assigned, whether in perpetuity, for maintenance of institution, for life, or for the term of Settlement, the assignee or assignees shall be charged with the cost of the following Settlement proceedings, or of such of them as may be necessary in order to the preparation or revision of the Record of Rights of the village; and when a specific fractional share of such land revenue is assigned, the assignee or assignees shall be charged with a proportional share in such cost:—

- (a). The measurements necessary to the preparation of the boundary map.
- (b). The measurements of the village and the fields into which it is divided.
- (c). The preparation of the maps and measurement papers.
- (d). The preparation of the statement of occupiers and owners, and of the statement of the holdings and of the revenue payable in respect of each.

4. When the cost of these proceedings cannot be precisely ascertained for any village, a proportion of the cost of such proceedings for the Pargana or Tahsil in which it is situated to be determined by the principal Officer in charge of the Settlement shall be charged.

5. For each copy of the rough abstracts of holdings directed to be given to proprietors and cultivators at the time of measurements, a fee of six pie shall be charged.

6. When the statement of holdings, showing the rent or revenue payable for each, is completed and duly attested, each proprietor and each cultivator recorded as having rights of occupancy shall be furnished with a copy of the entries relating to his own holding, attested by the Deputy Superintendent, for which a charge of eight annas shall be made. If there are several joint owners or joint cultivators, the copy shall be given to such of them as the others may select; and a copy shall be given, on payment of the charge, to any owner or cultivator not so selected who may desire it.

7. Nothing in these rules shall exclude the payment of charges authorized by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, or the authorized remuneration of arbitrators of expenses of witnesses; but except for such purposes and as provided by these rules, no charges shall be made on account of any of the proceedings described in Section 65 of the said Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871.

I.—POWERS.

I.—POWERS OF ASSISTANT AND EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

SUBJECT to the authority of the Local Government to grant more extended powers to any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner under Section 5 of Act XXXIII of 1871, the powers to be exercised by such Officers under that Act shall be regulated by the following rules:—

1. An Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers shall exercise none of the powers described in the Act, but may be employed by the Deputy Commissioner in inquiring into and reporting upon cases upon which final orders must be passed by the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer exercising the powers of Deputy Commissioner, or in any other revenue business under the Act not involving the exercise of jurisdiction by such Assistant Commissioner.

2. Assistant Commissioners with special powers may exercise the powers of Deputy Commissioner for the purposes—

- (1). Of issuing a warrant under the first clause of Section 43, or of directing the detention of the defaulter under the second clause of that Section;
- (2). Of employing the same processes for the recovery of revenue other than land revenue (Section 64);
- (3). Of disposing of claims to partition of land held in joint ownership not being the common property of all the members of the village community when the correctness of the entries in the Record of Rights is not in dispute (Section 65).

3. Assistant Commissioners with full powers may exercise the powers of Deputy Commissioner for the purposes—

- (1). Of appointing village Accountants and village Headmen other than the Chief Headman of a village (Section 6);
- (2). Of requiring and causing the erection of boundary marks as well as repairs of the same, and ordering the recovery of the cost (Section 22);
- (3). Of recording facts affecting the Record of Rights (Sections 39 and 40);
- (4). Of making Settlements of land under Section 41 of the Act;
- (5). Of employing any of the processes described in Chapter V of the Act for the recovery of arrears of land or other Revenue (Chapter V and Section 64);
- (6). Of disposing of partition cases where the correctness of the entries in the Record of Rights is not in dispute (Section 65).
- (7). Of disposing of claims arising out of or connected with the collection of land revenue, or any process enforced on account of neglect or refusal to engage, or on account of an arrear of land revenue, in regard to which the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is barred by Section 65.

4. All Revenue Officers and Assistant Commissioners of all grades, when engaged in inquiring into cases under the Act, whether they are competent to dispose of such cases or not, shall have the same power to compel the attendance of all persons whom they believe to be able to give them information as to the matters under inquiry, and to examine such persons upon oath, affirmation or declaration, and to compel them to produce documents and other things in their possession, power or custody, as the Courts have under the Code of Civil Procedure with regard to witnesses in suits.

5. In the exercise of the powers conferred by these rules, Assistant Commissioners shall be subject to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner, and shall obey all orders which they may receive from him.

6. In the above rules Assistant Commissioner includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioners with ordinary, special and full powers shall be taken to mean Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners invested with the powers so described in Sections 32 *b* (*a*, *b*, *c*.) of Act XVII of 1877.

II.—POWERS OF TAHSILDARS.

The powers of Tahsildars to require and cause the erection of boundary marks and, if authorized by the Deputy Commissioner, to employ the processes described in the first two clauses of Section 43 of Act XXXIII of 1871, for the recovery of arrears of land revenue, are provided for in the Act.

7. In addition to the powers vested in Tahsildars by Act XXXIII of 1871, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, empower any Tahsildar to record facts affecting the Record of Rights, when the existence of these facts is not contested by any person interested in the matter, except in the following cases :—

- (1). When the fact relates to the succession to the office of village Headman or to any other village office ;
- (2). When the fact relates to the succession to an assignment of land revenue on a grant exceeding a life tenure ;
- (3). When the fact relates to the transfer to a person not a member of the village community of the holding or part of the holding of a member of the village community.

8. The Deputy Commissioner may also, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, empower any Tahsildar to give effect to partitions of land held in joint ownership not being the common property of all the members of the village community, when neither the correctness of the entries in the Record of Rights nor the manner in which the partition should be effected is in dispute.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 6—1736, dated 2nd May 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

I am directed to state for your information and guidance that, pending orders on a reference made to the Government of India on the subject, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to rule that Lambardars in the Punjab are not "heads of villages" within the meaning of clause 11,

paragraph 1 of Government of India Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, and are not exempted as such by virtue of office from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Arms Act, 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Circular No. 7—207, dated 2nd May 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Superintendents in the Punjab.

Notification No. 518, of the 6th March 1879, of the Government of India, Home Department, issued rules under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act 1878. The 20th rule concerned licenses granted under Sections 13 and 16 of the Act, which, in the case of Native shikaris and sportsmen, were to be endorsed with those conditions regarding a close season which might be imposed by the Local Government for the protection of game birds or animals which do not injure men, cattle or crops.

2. I am directed to request your opinion and that of the Deputy Commissioners of your Division as to the limits of this close season with reference to the breeding of game birds and harmless animals inhabiting districts of your Division; and upon this point I am to request that Deputy Commissioners will obtain, if possible, the opinion of sportsmen who have been accustomed to shoot within the district to which the rule as to the close season is to apply. A careful list should also be furnished of the birds and animals which it is proposed to protect.

The 2nd May 1879.

No. 208.—*Notification.*—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules under Clause I, Section 25 of Act VII of 1878, the Indian Forest Act, regarding hunting and shooting in Reserved Forests:—

I.—Hunting or shooting with elephants and with large parties of coolies or beaters is prohibited.

II.—Hunting or shooting between the 15th March and 15th September (both days inclusive) in each year is prohibited.

III.—The Conservator of Forests may declare and publicly notify any Reserved Forest or portion of such forest to be altogether closed for such periods as may be necessary, when it is desirable in his judgment to close such forest or portion of a forest.

IV.—The poisoning of water and the setting of snares and traps is prohibited.

V.—Subject to the above restrictions, hunting or shooting is permitted; but nothing in this rule shall be taken to exempt any person from liability in respect of any offence by fire, injury to the forest or its produce, or other offence punishable by Section 25, Act VII of 1878.

VI.—When not restricted by any existing right or lease of such right, fishing, otherwise than by nets, in any stream or other water is permitted in any forest not being a forest closed under the provisions of Rule III.

The 9th May 1879.

No. 222F.—*Notification.*—Under Section 45 of Act VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following shall be the areas within which all unmarked wood and timber shall be deemed to be the property of Government, until, and unless, any person establishes his right and title thereto :—

The Jhelum and its tributaries within British territory ;		
The Chenáb	ditto	ditto ;
The Rávi	ditto	ditto ;
The Beás	ditto	ditto ;
The Sutlej	ditto	ditto ;

including an area within a direct distance of five miles from either bank of the main stream of the said rivers, taking that stream at its cold season level.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 8—1974, dated 19th May 1879.

COPIES of the following forwarded to Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

No. 748, dated 18th April 1879, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ON the 16th February 1872 was published in the *Gazette of India*, correspondence, in which Her Majesty's Government had directed—

- (1) that offices to which it is desirable to appoint persons not Natives of India should be, as far as practicable, filled from the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service or from the Staff Corps ;
- (2) that, so far as may be possible, and consistent with the requirements of the public service, all offices, other than those reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, and those for which technical or professional qualifications are desirable, should be held by Natives of India ; and
- (3) that, as a rule, persons with special qualifications, not being Natives of India, should be engaged at home, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State, for such branches of the service as the Educational or the Public Works Department, and should not be enlisted in India.

2. Those orders have been in the main obeyed. But still from time to time Europeans have been appointed to posts for which Natives are eligible ; and the Governor-General in Council deems it necessary to lay down a somewhat stricter rule, and to distinguish the branches of the service which should be, as far as possible, reserved for Natives of India. It may be well to cite here the definition of " Natives of India " framed by Act of Parliament. Section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, says—"For the purposes of this Act, the words ' Natives of India ' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only." The section goes on to say that "it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to define and limit from time to time the qualifications of Natives of India thus expressed : provided," &c. For the purposes of the present orders, the foregoing definition of " Natives of India " is adopted, with the proviso that " persons born and domiciled," &c., within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, Her Majesty shall also be considered to be " Natives of India."

3. For the future, no person, other than a Native of India, shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in each case, unless the proposed appointment falls under one or other of the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) that the person to be appointed belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service, or to the Staff Corps ;

- (b) that the person to be appointed was originally nominated to the—
- (1) Financial Department by the Governor-General after examination,
 - (2) Forest Department by the Secretary of State, or by the Governor-General, after examination, or
 - (3) Educational Department by the Secretary of State ;
- (c) that the person to be appointed entered the branch of the department, in which he is now to be promoted, before the 1st January 1879.
- (d) that the office to which appointment is to be made belongs to—
- (1) the Opium Department,
 - (2) the Salt or Customs Department,
 - (3) the Survey Department,
 - (4) the Mint Department,
 - (5) the Public Works Department, or
 - (6) the Police Department.

4. No person, other than a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be appointed for the first time to any office, which is usually reserved for the members of that service, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. For the appointment of Natives to such posts, regulations will, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, shortly be issued.

5. When sanction is sought to a proposed appointment under either of the two foregoing paragraphs, the application for such sanction should show—

- (a) the education and past history of the person whom it is proposed to appoint ; and
- (b) reason why a Native of India (or, in the case of appointments under paragraph 4, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service) cannot conveniently be appointed to the vacant office.

6. Though the six departments named under clause (d) of paragraph 3 above are excluded from the operations of the present orders, the Governor-General in Council does not wish that offices in these departments should be in any way reserved for Europeans. The duties of the Opium and Customs Departments are not more technical or arduous than those of the land revenue and settlement branches of the service wherein Natives of India do excellent work. Men of the same race as Colonel Montgomerie's Native trans-Himalayan explorers can surely be entrusted with responsible offices in the survey of the plains of India. The Governor-General in Council has been glad to see that, in one most important branch of the Public Works Department of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that Native Engineers should be employed much more largely than heretofore. The annual police reports for the various provinces show that Native police officers when advanced to positions of trust do their work zealously and honestly. And the Governor-General in Council hopes that it may be possible to appoint Natives of India more and more freely to the higher offices in these departments, but for the present His Excellency in Council is not prepared to take special steps for restricting the employment of Europeans in the six departments mentioned at clause (d) above.

Circular No. 9-2057, dated 26th May 1879.

From the Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

In continuation of this office Circular No. 21-3020, dated 26th August last, intimates that the printed forms therein prescribed for use in applications from Military Officers in Civil employ for furlough have been slightly altered.

2. Revised forms will be supplied from this office on application.
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HOME DEPARTMENT.
RULES UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

The 19th May 1879.

No. 1956.—The following rules have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the Arms Act (XI. of 1878) and under Government of India Resolution No. 518, dated 6th March 1878, and are notified for general information :—

POWERS.

I.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to empower all Magistrates and all Police Officers not below the rank of officer in charge of a station to detain arms, ammunition or military stores under Section 6.

II.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to empower all Police Officers not below the rank of officer in charge of a station to conduct searches under Section 25.

III.—All Police Officers of rank not below that of officer in charge of a station are appointed, in virtue of their office, to conduct searches under Section 30.

STOCK AND ACCOUNT BOOKS TO BE KEPT BY LICENSED
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

IV.—All persons holding licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms, ammunition or military stores shall keep up stock books and accounts of receipts and issues in the Forms A. and B. of the Appendix to these rules : and all persons holding licenses to keep or sell arms, ammunition or military stores shall maintain stock and account books in Forms C. and D.

The pages of these books are to be numbered, and before any entries are made the books shall be exhibited, together with the manufacturer's or dealer's license, to the Magistrate of the District or to a subordinate Magistrate.

Such Magistrate will sign the first and last pages of each book and seal them with his official seal.

V.—The shops, premises and stocks of all licensed manufacturers and dealers shall be inspected once in every quarter by a Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, or Inspector where there is no Assistant District Superintendent, and once at least in every year by the District Superintendent of Police.

At the time of inspection the books shall be initialled by the inspecting officer.

Any irregularity or breach of the rules which may be noticed shall be at once reported to the Magistrate of the District.

VI.—On receiving notice of a sale under Clause 2, Section 5, by a person lawfully possessing arms to any person not prohibited from possessing the same, the Magistrate or Police Officer may make inquiries as to the correctness of the purchaser's name and address, and if necessary obtain a report from the Superintendent of Police of the District in which the purchaser lives.

ARMS DEPOSITED IN A POLICE STATION.

VII.—When any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited at a police station under Section 14 or 16 of the Act, the officer in charge of the station shall affix to each weapon or article a ticket showing the name of depositor and the date of deposit, and shall give the depositor a duplicate or copy of the same.

After seven days, if the owner has not obtained a license authorising him to possess them, the arms, ammunition or military stores shall be forwarded to the head-quarters of the district and kept in the malkhana of the Magistrate of the District or in the Police Magazine.

The sheriff or other ministerial officer to whom they are entrusted shall keep a register in which the articles so deposited shall be described and entered under serial numbers, and fresh tickets shall be affixed showing the owner's name and the corresponding number of the register.

ARMS AND MILITARY STORES SEIZED.

VIII.—Arms, ammunition or military stores seized under Sections 11, 25 or 26 shall be similarly dealt with.

DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED ARMS.

IX.—Arms, ammunition or military stores that have become forfeited to Her Majesty under Sections 14 and 16, or that have been confiscated under Section 24, shall be disposed of as follows :—

If they can be utilised by the Police or any other Department of Government, they may be preserved and used.

If unserviceable or unsuitable for such use, they may be sold to persons entitled to possess such arms, ammunition or military stores, or broken up and the materials sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

Ammunition and military stores not so disposed of within a reasonable time shall be destroyed.

Gunpowder and explosive materials shall be lodged in the Police Magazine.

REWARDS TO INFORMERS.

X.—When any arms or other articles are confiscated under Section 24, the convicting Magistrate shall, immediately upon conviction, pay a reward of not less than half the value of the confiscated articles to the person or persons who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have assisted in the arrest of the offenders and seizure of the arms or other articles.

Such payments will be chargeable to Law and Justice, and be drawn by Magistrates in their contingent bills.

XI.—Any Magistrate convicting an offender of any offence under the Act may at his discretion grant a reward not exceeding the amount of fine imposed, in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the arrest of the offender or the seizure of the arms or other articles.

REGISTERS OF LICENSES.

XII.—Every Magistrate of a district shall keep up in Form E. of the Appendix to these rules a register of all licenses to manufacture, convert, keep or sell, granted by him under Rule, 11 of the rules issued by the Government of India, and shall keep up in Form F. a register of all licenses to keep or sell granted by him under the same rule.

All District Superintendents of Police shall keep up similar registers in English. Magistrates of Districts will supply to their District Superintendents of Police copies of all such licenses issued by them.

The District Superintendent of Police will furnish to each officer in charge of a police station copies of extracts, columns Nos. (1) to (6), giving the names, &c., of person licensed within his jurisdiction.

XIII.—All inspections of the shops, premises and stocks of licensed manufacturers and vendors by Inspectors of Police or superior officers shall be reported to the Magistrate of the District, and shall be entered in the registers.

XIV.—Registers of licenses granted by the Magistrate of the District under Rules 13, 15 and 16 of the rules made by the Government of India shall be kept up by him in Forms G., H., and I. respectively.

Similar registers will be kept up in English by the District Superintendent of Police, to whom the Magistrate of the District will furnish copies of all such licenses granted by him.

The District Superintendent of Police will supply each officer in charge of a station with an extract giving the parts of each register which concern his jurisdiction.

XV.—In place of the returns prescribed in Circular No. 7-669, dated 26th April 1867, and No. 12-944, dated 21st June 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Forms K., L. of the Appendix to these Rules be used.

Both returns will be prepared for the calendar year, and be submitted through Commissioners to the Inspector-General of Police.

FORM A.

Stock Book of , son of , caste , resident of , licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep arms, ammunition or military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DATE.	PARTICULARS.	DESCRIPTION.						Ammunition.	Military stores, including lead, sulphur and saltpetre.	Name and address of the dealer or firm supplying the articles received.	Signature of licensee.
		Fire-arms.		Other weapons.							
		Guns.	Pistols.	Swords.	Bayonets.	Daggers.	Other.				
January 1st ...	In store— Manufactured, Received ...										
January 2nd ...	Disposed of ... In store ...										

FORM B.

Daily Sale Book of , son of , caste , resident of , licensed to manufacture, convert, or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date.	Name and father's name of purchaser.	Caste and profession of purchaser.	Residence of purchaser.	Articles purchased.	Price.	Signature of purchaser and dealer.

FORM C.

Is the same as Form A., except that in heading for words "licensed to manufacture," &c. read "licensed to keep and sell," &c., and in Column 2 omit the word "manufacture."

FORM D.

Is the same as Form B., except that in heading for the words "licensed to manufacture," &c., read "licensed to keep and sell," &c.

FORM E.

Register of licenses to manufacture, convert, keep or sell arms, ammunition or Military stores in District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	
Tahsil.	Number.	Name of licensee.	Father's name and caste and residence.	Place of business.	Date.	INSPECTIONS BY				By Magistrate of District or District Superintendent of Police.	REMARKS.
						<i>Inspectors of Police.</i>					
						1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		

FORM F.

Is the same as Form E., except that in heading for "licensed to manufacture," &c., read "licensed to keep and sell," &c.

FORM G.

Register of licenses to possess arms or ammunition, and to go armed for the purposes of sport protection or display in District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	Number.	Date.	Name of license-holder.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Residence.	Number and description of weapons.	REMARKS.

FORM H.

Register of licenses to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.
District. _____

					8	9	10
The first seven columns as in Form G.					Place where the arms are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.	REMARKS.

FORM I.

Register of licenses to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals in District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11
Tahsil	Number.	Date.	Name of license holder.	Father's name and caste.	Residence.	Place for which license valid.	Weapon.	Date of expiry of license.	INSPECTIONS BY MAGISTRATE OF WEAPON AND LICENSE					REMARKS.
									1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	

FORM K.

Return of licenses granted under Act XI. of 1878 in the District of _____ for the year _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Detail of licenses.	No. of licenses in force last year.	OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.			No. in force at end of present year.	Remarks by Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks by Commissioner.
		New license.	Renewed licenses.	Revoked or suspended			
1 In Form II. to transport arms, ammunition or Military stores.							
2 In Form VI. to manufacture, convert, or sell or keep.							
3 In Form VII. to keep and sell.							
4 In Form VIII. to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.							
5 In Form IX. to go armed on a journey.							
6 In Form X. to possess arms, ammunition or Military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.							
7 In Form XI. to possess arms or ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.							

FORM L.

Annual Statement of the Operation of the Arms Act XI. of 1878 in the District of _____ for the year _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED UNDER													NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS CONFISCATED.											
Section 19 for offences under													Total punished (Columns 1 to 13.)											
Clause a.													Rifles.											
Clause b.													Smooth-bore guns.											
Clause c.													Pistols.											
Clause d.													Swords.											
Clause e.													Bayonets.											
Clause f.													Daggers or knives.											
Clause g.													Spears.											
Clause h.													Others.											
Clause i.																								
Section 20, for secret breaches.																								
Section 21, for breach of license.																								
Section 22, for knowingly purchasing from an. unlicensed person or delivering to person not authorised to possess.																								
Section 23, for failure to give information as required in Section 23.																								
Total punished (Columns 1 to 13.)																								

This return will be submitted yearly through Commissioners to the Inspector General of Police,
Deputy Commissioner,

Circular No. 10—2171, dated 7th June 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions in the Punjab.

A case has lately occurred in which considerable inconvenience was experienced by the imprisonment of a leper in a jail in which there was not proper accommodation for him. I am desired by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to request that when any person suffering from leprosy in an aggravated form be convicted in the districts within your Division, he may be transferred to the Leper Asylum at Taran Tarn, there to undergo his term of imprisonment. Arrangements will be made by the Inspector-General of Prisons that a convicted leper sent to this Asylum may be properly guarded. There are some forms and stages of the disease which are not so serious as to altogether necessitate the withdrawal of the leper from the society of others, and such cases can, as heretofore, be dealt with in the ordinary jails.

Circular No. 11—1281, dated 25th June 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

In reply to your letter No. 19 of the 24th February last, on the subject of the entry in the Darbar List of the name of Pundit Kidar Nath, Deputy Collector in the Irrigation Department, I am directed to state that Mr. Egerton is of opinion that, considering the importance of the duties performed by Deputy Collectors, their social status, and the fact that they are ordinarily invested with judicial powers, they may all equitably be allowed seats in the Darbars of the Lieutenant-Governor. Orders have accordingly been issued to this effect in the Political Department.

No. 1282.

Copies to all Commissioners and Superintendents, in continuation of Circular 19—262, dated 4th March 1872.

Circular No. 12—1298, dated 30th June 1879.

Copies of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, for compliance.

No. 51 E., dated 13th June 1879.

From the Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed by His Excellency the Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire to request that, on the death of any member of the Order resident within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Punjab, a report of the occurrence, giving the date and place of death, may be submitted to this office for information and record.

Circular No. 13—2534, dated 10th July 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Civil Surgeons, Deputy Surgeons-General, and Inspector-General of Prisons.

It has come to the knowledge of the Lieutenant-Governor that during the hot season of 1878 leave was granted on four several occasions for 10 days each time

to a Civil Surgeon in charge of an important station in the Punjab by the Deputy Surgeon-General, the Commissioner of the Division not having been informed of the same previous to the departure of the Civil Surgeon on leave, nor having an opportunity of expressing his opinion as to the adequacy of the arrangement made to fill the place of the absentee.

2. The superior medical authorities with whose sanction this leave was granted appear to consider that it is sufficiently covered by the Circular of the 26th March 1873, issued by the Surgeon-General, which however merely enjoins a certain procedure for applications for leave, and is no sufficient authority for the grant of leave to which it refers. The Bengal Medical Regulations, which are also quoted, have not been officially communicated to this Government, and seem to be rather concerned with the procedure of obtaining leave than with the right of granting it; while the Government of India have laid down distinctly that casual leave is admissible to ministerial officers only and cannot be recognized in the case of superior officers. The Civil Leave Code is the only authorized body of rules under which leave can be granted to gazetted Officers; and under this no "casual" or "recreation" leave, such as that which is the subject of the present Circular, appears to be admissible to Civil Surgeons.

3. Commissioners have exercised a discretion by a convenient custom, with which the Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to interfere, unless it be abused, of granting to Civil Officers in their Divisions four days' leave in cases of any urgent requirement. More than this does not appear to be admissible to Civil Surgeons, and in no case are they to be permitted to leave stations in which they ordinarily have charge of important institutions, such as jails and dispensaries, without the written permission of the Commissioner of the Division, who, in communication if necessary with the Inspector-General of Prisons and Dispensaries, will satisfy himself that suitable arrangements have been made for carrying on the duties during the absence of the Civil Surgeon.

Circular No. 14—2556, dated 11th July 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

I am to convey the entire concurrence of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in the opinion expressed in your letter No. 3280, of the 26th June, on the subject of the release of prisoners from the Rawalpindi Jail, under the orders of the Commissioner of the Division, not for any specific disease, but for extreme mental depression, which the Superintendent has judged to be so intense that nothing but release from prison could save their lives.

2. In the first place, I am directed to observe that supposing the diagnosis of the Superintendent to be correct, and that the symptoms were such as to correctly lead him to the conclusion which he has embodied in his recommendation, there was no such urgency in the case as would have justified the Commissioner in acting contrary to the rules, and releasing these prisoners without the sanction of the Government. It would be manifestly absurd to hold that mental depression would have caused the death of those two prisoners whose term of sentence would have expired in five or six days from the date of the Superintendent's recommendation. But the Lieutenant-Governor refuses to admit that extreme mental depression, home sickness or nostalgia, is a disease of such a character as to warrant the Superintendent of a jail putting it forward as a sufficient justification of the authorized certificate, that the prisoner would probably lose his life if

kept in jail, but would probably not lose it if released. As justly observed by you, if mental depression be accepted as a reason for release, our jails will soon contain no prisoners at all.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it preferable, in the interests of justice and the public safety, that prisoners should die in jail than that they should be released on such frivolous grounds as are advanced in the present case.

No. 2557, dated 11th July 1879.

Copy of above forwarded to all Commissioners for information and guidance.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home Department,—No. 2575, dated 12th July 1879.

The rules under which Covenanted Medical Officers in charge of Civil Stations in the Punjab are posted are contained in the letter of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1148, dated 30th March 1867. It was decided to place these officers in two classes, fixing the allowances on a consolidated scale, which was to cover all remuneration on account of medical duties of whatever nature, unless specially provided for.

2. This, however, was not done, and the officers were not themselves graded in two classes, but the principal stations of the Punjab were so classified; Lahore, Delhi, Mooltan, Umballa, and Amritsar, for which Peshawar was afterwards substituted, being termed 1st class stations. Twelve stations, exclusive of Simla, were made 2nd class stations, and the remainder were either to be held by Regimental Surgeons as a collateral charge, or by Uncovenanted medical Officers.

3. This system has given rise to frequent difficulties, and the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, after full consideration, has decided so far to revise it as to carry out the original intention of classification by officers, and not by stations, gazetting a certain number of the senior Civil Surgeons as 1st class; and the next twelve, according to the date on which they were appointed to civil duties under the Punjab Government, in the 2nd class.

4. The opinions of the Deputy Surgeons-General of the Rawalpindi, Umballa and Lahore Circles have been taken on this proposal, and the two former generally approve it; but the Deputy Surgeon-General of Lahore has stated what appears to him to be an objection, in that second grade Civil Surgeons may be permanently appointed, or to officiate in one of the stations now denominated 1st class, receiving only the pay drawn by a 2nd class officer; and this, the Deputy Surgeon-General submits, would be insufficient for the enhanced labor and responsibility of the appointment. He further considers that although the extra charges of a 1st class station generally carry additional pay, yet that they are not necessarily entrusted to the Civil Surgeon, and the private practice, which would also ordinarily be obtained in the larger stations, might also not be obtained by him.

5. These objections the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be not justified by experience, as the extra charges and allowances are invariably given to the Civil Surgeon, if he be competent, and if he were not so, it is not likely that he would be selected to take charge of one of the more important stations; while private practice, in the same way, would depend very much on the public opinion of his acquirements and ability. There is no fear, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-

Governor, that a 2nd class Surgeon will object to serve for the pay of his grade in one of the more important stations to which undoubted advantages attach. Experience has shown that exactly the reverse is the case.

6. The administrative inconvenience of the present system is very great, and it is often impossible to arrange satisfactorily transfers rendered necessary by officers leaving on furlough, on special duty, or for other reasons, seeing that an officer who had once been appointed permanently to a 1st class station is considered to have an equitable claim to be restored on his return from leave or military duty to a similar appointment; while there are only five 1st class stations in the province. Under the proposed arrangements the emoluments of officers will be unaffected (with the exception of extra charges) by the station to which they are appointed, and the system will be that which has been followed with regard to the appointment of Deputy Commissioners of the several grades in the Commission, who are not held, on return from furlough, to have any claim to the district which they left, nor are their emoluments affected by the accident of their being posted to a more or less important district.

7. The senior officers, who, under the former rules regarding medical officers, draw the pay of their army rank, irrespective of the class to which they belong, will not be in any way affected by the present order, and these include all the officers now permanently appointed to 1st class stations.

The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to direct that Surgeons-Major Penny, Scriven, Taylor, Gray and Fairweather be appointed 1st Class Surgeons, and that Surgeons-Major Henderson, Bateson, Massy and Rouse, Surgeon Calthrop, Surgeons-Major Morice and Ross, and Surgeons Young and O'Neill be appointed 2nd Class Surgeons. The remainder of the twelve 2nd class appointments are at present held by officiating or Uncovenanted incumbents.

ORDERED that copies of the above be forwarded to each Deputy Surgeon-General, and the Accountant-General, Punjab, for information.

No. 2881.

The following is published for general information :—

No. 596 C., dated 2nd August 1879.

*From the Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India,
Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.*

The attention of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been directed to certain remarks published by Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood, in his Hand-Book to the British Indian Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, pages 113 to 115, on the Indian carpets shown by private London firms at the Exhibition. The passages to which the Lieutenant-Governor would invite the particular attention of the Government of India are printed as an annexure to this letter. To briefly summarize the opinions expressed by Dr. Birdwood: the quality and art character of Indian carpets have, since the Exhibition of 1851, when they were first brought to notice, greatly fallen off, chiefly owing to the disastrous competition of the Government Jails in India with Native weavers; that the Lahore Jail carpets exhibited form a good illustration of the evil of cheapening sumptuary articles unsuited to the wants of the multitude; that the Indian Government, instead of developing the carpet industry in a natural and normal way, allowing the number of caste weavers engaged in carpet manufacture to increase gradually with the demand for the carpets, adopted the plan of using their jails for the supply of carpets, which they could afford to sell at lower prices than the caste weavers; the result being that these latter were impoverished, or exterminated, and that with them has perished, perhaps for ever, the local tradition of their art. This competition of the Government with the caste weavers is branded as suicidal; while the Government is held up to reprobation for having handed 'this great historical craft, this glorious art' over to the felons and jail birds of Indian prisons, whose criminal character was their supreme qualification for making carpets. The whole question, Dr. Birdwood asserts has been considered, hitherto, by the Indian Government solely with the view to balance its budgets; and he pronounces the Lahore Jail carpets, as the effect of the system, to be made with colours harsh and inharmonious, while the dyes used are, it is insinuated, compounded from jail medical stores.

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor trusts that the practice which Dr. Birdwood has thought fit to adopt in his present pamphlet, of libelling the Government whose contributions he was employed to accurately describe, may not be followed by future reporters on Indian collections in foreign Exhibitions. The statements contained in the paragraphs which are appended to this letter are so exaggerated, incorrect or opposed to fact, as to show that the interests of truth have appeared to Dr. Birdwood of less importance than those of sensational writing. The conclusions at which he has arrived are deduced from premises altogether inaccurate, and are founded upon facts which have no existence, except in Dr. Birdwood's imagination. So far as the Punjab is concerned and the action of this Government in the development or repression of the indigenous art industries of the country, I am directed to repel the statements of Dr. Birdwood as altogether misleading and untrue. The caste weavers, who are asserted to have been impoverished or destroyed, have never existed in this Province. At the annexation of the Punjab, and at the time of the Exhibition of 1851, there was probably no single carpet weaver from Delhi to Peshawar; nor were any Punjab carpets exhibited at that Exhibition. Some years subsequently, carpet-making, on a small scale, was introduced into two or three Punjab Jails, and notably the Lahore Central Jail, under the supervision of Dr. Dallas, then Superintendent. The looms were small in size, and carpets were only occasionally manufactured for the

English residents of Meean Meer and Lahore from worsted work patterns of European design. There was only one pattern of Native design in the Prison manufactory.

3. An impetus was given to the manufacture in 1862, when a Lahore Jail carpet, of what was called the new shawl pattern, the only Native pattern in use, was sent to the International Exhibition of 1862, where it gained a prize. An Exhibition of the arts and industries of the Punjab was held at Lahore during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Robert Montgomery in 1864, and among the carpets there exhibited, the best were those made at the Lahore Central Jail. Of the other carpets exhibited, the jails of Delhi, Hissar, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Jhelum and Mooltan competed. There were no carpets made by caste weavers or private manufacturers exhibited: for the reason that these did not exist; the only other exhibits under this heading being small rugs from Nurpur or the Waziri and Biluch Hills, and one Persian carpet exhibited by a gentleman of Peshawar. The success of the one Lahore Jail carpet, made of Kashmir wool, in the London Exhibition of 1862, encouraged the Superintendent to enter into negotiations with a London House; and, with the approval of Sir Robert Montgomery, who took great interest in the matter, he determined to comply with the requisitions of this English firm, by producing more and larger carpets of purely native pattern. Carpets chiefly manufactured in Kandahar, Bokhara and Persia, were borrowed from native gentlemen, and their patterns were copied and manufactured in the Central Jail and sent to England.

4. This was the origin of the trade in carpets between the Punjab and Europe. At that time there was not a single carpet manufactory, large or small, in the Province, nor any caste weavers employed on carpet-making. Had the orders from the English firm been refused by the jails, they could not have been executed at all.

5. These observations will, perhaps, be sufficient to refute the charge advanced by Dr. Birdwood, that the Government has, by its competition, crushed the caste weavers of carpets, and degraded the art: the truth being that carpet manufacture has not been known in the Punjab within historic times, till introduced into the jails by English Superintendents, manufacturing carpets from English patterns; that the Government, anxious to develop a new industry in the matter most sympathetic with Oriental art and taste, speedily prohibited the use of English patterns, and insisted on only those being used which were of Oriental origin. Indian carpets were not procurable as patterns, but it was felt that the designs of Persia and Central Asia were more in accordance with the genius of the Indian people than those of Europe.

6. It is the reverse of the truth for Dr. Birdwood to assert that the question of the introduction or development of any art manufacture, and especially that of carpets, has been hitherto considered by the Indian Government solely with the view to balancing its budgets, and that, thinking only of how to effect small economies, it hit upon the plan of using its jails for the now lucrative trade in carpets. The Punjab Government has as sincere a desire to encourage and develop Indian art, as Dr. Birdwood can possibly feel, and the principles which have inspired it in its direction of art industries, are clearly and unmistakeably shown in the following extract from the Lieutenant-Governor's Review of the Punjab Administration Report for the year 1875-76 :—

“ During the past year, a School of Industry and Art has been established at Lahore, and a suitable building for its reception is now about to be erected from the funds which were collected for a memorial to the late Lord Mayo. The object of the School is to convey to Native students such knowledge of painting and drawing as might assist them in their own special trades, and, especially to deve-

lop, by improvement of tools and the introduction of more economical and better modes of workmanship, the native manufactures of India. There is no doubt, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, that such a school, if conducted on practical principles, is urgently wanted. Year by year, the arts and industries of India seem to decline, and the country to be more and more dependent on English productions.

"The School of Art will commit a grave, and indeed a fatal, mistake if it attempts to engraft European upon Oriental arts. The muslins of Dacca, the silver-work of Gujrat, the koftgari of the Sialkot District, the shawls of Kashmir, the carpets of Lahore, the silks and brocades of Delhi have all a beauty of their own, and the introduction of English designs and English taste will only degrade, and not improve them. The almost complete ruin of the Kashmir shawl trade has been, in part, due to the injudicious introduction of French patterns. The object of the School of Art must be to develop and improve Native art, and not to change it, or to supersede it by a bastard art, which is neither English nor Indian."

7. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot but believe that the principles which are here so strongly inculcated are those which must commend themselves to all artists or practical men, who desire to encourage Indian art, and to see its ancient industries revive. The use of English patterns has, for years, been prohibited in the principal jails of the Punjab, although the Lahore Central Jail, under the charge of an inexperienced Superintendent, for a time allowed English firms to supply their own semi-Oriental patterns for manufacture, or to modify the jail Oriental patterns, to suit what was assumed to be English taste. But it would be absurd to advance this fulfilment of orders of London firms (which was moreover held to be injudicious by the Government, and at once prohibited when it came to their knowledge) as justifying the general charge against the Indian Government of degrading Indian indigenous art, seeing that the industry had been created by the Government itself, which, had it chosen to manufacture Brussels or Kidderminster carpets, could have produced no possible effect upon a non-existent Native industry: nor could it have been fairly subjected to the censure of amateur and uninstructed critics.

8. The use of the aniline or magenta series of dyes has been for years prohibited in the principal Punjab jails, and the only dyes used in the manufacture of carpets in the Lahore Central Jail, where indeed the only important manufacture of carpets for export is found, are the following:—

- (1). Black (kálá), from iron filings, and har behra (*Terminalia chebula*).
- (2). Orange (nárange), from Ekal bir (*Datisca cannabina*).
- (3). Blue (abi), from indigo.
- (4). Light blue (firozi), from indigo lightened by acid.
- (5). Light yellow (basanti), from the flowers (gul-i-kesu) of the dhak tree (*Buteafrondosa*).
- (6). Violet (kakrezi), mixture of abi and kirmizi (cochineal).
- (7). Maroon, from lac.
- (8). Rose (gulábi), cochineal.
- (9). Light red, from lac sharpened by acid.
- (10). Dark green (sabz), mixture of turmeric and indigo.
- (11). Light green (kakka), mixture of turmeric and indigo.
- (12). Drab, from catechu.

An examination of this list will show how trivial is the insinuation of Dr. Birdwood, that the dyes are compounded out of the jail medical stores. The only drug ever used as a dye, which is supplied among medical stores, is catechu, but

in the form of a tincture, which would be useless for manufacturing purposes. Acids are doubtless supplied among the medical stores, and these might possibly be used in the dye house; but the amount of acid supplied for the use of considerably over two thousand prisoners, would hardly be sufficient for one or perhaps two carpets.

9. It is not true that the Government merely considers the carpet manufacture as a lucrative speculation and encourages it to the injury of indigenous art. The Government has never desired to encourage, in its jails, the manufacture of carpets beyond a very limited extent; as it has considered that the work, although lucrative, was not suited to those long-term prisoners, who alone are confined in the Central Jail, and for whom hard labour must be provided. Jail discipline and the necessity of rendering jail life arduous and unpleasant, has been thought of rather than profit; and no attempts have, consequently, been made for some years to extend the manufacture; and the value of carpets made in the Lahore Central Jail, which was Rs. 19,477 in 1872, was Rs. 20,950 last year, and has never risen above Rs. 22,500. The principal reason which had induced the Government to continue the manufacture was the desire to introduce a new and lucrative industry to the free population of the Punjab. In this it has obtained some small success; though all who know the character of the people of India; the conservatism of their habits; and the reluctance with which they abandon the trade or occupation of their forefathers, for any other profession, however profitable,—will understand that it is only under rare and exceptional circumstances that those who have learnt the art of carpet-making in jail will continue to exercise it after their release. Something has, however, been accomplished, and, at Kasur, in the Lahore District, small carpets, in many cases of excellent design, have been recently produced; while an enterprising Muhammadan gentleman has established in Amritsar a carpet manufactory, the persons employed in which are almost all released convicts, who have acquired the art in the Government jails.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Government of India will bring these remarks, which have been necessary in just vindication of the policy of his Government, with regard to Indian art, against ignorant criticism, to the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and for communication to Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood. His Honor cannot but think it a matter of public concern, that the efforts which have been made by this Government, and doubtless elsewhere in India, to encourage and develop Native art, and protect it from practices which might debase and ruin it, should have been the object of so much misrepresentation as is found in the Hand-Book under review; misrepresentation the more unjustifiable, as there were ample and easy means available of ascertaining the truth.

Extracts from Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood's Hand-Book to the British Indian Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.

THE Indian carpets shewn on the present occasion are exhibited entirely by private London firms, Messrs. Vincent Robinson & Co.; Messrs. Watson and Bontor; Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, and others; and the extent and completeness of their exhibitions is a sufficient evidence of the important trade in them which has sprung up since 1851, when for the first time, through the liberality of the Indian Government, they were brought prominently to the notice of English people. Unfortunately there has been a great falling off in the quality and art character of Indian carpets since then, partly, no doubt, owing to the desire of the English importers to obtain them cheaply and quickly, but chiefly owing to the disastrous competition of the Government jails in India (generally under the direction of energetic young Englishmen) with the native weavers.

* * * * *

The evil of cheapening sumptuary articles unsuited to the wants of the multitude is well illustrated by the *Lahore* Jail carpets exhibited. The reputation which Indian carpets gained at the Great Exhibition of 1851 gave an impetus to their production which, had it been wisely fostered, might have led to their use in every house in Europe belonging to the wealthy and cultivated. The proper course would have been to allow the number of caste weavers engaged in the carpet manufacture to increase gradually with the demand for their carpets. But in an evil hour the Indian Government, thinking only of how to effect small economies, hit upon the plan of using their jails for the supply of the now lucrative trade in carpets, which, of course, they can afford to sell at a lower price than the caste weavers. No doubt economies were effected; but the caste weavers were undersold, impoverished, and in some districts have become extinct, and with them have perished, perhaps for ever, the local tradition of their art. Its inspiration has certainly not descended on the jails, and, when this is once found out, as it is at last being found out in England, the manufacture of Indian carpets in the Government jails will cease. The results, therefore, of the suicidal competition of the Government with the caste weavers will have been to check in some degree the pile carpet manufacture in England, and in all the districts affected by it to degrade the manufacture in India, and at last extinguish it altogether. The examples exhibited in 1851, which gained their reputation for Indian carpets, were admired for the originality and great beauty of their designs, the harmony of their colouring, and their special fitness for the houses of the cultivated, the wealthy and the great. These qualities require many elements for their production quite inconsistent with cheapness, and a quick, hasty and promiscuous demand. To stimulate such a trade requires a complete knowledge of the conditions of the carpet manufacture in India, and experienced skilful direction. But what did the Indian Government do? They handed this great historical craft, this glorious art over to the thugs in their jails, and the thugs strangled it. That they were felons and jail-birds was their supreme qualification for making carpets to the ruin of the honest caste weavers in whose families the manufacture had been cultivated and perfected by practice through a hundred generations of the lives of men. And these thugs again work under the direction of young Military or Medical officers, who, except by mere accident, are utterly incapable of judging of the various art considerations involved in the peculiar manufacture of Oriental carpets. The whole question has indeed been considered hitherto by the Indian Government solely with a view to balancing its budgets. The place of the great *Rajas* of the bad old times (but good for art), who encouraged the weavers to make carpets for their own use and luxury, has been usurped by a Superintendent of Jails, careful only to make two ends meet, leaving the future to take care of itself. The most saleable article is produced, and at the cheapest rate, and for the first person who comes for it, and the petty jealousies of the English wholesale importers are adroitly turned to account by the Jail Superintendents to stimulate the demand for what are now no longer called carpets, but characteristically jail "goods." The whole problem, with these energetic Superintendents, resolves itself into the thoroughly commercial question of how to make a certain number of running feet of carpeting *per annum* at so many rupees per square yard. The effect of the system is seen in these *Lahore* (jail) carpets. The wool of which they are made is good. The dyes with which they are coloured are hideous, and the arrangement of the colours harsh and inharmonious. The patterns have no local character, being crude transcripts from Persian copies, though not copied in Persian dyes, but in local ones, compounded, I could believe, out of the jail medical stores. It is this practice of transplanting a pattern from a district in which it is indigenous to another of perfectly differing natural conditions and historical and art traditions which, more than anything else, has led to the degradation and decline of the Indian carpet manufactures in all the districts affected

by the pernicious example of the jails. The material used at Lahore is of a nature to lend itself to the large bold patterns natural to the Punjab, Biluchistán, and Sind, and the North-Western Provinces of India generally. But when the jails undertook to make Thag carpets, Persian patterns were in the market, and without taking thought for the morrow the competitive Jail Superintendents rushed into the anomaly of working in coarse materials, minute patterns which require fine soft wool, and delicate stitches to develop their right effect. The Jail Superintendents, also resolved at all hazards to undersell the caste weavers, have imported the use in their carpets of the magenta series of dyes, which have proved the ruin of every art manufacture into which they have been introduced. The end of all these errors, political, economical and artistic, is sufficiently foreshadowed in the fate which has befallen the Kashmir shawl trade under French patronage; unless, indeed, the Government of India quickly awakens to the knowledge that an industrial art which it has taken centuries to mature cannot possibly be dealt with in the same way as the door mat manufactory of Wakefield Jail. People do not want door mats from India but art carpets.

Circular No. 15—2829, dated 2nd August 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

A short time ago the Deputy Commissioner of a Punjab District, in excusing himself for what was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to have been apathy and neglect of duty in not having taken notice of the habitual neglect of work and absence from office of the Superintendent of Police of his District, urged that he had no means of knowing, except from perusal of Police Diaries, whether the District Superintendent attended his office or not; that in the Punjab the general control and direction of the Magistrate of a District over the Police, asserted by Act V of 1861, was held to signify that the District Superintendent was practically independent of the Deputy Commissioner except when the latter was acting in his judicial capacity as Magistrate of the District; and that he was only bound to obey such orders for which warrant could be found in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor refused to admit this interpretation of the duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Commissioner. The relations between Magistrates and Police Officers are cordial, and His Honor is satisfied with the manner in which the Police work in subordination to the District Officer. He believes that the relative positions of the Deputy Commissioner and of the District Superintendent of Police are generally and accurately known, and that there is neither doubt nor conflict of opinion regarding them. At the same time, lest there should be any doubt existing on the point, it is as well to call the attention of all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to Circulars No. 34-927 of the 27th June 1871, and No. 36-981 of the 11th July 1871, in the former of which the following ruling was recorded for general information and guidance:—

“In all Districts of the Punjab, cis and trans Sutlej, the Magistrate of the District is the head of the Police Department, and is primarily responsible for the good order of the District and the efficient working of the Police. The District Superintendent of Police is subordinate to him, and the idea which has prompted the letter in question from the District Superintendent, that he is officially the equal of the Deputy Commissioner, and the head of an altogether separate department, is a mischievous and mistaken one, entirely opposed to the principles on which the Police Force was constituted, and one which the Lieutenant-Governor desires may never again be advanced.”

3. This clearly defines the position of Deputy Commissioners and Police Officers respectively; and I am only further to remark that the Lieutenant-Governor wishes it to be distinctly understood that the direction and control over the Police which, under Act V of 1861, is to be exercised by the Magistrate of the District must be constant, vigilant and active, and that Deputy Commissioners will be held personally responsible by the Lieutenant-Governor for the good administration of the Police, as of all other Government bodies or institutions within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Circular No. 16—2880, dated 7th August 1879.

Forwards to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Heads of Departments, copy of †Resolution of the Government of India, No. 37—1389-1404, (with extract of a Despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, No. 42, dated 6th August 1851, commenting upon the treatment of subordinate and other uncontented servants in the service of the Government, and another enclosure) directing that in the case of a dismissed servant of Government, to enable that servant to exercise his right of appeal, the charge made against him, his defence, and the order thereon, should be reduced to writing, the record of which would then furnish sufficient information for, and should be submitted to, the superior officer or the Government to whom the dismissed servant may prefer an appeal.

Circular No. 17—2959, dated 11th August 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Cantonment Magistrates.

Local Officers are reminded that by the rules under the Indian Arms Act, Magistrates of a District only are authorized to grant licenses for the sale of arms and ammunition. This reminder seems necessary, as it has recently been brought to the notice of this Government that such licenses have been granted by a Cantonment Joint Magistrate to shopkeepers residing in a Cantonment.

Circular No. 18-3056, dated 18th August 1879.

Copies of the following forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance :—

No. 1171 S. D., dated 24th July 1879.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

The order* prohibiting the purchase by officers of Native Cavalry and Police of mares branded for brood purposes having in several instances lately been disregarded under misapprehension or by mistake, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to move His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to issue stringent orders enjoining the necessity for most careful attention and strict adherence to the prohibitory orders already issued on the subject.

2. The purchase of all mares or fillies branded with the letters V.R., V.I., or B.M., is strictly prohibited.

3. This restriction not only applies to the Native Cavalry and Police, but to all officers in Government employ, whether in the Military, Civil or other branches of the service.

No. 1990, dated 6th August 1879.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, for information.

Stringent orders have already been issued in this Department as regards purchase of branded mares as remounts for the Army or the Police.

It is suggested that the correspondence be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, as it affects the civil officers of the Government.

† See Supreme Government Orders, page 67.

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Circular No. 19—973, dated 25th August 1879.

Copies of Extract * from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue & Agricultural Department, (Agriculture and Horticulture), No. 2—382-392, dated 15th August 1879, relating to the cultivation of the ground nut in India, forwarded to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Financial Commissioner, Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society; Dr. Henderson.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE (FORESTS).

Dated 19th August 1879.

No. 340F.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 41 of Act VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make, and, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, hereby to publish the following Rules:—

Punjab River Rules.

Rule I.—All words used in these Rules and defined in Act VII of 1878, Interpretation clause. (The Indian Forest Act), shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

Collection of timber placed in the river from the forest. *Rule II.*—No person having launched his timber, or set it afloat on any river, shall collect the same, except—

(a) with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Forest Division;

(b) at the places which such officer may publicly notify as places at which such collection shall ordinarily be made.

Rule III.—No person shall raft, or otherwise convey, any timber which has been collected on any river, without first obtaining a pass to be obtained for rafting timber after collection. Pass from the Forest Officer in charge of the Forest Division in which such river is situate, or from such subordinate Forest Officer as the Officer in charge of the Division may authorize in that behalf.

Such pass shall show the number of logs or pieces, the kind of timber, the marks indicative of the owner's property therein, What the pass contains. the place of its destination, and the time for which it shall remain in force. It may specify that the timber may be stopped for examination at certain places to be named in the pass, and the Forest Officer may require the measurements of the timber (when such is practicable) and its estimated value to be entered.

No pass shall be issued for any unmarked timber, or for such timber as bears a mark not registered as hereinafter provided.

Provided, that when any person having timber in transit on a river, at the date of the publication of these rules, applies for a pass for such timber within six months from such date, such pass may be granted, though the marks on such timber have not been registered.

Any Forest Officer may require any person rafting or conveying timber, as aforesaid, to produce the pass for the same at any time. No person shall be

* See Supreme Government Orders, page 76.

entitled to raft or convey timber by virtue of a pass which he does not himself hold, but which is, or is stated, to be, in the hands of some other person.

In the event of the pass not being produced, the Forest Officer may detain the timber.

Rule IV.—No person is permitted to deposit any timber, for which a pass has been applied for, but not yet issued, so close to the water's edge as to endanger its being carried away by a rise in the river before the pass is issued.

Timber not to be deposited close to the water.

Rule V.—For the issue of the pass a fee not exceeding one anna for each log or piece of timber may be levied on such rivers and at such places as the Conservator of Forests may from time to time direct.

Fee chargeable for the issue of the pass.

Rule VI.—No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Division, cut up, move, conceal, mark or efface or alter any marks on any timber while in transit or adrift on any river, or stranded on any bank or island of the same.

Moving, marking, &c., of timber in transit.

Any such permission, if granted, shall specify the place at which only it is to take effect and may contain such other conditions regarding the previous inspection of the timber and otherwise as may be necessary.

Rule VII.—All persons wishing to float or otherwise convey timber by any river shall register, at the Forest Office of the Division to which the control of the river pertains, the mark or marks which indicate their proprietary right in such timber. A registration fee of five rupees shall be payable for every separate mark so registered; and if the number of marks exceed three, the said fee shall be ten rupees for each mark.

Registration of timber property marks.

In case of persons who have already made use of certain marks on timber in the river.

Rule VIII.—In the case of persons having, at the date of the publication of these rules, timber in transit on any river, a period of six months from such date shall be allowed within which the timber marks existing at such date on such timber in transit may be registered.

Subject only to the provisions of Rule X, the Forest Officer shall during such period be bound to register all such marks as owners of timber can show to his satisfaction to have been already made use of and put on their timber previously to the publication of these rules; but no such owner shall be entitled to register any new or additional marks without the special permission of the Forest Officer.

Rule IX.—In the case of persons not having, at the date of the publication of these rules, timber or other forest produce in transit on any river marked with several different marks, the registration of one mark only shall be permitted, unless permission be given for any special reason to register more than one.

In the case of persons not having timber already in the river.

Rule X.—No person shall be allowed to register a mark already registered in favour of another person, nor any mark used by Government; and the Forest Officer may refuse registration of any mark which in his judgment so closely resembles a mark used by Government, or registered in favour of any person, as to be easily producible by altering such marks.

Refusal of registration of marks similar to those already in use either by Government or another person.

Registration to hold good for three years.

Rule XI.—Every registration under these rules shall hold good for three years, following the 1st of January next, after the date of registration.

A certificate showing the marks registered, the date of registration, the period for which it holds good, and acknowledging the payment of the fees, shall be given to every person registering his mark or marks.

Certification of registration.

Rule XII.—Any person infringing any provision of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty.

No. 341F.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 51 of Act VII of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make and hereby to publish the following Rules :—

Rule I.—Whenever on any river, owing to flood or otherwise, timber has passed the place or all the places where it would ordinarily be caught and brought under control, or has, after being brought under control, broken loose, and is consequently adrift or stranded below, the Forest Officer in charge of the Forest Division in which such river is situate may, instead of collecting such timber himself, under Section 45 of Act VII of 1878, grant permission in writing to the owner or owners to collect such timber.

Rule II.—The permission shall specify the kind of timber, the marks it should bear, the destination or manner of its disposal when collected, and the time for which such permission shall hold good.

Rule III.—No person shall without such permission cut up, remove, conceal, burn, mark or efface, or alter any mark or marks on, or sell or otherwise dispose of any such timber.

Rule IV.—The Forest Officer in charge of the Division may authorize zaildars, lambardars, or other respectable persons to save timber which is adrift at any point on the river below the last catching place, and may cancel such authority.

For every log salvaged and taken to any drift timber depôt notified by the Forest Officer under section 45 of the Act, the following salvage rates shall be payable, either to the authorized salvager or to the Forest Officer, as the case may be.

For every log of deodar of 8 feet in girth and over—	1	Rupee.
Ditto	5	ditto ... 8 annas
Ditto under 5	ditto	... 3 annas
Sleepers and scantlings		... 3 annas each.

For logs and scantlings of other woods, half the above rates.

For salvage of scraps or firewood, one-fourth of the pieces collected in kind.

The Forest Officer in charge may fix any higher rate, not exceeding twice the above rates, for salving on any portion of the river where such salving is unusually difficult or dangerous.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the Forest Officer contracting with such salvagers to raft the timber at certain places at rates agreed on by the parties, and no salvage rate shall be claimable in addition to any rate paid under such contract.

Rule V.—The collection or salving of timber adrift or stranded below all the catching places by unauthorized persons is prohibited.

Rule VI.—Whoever infringes any provision of the above rules shall be punished for every such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department,—No. 3170, dated 28th August 1879.

READ—

Letter No. 74, of—February 1879, from the Inspector-General of Dispensaries.

Letter No. 904, of 1st July, from Deputy Surgeon-General, Umballa Circle.

Letter No. 106, of 9th July, from Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore Circle.

Letter No. 1816, of 4th August, from Deputy Surgeon-General, Rawalpindi Circle.

OBSERVATIONS.—Recent financial arrangements have altered the conditions under which the classification of dispensaries has heretofore been determined. The class did not depend on the size of the dispensary or on the accommodation afforded within it, but on the establishment attached to it, which in its turn was dependent on the amount of the contribution which could be guaranteed from local sources, thus :—

- A.—Where a contribution of Rs. 72 per mensem was guaranteed from local sources, Government gave the services of a Superintendent, Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder, and this constituted a 1st Class Institution.
- B.—Where a contribution of Rs. 39 per mensem was ensured, Government gave a Superintendent, Native Doctor and a Compounder for the establishment of a 2nd Class Dispensary.
- C.—A contribution of Rs. 26 per mensem secured the services of a Native Doctor and Compounder for a 3rd Class Dispensary.

The funds placed at the disposal of District Committees under the Local Rates Act, for local improvements, establishment and maintenance of charitable institutions, &c., and the resources of Municipal Committees have rendered these bodies independent of Government aid in the maintenance of their dispensaries, the whole cost of which is now borne by them ; so that under the present altered circumstances a new mode of classification must be adopted. The Inspector-General has made suggestions which in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor seem appropriate. Some of the more important of these institutions have the resources and appliances of regular hospitals, with the means and facilities for training and giving to passed medical pupils a practical knowledge of their profession ; others are of sufficient importance to be designated 1st Class Institutions ; while some, from their limited capabilities, must be placed in a lower category.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor therefore accepts the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Dispensaries, that these institutions should in future be classified as follows :—

The dispensaries at the following places, having already, or to be provided with, 40 or more beds, to be classed as Civil Hospitals :—

Delhi.	Dera Ismail Khan.
Umballa.	Peshawar.
Amritsar.	Sirsa.
Rawalpindi.	Pind Dadan Khan.
Mooltan.	Jhang.

Those having from 24 to 40 beds to be *1st Class Dispensaries* ; those having less than 24 beds to be *2nd Class Dispensaries* ; those having no beds, being off-shoots of the more important institutions, to be *Branch Dispensaries*.

The institutions so classed are noted below :—

NAMES OF STATIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.
<i>1st Class Dispensaries.</i>	Fazilka.	Fatabjang.	Kalabagh.
Gurgaon.	Rupar.	Kahuta.	Isa Khel.
Karnal.	Jagadhri.	Jhelum.	Shabkadr.
Kaithal.	Thanesar.	Chakwal.	Kohat.
Hissar.	Jagraon.	Talagang.	Teri.
Bhiwani.	Kasauli.	Gujrat.	Hangu.
Rohtak.	Dagshai.	Jalalpur.	<i>Branch Dispensaries.</i>
Ludhiana.	Jullundur.	Kunjah.	Delhi—Lal Kua.
Simla.	Phillour.	Shahpur City.	Sadr Bazar.
Hoshiarpur.	Nakodar.	Bhera.	Ballabgarh.
Sialkot.	Rabon.	Sahiwal.	Faridabad.
Kasur.	Kartarpur.	Khushab.	Alipur.
Gujranwala.	Banga.	Miani.	Mahrauli.
Ferozepore.	Dasuya.	Nowshera.	Ellenabad.
Attock.	Garhshankar.	Midhranja.	Machiwara.
Shahpur.	Anandpur.	Nurpur.	Nurmahal.
Chiniot.	Una.	Karor.	McLeodganj.
Leiah.	Tanda.	Shujabad.	Amritsar City.
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Kangra.	Jhang City.	New City.
Peshawar City Branch.	Nurpur.	Shorkot.	Kalanaur.
Mardan.	Palampur.	Ahmadpur.	Shakargarh.
Abbottabad.	Kulu.	Kot Isa Shah.	Srigovindpur.
Haripur.	Dharmasala.	Montgomery.	Narot.
	Tarn Taran.	Kamalia.	Dinanagar.
<i>2nd Class Dispensaries.</i>	Ajnala.	Dipalpur.	Akalgarh.
Sonepat.	Gurdaspur.	Gugera.	Hafizabad.
Rewari.	Batala.	Pakpattan.	Dinga.
Faruknagar.	Pathankot.	Muzaffargarh.	Kharian.
Palwal.	Dalhousie.	Alipur.	Phali.
Panipat.	Raya.	Khangarh.	Karianwala.
Kunjpura.	Zafarwal.	Kulachi.	Khohar Kotla.
Asandh.	Pasrur.	Bhakkar.	Mong.
Badlada.	Daska.	Paharpur.	Kadirabad.
Hansi.	Mecan Meer.	Tank.	Tanda.
Fatababad.	Wazirabad.	Rajanpur.	Sadulapur.
Jhajjar.	Pindigheb.	Jampur.	Derajara.
Gohana.	Murree.	Rojhan.	Jalalpur.
Bahadurgarh.	Hazro.	Edwardes-abad.	Sananwan.
	Hasan Abdal.	Mianwali.	Shekh Budin.
	Gujar Khan.	Laki.	

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd September 1879.

No. 1496.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 1, Act VI of 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the lands occupied by the line, works, premises and stations of the Indus Valley State Railway within the Bahawalpur State, which have been ceded by that State to the British Government in full sovereignty, and placed under the Government of the Punjab, by proclamation of the Government of India No. 1335, dated the 14th July 1879, are henceforth included within the limits of the Mooltan District.

Circular No. 20—2656, dated 1st September 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

I have laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your letter No. 965, of the 19th July, on the subject of pensions to District Inspectors and Chief Moharrirs.

2. My letter No. 1553, dated 2nd May, while it pointed out that the salaries of these officers fell now directly upon District Funds, yet allowed that the change in the source from which these were drawn in no way affected the claims of existing incumbents to pension, which was to be drawn proportionately from those Provincial or Local Funds from which the salary of the incumbent had been paid. Your present question refers to persons to be hereafter appointed to these posts, which, being under Local Funds, will not, as correctly stated by you, carry with them any claim to a Government pension. I am to state that the Government is not prepared to accept any liability for the pensions of District Inspectors and Chief Moharrirs, nor is it necessary that the question of these pensions being paid by District Funds should be considered, as to permit this would render the employé a fixture in the district in which he might be serving, and which had made itself liable for his pension. This would in no way tend to the advantage of the department.

3. A pension is no more than deferred pay, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the question of raising the pay of District Inspectors and Chief Moharrirs, so as to compensate them for not obtaining pensions in the ordinary course, may be well left to those districts who employ them. But all future appointments are to be made on the distinct understanding that the Government allows no claim to pensionary benefit.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

The 15th September 1879.

No. 4233 I.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 75 of Act VIII of 1873 (The Northern India Canals and Drainage Act, 1873), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to issue the following rules in substitution for Rules 32 and 33 of the Rules published under Public Works Department Notification No. 3725I, dated 17th August 1878.

RULE 32.—*Charge leviable for the unauthorized use of water.*

Persons irrigating from a Canal without permission, or taking water at times prohibited by proper authority, shall be chargeable with a special water rate, which shall be double the water rate which would have been chargeable for the authorized irrigation of the area irrigated.

The area shall be measured, and the charge must be paid within one month of the date of the warrant issued by the Divisional Canal Officer for its realization.

RULE 33.—*Charge leviable for Abzai (waste of water).*

The charges leviable for water used in an unauthorized manner, or suffered to run to waste, shall be—

- (1).—On cultivated lands,—double the crop rate which would otherwise be leviable on the area flooded.
- (2).—On uncultivated lands,—the flow rate chargeable for a first watering before sowing.

The area shall be measured up as soon as possible, and the persons chargeable with this rate having been determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 33 of Act VIII of 1873, the charge shall be paid within one month of the date of the warrant issued by the Divisional Canal Officer for its realization.

The special rates mentioned in this and the preceding rule shall be in addition to such penalties as may be imposed under Section 70 of the Act.

Circular No. 21—3611, dated 7th October 1879.

Copy of Government of India Circular No. 45—1755-70, dated 24th September 1879, warning Englishmen and others against entering on standing crops for sporting purposes unless they first obtain the permission of the owners so to do, forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab for information and guidance.

Circular No. 22—3636, dated 8th October 1879.

Copies of Government of India Circular No. 46—1772-98, dated 26th September 1879, regarding submission of memorials to Government, forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments, in continuation of this office No. 59-3681, dated 6th November 1876.

Circular No. 23—3662, dated 10th October 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Superintendents in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires to call the attention of all Commissioners of Divisions to the desirability of moving about the Districts of their Divisions as much as possible during the cold weather. Until lately the pressure of judicial work has confined many Commissioners, as Civil and Sessions Judges, to their head-quarters during the winter months; but arrangements which have been recently made have in most divisions so relieved Commissioners of the pressure of judicial work that the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it is quite possible for them, without inconvenience, and indeed to the great advantage of appellants, to remain several months under canvas during the cold season. His Honor has no wish to prescribe any precise rule as to the time which Commissioners should occupy in marching, as circumstances differ in the several districts; and he only desires to impress upon all the necessity of paying increased attention to the important work of supervision and inspection; and he would desire that each Tahsil and Sub-Division within the limits of the Commissionership should, if possible, be visited in the course of the marching season.

Resolution of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department,—
No. 3829, dated the 23rd October 1879.

A RESOLUTION of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, No. 4228, of the 23rd November 1874, prescribed an educational test for candidates for Government employment. The question, which had long been under consideration, was disposed of by a direction that from the 1st January 1876 no person should, save under special sanction of Government, be appointed or promoted to an office in any department under the control of the Local Government, the salary of which exceeded Rs. 25 a month, unless he were able to produce a certificate of having passed the examination of the Educational Department known as the Middle

School Examination, or any of the higher examinations held by that Department, or the Entrance Examination of any University, or of the Punjab University College.

2. Statistics, which were called for in 1876 to ascertain how this rule had been worked in the Punjab, showed that the directions of the Government had been generally disregarded, and that a great majority of appointments to posts, the salary of which exceeded Rs. 25 per mensem, had been given to persons who had passed no educational test whatever. Accordingly in November 1877 Commissioners of Divisions were again addressed, and informed that the Lieutenant Governor, while he had no desire to work the rule in a harsh manner against persons already in Government employ, who, from their age, proved efficiency, or other sufficient reason, might properly be exempted from the operation of the rule, still considered that men appointed to posts having a salary of Rs. 25 and upwards, or promoted thereto, should furnish the prescribed certificate; and returns were called for showing, in nominal lists, the men who had been appointed to posts of such a character since the 1st January 1876, recording against each name whether there were any reasons for exemption, and, if so, what those reasons were. Unless such could be produced and were approved by Government, the further promotion of persons irregularly promoted or appointed was prohibited. The Lieutenant Governor further expressed his willingness to modify hereafter, if necessary, the prescribed rules, but was unable to allow any modification until the experiment had received from heads of departments the full and fair trial which did not appear to have been, so far, accorded to it.

3. The Educational Department was addressed in March 1878, and the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction solicited as to the propriety of exacting from candidates for Government employ so high an educational test as that of the Middle School examination. The replies received from Commissioners, District Officers, and the Educational Department, led the Lieutenant Governor to believe that the Middle School Examination was somewhat too high a standard of educational acquirement to be insisted on for all those who might, be appointed or promoted to posts of Rs. 25 in value, and a Special Committee having been convened under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor on the 14th March 1879, to consider the relative difficulty of the examinations of the Calcutta and Punjab Universities, it was also an instruction to this Committee, on which the Secretary to Government, Director of Public Instruction, and many high educational officers had a place, to consider what modification, if any, should be introduced into the rules for the examination of candidates for State employment. The conclusions of the Committee on this point are contained in the 34th paragraph of their report, which is to the following effect:—

“The relation now borne by the Middle School Examination to the public service was then discussed. No man can at present be either appointed or promoted to an appointment of Rs. 25 a month without passing this test; and the rule would have borne hardly upon men already in employ had not it been much modified in practice. It has also been found too exclusive a test in regard to some sections of native society, and it has led to the anomalous appearance of quite elderly men in an examination for boys. This Committee would therefore submit for the favorable consideration of His Honor—(1) the advisability of abrogating the rule for all men who have been working in any office for a year past; and (2) the reduction of the test itself to qualification marks being obtained in the four subjects of Persian, Urdu, Arithmetic and Calligraphy. They also would recommend that if the Senate of the University College consent to the introduction of the sufficient arithmetical test into their examinations for the grades of Maulvi, Pandit and Munshi, that certificate should also be deemed a sufficient test for public employ. And they further assume as a matter of course that any higher degree in the educational career should be held to include the lower, and that a youth, for instance, who has passed the Entrance in the Punjab should not be called upon to show a Middle School certificate also.”

The Lieutenant Governor gave a general approval to these recommendations, but expressed his opinion that the test should not be a high one, and should apply to all appointments of over Rs. 15 per mensem. His Honor further agreed to the admission of Munshis and Maulvis of the Punjab University College to public employ without further examination, provided that a sufficient arithmetical test were introduced into the examination for those diplomas. Pandits who had a competent knowledge of Urdu might be admitted, but the Lieutenant-Governor did not think that holders of that degree were on the same footing as Maulvis and Munshis, seeing that Urdu was the vernacular of the Province used in the courts.

4. This being the *résumé* of the case up to date, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that all candidates for Government employ in posts over Rs. 15 per mensem shall be required to pass in Arithmetic, Persian and Urdu; that the arithmetic examination shall consist of merely elementary arithmetic up to decimal fractions; in Persian, translation to and from Urdu; and in Urdu, composition, grammar and *vivâ voce*. High marks will be allotted for calligraphy, and these will be awarded by the hand-writing as shown in the language papers of the candidates, and not in any particular set of papers. His Honor considers that insisting upon these simple acquirements, which are far lower than those now considered necessary in the Middle School Examination, will be sufficient for candidates for Government employment, and it would not be possible to require less. The examinations will be held at the same time as those of the Middle School, once a year, and the details will be arranged and notified to candidates by the Department of Public Instruction. It will, of course, be understood that the revised educational test for Government servants now prescribed will be the lowest test, and those who have passed by any higher standard, or any other examination, wherever held, of equal or greater difficulty, will be considered qualified without being compelled to submit to the Government examination. The test of the Oriental College, attached to the Punjab University College, in degrees of Maulvis and Munshis, will be accepted as sufficient, on the understanding that a sufficient arithmetical test has been demanded of such students.

Circular No. 24—4148, dated 14th November 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependences, to all Commissioners, Municipal and District Committees in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has had under consideration the question of maintaining Educational Committees in Districts and Municipalities to generally superintend the direction of schools supported by Local Funds. He has referred to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject, who has furnished an abstract of the opinions which he has received from Inspectors of Schools and Deputy Commissioners, as to the advantage of maintaining separate local educational committees, or amalgamating these with the existing local committees in the same way as has been done with dispensary committees. The Circular of the Punjab Government on this subject, No. 57, of the 2nd November 1876, pointed out that Municipal and District Committees ordinarily included most of the intelligent and influential men of the district, and that if the Dispensary Boards were separately formed, they would probably be of inferior quality, and further that it seemed equitable to give to the Local Committees direct control and superintendence over the institutions which were entirely, or in great part, maintained from their own funds. In the opinions now received from the Director of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant Governor has found nothing which conflicts with the principles then laid down, and the inspecting educational officers are in several cases in favor of the procedure which has been adopted. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is accordingly pleased to direct that existing independent Educational Boards shall be dissolved, and that for the future these shall be formed as sub-committees of the District and Municipal Committees.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Home Department,
No. 4166, dated 15th November 1879.

READ—

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 3734, dated 15th October 1879, to Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta.

Reply from Surgeon-General to Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1127, dated 24th October.

RESOLUTION.—Several cases which had come privately or officially to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, led him to desire a ruling from the most eminent Medical authority in the country, on the question of the manner and degree in which a Civil Surgeon was bound, without remuneration, to give his services gratuitously to Government officers, and the result of the reference the Lieutenant-Governor desires to be published for the information of all Government Officers and Heads of Departments, and for the information and guidance of all Medical Officers in the Punjab.

2. The point was, whether a Covenanted Medical Officer in Civil employ, drawing pay and allowances as a Civil Surgeon, and, as such, bound to treat Government officers of a certain standing without any remuneration, was entitled to demand fees for the treatment of a case which might be considered beyond the range of ordinary practice. For example, would a Civil Surgeon be entitled to demand a fee, from an officer entitled to gratuitous attendance, for extracting a tooth?—dentistry being a branch of surgery which, though the subject of study, is still ordinarily practised by specialists. It was of course assumed, that payment must be made for any appliances, such as false teeth supplied to the patient: the question only related to the demand for a fee for an operation.

Secondly.—Would a Civil Surgeon who had specially studied the subject of eye-disease be justified in demanding from an officer entitled to gratuitous attend-

ance, a fee for the examination of his eyes; or for an operation performed upon them, on the plea, that the study of eye-disease was a speciality not included in the ordinary range of medical practice or study?

3. The question submitted for the opinion of the Surgeon-General only referred to the case of a *demand* for a fee. It was not questioned by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that a Civil Surgeon was justified in accepting any special remuneration which an officer entitled to gratuitous attendance might think fit to offer him in gratitude for special attention, or for the exhibition of exceptional skill.

4. The reply of Dr. Beatson, Surgeon-General, is as follows :—

"*Para. 2.* There cannot, I apprehend, be even a shadow of doubt, that the principle which should be the guiding one of every faithful member of the Medical Department, is, that in the discharge of his professional duties towards the servants of Government entitled to gratuitous medical attendance, he shall unreservedly and cheerfully give them the fullest benefit of his professional skill, whether that be only of a general or of a special kind.

"3. Both the subjects referred to in your letter,—extraction of teeth and examination of the eyes,—do fall within the legitimate scope of every medical officer's duty: and one incapable of affording practical assistance in either, is wanting in the dexterity and skill which every fully educated and practical medical officer is, *à priori*, entitled to be credited with.

"4. Medical men may, and do, take up particular branches of the profession, and from constant practice as well as diligent study of them,—too exclusively perhaps for general usefulness as Army Surgeons,—acquire exceptional ability, and special adroitness in them: making them, on certain rare occasions, the preferable, if not necessary, medical attendant. But this fact gives them no right to bestow their special knowledge upon Government servants grudgingly, or only in consideration of a fee: their reward rather is, or should be, in the character they may thus establish for exceptional efficiency on a special subject of medical practice; and in the likelihood of such notoriety, sooner or later, bringing them into the few coveted appointments, which can only suitably be filled by a medical officer above the average in cultivation."

5. In these remarks of the Surgeon-General the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor desires to express his concurrence, and requests that they may be considered the rule of practice in this Province.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 24th November 1879.

No. 3386.—Under Section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

These rules are the same as were contained in Punjab Government Notification No. 610, of 4th July 1870, prescribing rules under Section 48 of Act XVIII of 1869, and which were approved by the Governor General in Council, except that Rules I and VI and XIV have been modified and Rule II of that series has been omitted, as being inconsistent with Section 68 of Act I of 1879, and Rule XV has been added.

RULE I. For the purposes of these rules, stamps are divided into two classes :—

(1).—Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in the case of instruments mentioned in Section 10 of Act I of 1879.

Hundi stamps supplied in accordance with Rules 9 and 10 of Government of India Notification 196, of 19th April 1879.

(2).—All other stamps under Act I of 1879.

II. Such officers of Government as the Local Government may appoint, shall be ex-officio vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant licenses, shall be licensed vendors.

III. Ex-officio vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the Local Government to sell. Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

IV. Every license shall be revokable at any time by the Local Government, or by the authority who granted it. Every license shall specify the name of licensee, the description of stamps which may be sold under the license, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it.

V. Subject to Rule VII, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government, by payment of ready money, stamps in Class 1, shall receive the same at such discount, not exceeding the following rates, as may be prescribed by the Local Government :—

	Per cent.
Stamps not exceeding in value 8 annas each	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stamps exceeding in value 8 annas each, but not exceeding in value Rs. 5 each	4
Stamps exceeding in value Rs. 5 each, but not exceeding in value Rs. 50 each	2

VI. Subject to Rule VIII, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government, by payment of ready money, stamps of Class 2, shall receive the same at such discount, not exceeding the following rates as may be prescribed by the Local Government :—

	Per cent.
Vendors licensed at places where stamps are sold by Government	3
Vendors licensed at other places	5

VII. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity which may be prescribed by the Local Government, in respect of any class or value of stamps.

VIII. The Local Government may authorize licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps of Class 2 without requiring payment in ready money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate, to be prescribed by the Local Government, not exceeding two per cent. In this case sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

IX. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have stuck up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend, a signboard bearing the name of the vendor with the words " Licensed Vendor of Stamps in English, and in the Vernacular language of the District. He shall also have, in the place of vend, the Acts of the Legislature and their Schedules referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said Vernacular, placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

X. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp of Class 2 which he sells a serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature ; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a Register to be kept by him in such form as the Local Government may prescribe. No such vendor shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his Register.

XI. Every licensed vendor shall without delay deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the District.

XII. No vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

XIII. Every vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the Local Government, and shall allow the Collector of the District, or any Officer duly authorized by such Collector or by the Local Government, at any time to inspect such accounts, and the Register which he is required to keep under Rule X., and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

XIV. Every vendor shall at any time, on the demand of the Collector or other Officer duly authorized by the Local Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession ; and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

XV. A licensed vendor shall not demand or accept for any stamp any consideration exceeding the value of such stamp.

With reference to the foregoing rules, the following subsidiary rules are also prescribed under Section 55, Act I of 1879, being the same as were prescribed in Punjab Government Notification No. 619, of 21st July 1871, except that in Rule IV the words " persons whether vendors or not" have been replaced by the words " licensed vendors ;" in Rule IX, " Superintendent of Stamps " has been substituted for " Financial Commissioner," and a slight modification has been made in Rule VII :—

I. All Government Treasurers and their Agents and subordinates entrusted with the custody and sale of stamps on behalf of Government in all Sadr and Tahsil Treasuries are hereby appointed ex-officio vendors.

II. Ex-officio vendors shall sell to licensed vendors and to the public, on application, all kinds of stamps prescribed by the Act.

III. Licensed vendors may sell any kind or value of stamp prescribed by the Act. The form of license is given in Appendix XI.

IV. The rates of discount to which licensed vendors purchasing stamps of Class 1 from ex-officio vendors are entitled are as follows :—

Value of each Stamp.	Minimum quantity entitling to Discount.	Rate of Discount.
Not exceeding eight annas each.	Twenty rupees worth.	6½ per cent., 1 an. in the rupee.
Exceeding eight annas and not exceeding Rs. 5 each.	Ditto.	3½ per cent., ½ anna in the rupee.
Exceeding Rs. 5 each and not exceeding Rs. 50.	Fifty rupees worth.	1 ⁹ / ₁₆ ths per cent., 3 pies in the rupee.

V. On stamps exceeding Rs. 50 in value no discount is allowed to any purchaser.

VI. The rates of discount to which licensed vendors are entitled on purchasing stamps of Class 2 from ex-officio vendors are as follows :—

	Minimum quantity.	Rate.
Vendors at Sadr and Tahsil stations.	Twenty rupees worth.	3 per cent.
Vendors at other places where no stamps are sold by Government.	Ditto.	5 per cent.

On stamps exceeding Rs. 50 in value, no discount is allowed. Discount may be allowed to a licensed vendor on even a single stamp from Rs. 20 to 50 in value.

VII. No licensed vendor shall be supplied with stamps on credit (under Rule VIII of the foregoing series), without the special sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

VIII. Every licensed vendor shall keep up a Register of sales of stamps in the form given in Appendix X.

IX. Ex-officio vendors shall keep such registers and accounts as may be prescribed from time to time by the Superintendent of Stamps.

X. No special form of account is prescribed for licensed vendors who take stamps for cash.

APPENDIX No. X.

Form of Register to be kept by Licensed Vendor of General Stamps.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District and place of vend.	Of Sale.	Serial Number.	Value of Stamps in full, in words.	Description of Stamps.	residence or.	

APPENDIX No. XI.

License is hereby granted to (name) of (place) in to sell at Stamp and Stamp paper of (all*) kinds, prescribed in the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, subject to the rules for sale of such Stamps issued by the Government of India and the Local Government, the infringement of any of which will render the license-holder liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 63 of the Act, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or both.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner.

* Or of the kinds herein specified.

Circular No. 25—3455, dated 6th December 1879.

From the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to all Commissioners and Superintendents in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, having, in consequence of the occurrence of a theft of church plate, consulted the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lahore on the subject, directs that at small stations where there is a church and no resident chaplain the church plate and other valuable articles be kept in the treasury for safe custody.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.
(FORESTS).

Dated 8th December 1879.

No. 532F.—Notification.—Under Section 67 of Act VII of 1878 (The Indian Forest Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest with the powers described in the said section the Conservator of Forests, all Deputy, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests, when in charge of Forest Divisions, and such other Forest Officers as the Conservator of Forests may from time to time specially authorize in that behalf.

Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 398, dated 6th November 1878, is hereby cancelled.

No. 533F.—Notification.—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased, under Section 75 of Act VII of 1878 (The Indian Forest Act), to prescribe and limit the duties of Forest Officers, and to provide for the payment of rewards to certain Revenue, Police and Forest Officers, by the following rules:—

1. The Conservator of Forests, all Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Sub-Assistant Conservators, Forest Rangers, Foresters, and Forest Guards are appointed to do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act, or by Rules made under it, to be done by a Forest Officer or by any Forest Officer.

2. The Forest Officers mentioned in the first column of the following Schedule shall exercise the powers under the sections of the act mentioned in the second column of the same opposite each class of officers respectively:—

Class of Officers empowered.	Section of the Act under which powers are given.	Brief description of nature of powers conferred.
I.—All Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, and Sub-Assistant Conservators, when in charge of Forest Divisions.	20	To publish translation of notifications of reserved forests.
	25	To notify seasons during which the kindling, &c., of fire is not prohibited.
	45	To notify dépôt for drift timber, &c.
	46	To issue notice to claimants of drift timber, &c.
	47	To decide claims to drift timber, &c.
	50	To receive payments on account of drift timber, &c.
	60	To direct release of property seized
	82	To take possession of, and sell for Government dues.
II.—All Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, and Sub-Assistant Conservators; Forest Rangers, and Foresters when specially authorized in that behalf by the Conservator of Forests.	25	To permit acts otherwise served forests.
	33	To permit acts other tected forests.

3. Conservators of Forests are empowered to exercise all or any of the powers conferred in the foregoing Schedule.

4. Conservators of Forests are empowered, under Section 24 of the Act, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forests, subject to the provisions of that section.

5. All Revenue Officers below the rank of Tahsildar, and all Police Officers up to and including Inspectors, and Forest Officers below the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservators, and Forest Office Clerks and Messengers, as well as persons who are not public servants, are eligible for rewards under these rules.

6. On conviction of an offender, or on directing the confiscation of property under Section 56, the Magistrate by whom the case has been decided is authorized to grant such reward, and in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the property confiscated, or the conviction of the offender, provided that the total amount of the reward shall not exceed the estimated value of the property confiscated *plus* the amount of any fine imposed.

7. If in any case the fine and the proceeds of the property confiscated cannot be immediately realized, the Magistrate deciding the case shall at once pay the reward (provided that it does not exceed Rs. 100). If in any case the Magistrate considers that more than Rs. 100 should be distributed as rewards, he shall distribute Rs. 100 at once, and shall submit his recommendation for a larger reward, through the Conservator of Forests, for the orders of the Local Government, giving his reason for the same.

8. In case the Magistrate has not at his disposal a fund out of which the reward can be paid, or in the case of an order of confiscation where by law the Forest Officer takes charge of the property, the Forest Officer of the Division shall on requisition furnish the Magistrate with the necessary funds.

9. In any case, the rewards shall be paid within the limit and under the sanction provided in Rule 6, even though the fine may not have been realized. In cases in which the Forest Officer has furnished the funds under the rule, the fine on recovery shall be paid over to him.

10. If after payment of the reward the conviction is reversed in appeal, the amount paid away in reward shall not be recovered from the persons to whom it has been paid, unless it shall appear that they have acted fraudulently in the case.

11. In cases where, under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, a Forest Officer has accepted a sum of money as compensation for any damage which may have been committed, the Conservator of Forests may authorize the payment of a portion of the amount realized (not exceeding three-fourths) as a reward to any person or persons who may have contributed to the discovery of the offender.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 15th December 1879.

—In the form of register to be kept up by Licensed Vendors of *land*, published under Notification No. 3386, dated 24th November 1879, for “*date of sale*” read “*date of sale*.”

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 13th December 1879.

Section.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 17 of the *Sarais Act 1867*), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Gover-

nor is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Punjab, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

Circular No. 26—84-M-D, dated 5th November 1879.

From the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Adverting to your department memorandum No. 1174 S.—D, dated 24th July 1879, and with reference to your department endorsement No. 2320 S.—D, dated 30th ultimo, bearing on the subject of the prohibitory orders for the purchase of *branded* brood mares, I have the honor to state as follows :—

2. It is the rule in this department that owners of such branded mares as have proved barren, receive, on application, from the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations of the Province, a written certificate to the effect, that the mare therein described has been found barren, and that the owner is at liberty to sell her to whom he likes.

3. I would therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that the Government of India in the Military Department, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, may be moved to cause it to be notified that Remount Agents, Officers Commanding Bengal and Punjab Cavalry Corps and Police, may purchase only such branded mares as are certified by the General Superintendent, or Assistants Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, to have proved barren ; every care being taken to minutely compare the description given in the certificates as to the color, age, height and marks of the mares offered for sale.

No. 1539D.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4522, dated 16th December 1879.

Copies forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance, in continuation of this office No. 18-3056, dated 18th August 1879.





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